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Statistics - Tasmania is a statistical snapshot of Tasmania and Tasmanians. It brings together a range of ABS and non-ABS data to provide economic, social and demographic indicators for Tasmania. Included are indicators on population, labour force, education, crime, health, agriculture, housing and construction, transport, income and tourism. Commentary and feature articles complement the statistical data presented.

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Tasmania has a mostly temperate maritime climate. A prevailing westerly airstream leads to a marked variation of cloudiness, rainfall and temperature. Consequently, the West Coast and highlands are generally cool, wet and cloudy, while the East Coast and lowlands are milder, drier and sunnier.

Summers are mild, with any hot periods rarely lasting more than a few days. Rainfall is generally lower (in both amount and frequency) in summer, most notably in the west and north-west. Afternoon sea breezes are common along the coasts.

Winters are not excessively cold, especially compared to places at similar latitudes in the northern hemisphere that do not have the sea's moderating influence. Westerly winds with embedded cold fronts often cross the state, and these can bring 'cold outbreaks' and snow to low levels. Every so often, winds will be light, the skies clear and the mornings cold and frosty.

ANNUAL CLIMATIC AVERAGES, Selected Tasmanian Stations(a)

Mean daily maximum air temperature	Mean daily minimum air temperature	Mean annual rainfall	Mean daily hours bright sunshine
------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------------------------

Station	°C	°C	mm	hours
Bicheno	17.7	9.4	662	6.2
Burnie	17.1	9.6	966	na
Currie Post Office	16.8	10.6	875	na
Devonport East	16.8	8.1	892	na
Flinders Island Airport	17.7	9.8	734	6.4
Forthside Research Station	16.2	7.5	987	6.4
Hobart (Ellerslie Rd)	17.2	8.8	576	6.1
Hobart Airport	17.5	8.2	495	6.3
Lake Leake (Elizabeth River)	13.7	3.9	795	5.8
Launceston (Ti Tree Bend)	18.3	7.1	677	na
Launceston Airport	17.1	6.2	635	6.9
Liawenee	12.2	1.6	1,056	6.6
Scottsdale	17.8	7.3	1,028	6.6
Strathgordon	14.0	6.2	2,492	4.0
Swansea	18.0	7.8	547	6.1

na not available

(a) Averages are based on all available data from the 30-year period spanning 1971-2000.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, <http://www.bom.gov.au>

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EVAPORATION

In the northern Midlands, the annual evaporation is nearly 1,500mm due largely to the prevalence of winds coming from the Western Tiers, which become warmer and drier as they descend. This area of high evaporation extends to the lower Derwent Valley and the Huon. Mean monthly evaporation is nearly 200mm in the summer in these areas, but is closer to 30mm in winter. Evaporation in western, central and southern regions is much lower, normally less than 750mm each year, ranging between 15 mm per month in winter and about 100mm per month in summer.

WINDS

The mid-latitude westerlies, a belt of winds squeezed between the subtropical ridge and the sub-Antarctic trough and affectionately known as the Roaring Forties, affect Tasmania directly. The greatest strength and persistence of these winds occur during late winter and early spring, but the speed and direction vary with the passage of high and low pressure systems.

In the summer months, when the westerlies are weak, afternoon sea breezes become the predominant wind in most areas. Periods of more humid north-easterly winds are most likely in the summer and early autumn.

Gales are most likely to come from the western quarter as deep lows pass just to the south of Tasmania.

The highest recorded wind gust in Tasmania is 176 km/h at Cape Grim on 28 July 1998. Higher, unrecorded gusts are likely to have occurred about the south-west coast.

FROST AND FOG

Frosts can occur throughout the year in all areas apart from the extreme coastal strip, where the frost season extends from about March to November. The dates of first and last frost vary markedly from year to year. Local factors, such as valleys where cold air pools and bright sun does not penetrate, heavily influence frost occurrence.

Fog is prevalent in Tasmania, particularly during autumn. It also occurs frequently in winter, especially in the inland river valleys.

Launceston is particularly susceptible to fog, while Hobart has occasional occurrences. Fog also occurs over the inland lakes, given the right conditions of light winds and cold nights. Occasionally sea fog is carried over coastal districts, especially along the northern and eastern coasts.

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There are 3 main influences on the temperature climate of Tasmania:

- proximity to the sea ensures coastal locations will have a milder temperature regime than inland ones
- temperature decreases as altitude increases (by about 0.7°C for every 100 m in the free atmosphere), making elevated locations generally cooler than low level ones
- cloudiness in the west (a result of the persistent westerly winds) suppresses daytime temperatures there.

The normal daily temperature range close to the coast is around 7°C but can be double that inland. The high mountains and the Central Plateau are remote from the sea's moderating influence, and there the night temperatures in particular can be low, especially in winter. Tasmania only occasionally experiences the hot days common in the mainland states.

High temperatures in the east and the south-east generally occur when warm air is carried across the state from the mainland. Bass Strait cools the lower layers of this air, moderating temperatures along the northern coast.

To display maps showing the average annual or monthly rainfall and minimum and maximum temperatures in Tasmania click on the following link and then enter your selection in the search fields:

TEMPERATURES AT SELECTED STATIONS, Tasmania - 2002 (°C)

Station		Summer(b)	Autumn(c)	Winter(d)	Spring(e)
Burnie	Max	20.2	19.1	14.0	16.4
	Min	12.3	10.9	7.4	9.0
Bushy Park	Max	21.7	19.9	13.8	18.0
	Min	8.9	5.3	2.3	5.5
Flinders Island Airport	Max	20.3	19.4	14.3	17.0
	Min	12.6	10.2	7.6	9.3
Hobart (Ellerslie Rd)	Max	19.8	18.6	13.7	17.2
	Min	11.6	9.7	6.4	8.5
Launceston Airport	Max	20.9	19.1	12.4	16.8
	Min	8.8	5.8	2.8	5.8
Liawenee (Great Lake)	Max	15.9	14.0	6.4	12.2
	Min	3.8	2.3	-1.0	0.9
Macquarie Island	Max	9.7	6.8	5.3	6.4
	Min	5.9	3.5	1.9	2.8
Swansea	Max	20.4	18.3	15.1	18.3
	Min	11.3	8.3	5.3	8.3
Strahan	Max	10.1	8.7	6.6	7.4
	Min	11.3	9.0	5.3	8.3

(a) At least 25 years of observations are required for the calculation of this figure. The period covers 1961 to 1990.

(b) December to February.

(c) March to May.

(d) June to August.

(e) September to November.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

TEMPERATURES AT SELECTED STATIONS, Tasmania: Long Term Average (°C)

Station		Summer(b)	Autumn(c)	Winter(d)	Spring(e)
Burnie	Max	na	na	13.2	na
	Min	na	na	5.9	na
Bushy Park	Max	22.7	17.7	11.3	17.0
	Min	9.8	6.6	2.1	5.9

Flinders Island Airport	Max	21.5	18.7	13.6	16.8
	Min	12.7	10.8	6.4	8.7
Hobart (Ellerslie Rd)	Max	21.2	17.6	12.4	17.0
	Min	12.0	9.4	5.0	8.2
Launceston Airport	Max	22.5	17.6	11.4	16.4
	Min	9.8	7.0	2.7	5.7
Liawenee (Great Lake)	Max	na	na	na	na
	Min	na	na	na	na
Macquarie Island	Max	8.6	7.0	5.1	5.9
	Min	5.1	3.6	1.7	2.0
Swansea	Max	21.5	18.5	13.6	17.5
	Min	11.1	8.2	3.9	7.3
Strahan	Max	na	na	na	na
	Min	na	na	na	na

(a) At least 25 years of observations are required for the calculation of this figure. The period covers 1961 to 1990.

(b) December to February.

(c) March to May.

(d) June to August.

(e) September to November.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

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The interaction of airstream and topography is the main factor governing rainfall in Tasmania. Consequently, the annual rainfall varies markedly across the state, averaging less than 600 mm in the Midlands but over 3,500 mm in some part of the mountainous west. The highest rainfalls occur in remote, unpopulated regions.

While Tasmania experiences a generally reliable rainfall, there are periods when rainfall is significantly below or above the average. These are mainly due to changes to the broad meteorological and oceanographic situation, which affects the number of rain bearing systems over the state. Rainfall is less predictable over the eastern half of the state than in the west.

- The highest accumulated rainfall recorded in a calendar year is 4,504 mm at Lake Margaret Dam, in the highlands of the West Coast, in 1948.
- The greatest number of rain days recorded in a year is 314 at Waratah in the North-west in 1955, which is also a record for Australia.
- The highest rainfall recorded in 24 hours between successive 9 am readings is 352 mm at Cullenswood (in the north-east highlands), on 22 March 1974.

To display maps showing the average annual or monthly rainfall and minimum and maximum

temperatures in Tasmania and Australia click on the following link and then enter your selection in the search fields:

http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/map/annual_rainfall/

For further information on climate click on the Bureau of Meteorology's website:

<http://www.bom.gov.au>

ANNUAL RAINFALL AT SELECTED STATIONS, Tasmania

	2000	2001	2002	Long-term average(a)
Station	mm	mm	mm	mm
Bicheno	603	na	455	na
Burnie	799	944	730	987
Bushy Park	481	568	457	601
Currie Airport	980	na	873	na
Devonport Airport	617	844	570	816
Flinders Island Airport	823	848	585	780
Glenorchy Reservoir	na	812	656	764
Hobart (Ellerslie Road)	455	681	466	586
Hobart Airport	428	518	417	513
Lake Margaret (Power Station)	2,821	2,585	3,344	2,898
Launceston (Ti Tree Bend)	728	642	558	na
Launceston Airport	658	654	565	660
Liawenee (Great Lake)	1,165	1,078	1,075	na
Macquarie Island	1,189	1,069	1,022	906
Scottsdale	936	995	778	na
Southport	1,085	na	1,003	na
Strahan Airport	na	1,455	na	na
Strathgordon	2,659	2,207	3,050	na
Swansea	544	669	365	572
Waddamana	741	na	670	805

na not available

(a) At least 25 years of observations are required for the calculation of this figure. The period covers 1961 to 1990.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

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In the highlands, above 900 metres, snow can occur at any time of the year. Heaviest snowfalls tend to occur in July and August. Extensive snow below 150 metres occurs less than once every two years on average, associated with a vigorous outbreak of cold air from the deep south. There is no permanent snowline, but patches of snow often remain on the highest peaks until December. In Hobart City itself snow falls on average only once or twice a year.

Significant snowfall events

Significant low-level snowfalls occurred on:

- 2-4 August 1943, causing closure of the Lyell and Lake highways for some days.
- 19-20 July 1951, when snow covered most of Tasmania, blocking roads and interrupting mail services.
- 25 July 1986, when many places in Tasmania had their heaviest snowfall on record. Heavy snow fell in Hobart and most principal roads in the city were closed, isolating the city until almost the middle of the day.

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THUNDERSTORMS

Thunderstorms may occur throughout Tasmania, but are more common in the west and north of the state. Accurate statistics are difficult to accumulate because of the short duration and local nature of thunderstorms, but the available information suggests that the number per year at any location in Tasmania is lower than 10. Severe thunderstorms (those thunderstorms producing wind gusts greater than 90 km/h, tornadoes, large hail or flash flooding) are much less frequent again. Recent notable severe thunderstorms include the:

- Pyengana storm of 9 December 1985, when rainfall rates in excess of 120 mm/h caused flash flooding.
- Smithton tornado of 22 November 1992, when wind speeds estimated to have reached 280 km/h caused damage to 13 homes and left a trail of destruction 14 kilometres long.

HAIL

Small hail, less than a couple of millimetres in width, may occur in showers that develop in cold air, but larger hail is associated only with thunderstorms. The far south-west of Tasmania has the highest

number of days of hail occurrence recorded in Australia; most of this is showers of small (non-thunderstorm) hail.

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In Tasmania, floods mainly occur in autumn, winter and spring. However, they can occur at any time of the year and some of the most significant floods have occurred in summer. In 2000, estimates were made that the annual flood damage bill averages about \$5.2 million.

One river system that experiences serious flooding is the South Esk River. This, along with the Macquarie, Meander and the North Esk rivers, forms the Tamar River Basin, with a combined catchment area of nearly 9,000 square kilometres.

Minor floods in the Derwent, Forth and Mersey rivers do not occur with the same regularity as in the South Esk, because of the Hydro-Electric Corporation power generation storages. However, these storages have little effect during major floods. Record floods swamped New Norfolk in April 1960.

Many of the smaller river systems in the north and north-west, about the East Coast and the south-east are subject to flash flooding. The rapid rise and fall of these fast flowing systems can cause significant damage:

- The Hobart floods of April 1960 caused an estimated £546,000 damage.
- Flash floods about the south-east in February 1996 caused an estimated \$10 million damage.

River levels in the Huon River can also rise very quickly, particularly during spring when snowmelt can be significant. Flooding of rivers in the west and south of the state go largely unnoticed as they pass through rugged and sparsely populated regions.

Flood warnings

The data in this [map](#) is provided for flood warnings purposes and not all data will be available outside flood periods. Some of this data is provided to the Bureau of Meteorology by other agencies.

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The mean relative humidity exceeds 50% throughout the year at most Tasmanian stations, the exceptions being inland stations in summer. Relative humidity is generally higher in the morning than the afternoon, and higher in coastal areas than inland. Days of high temperature combined with uncomfortably high humidity are rare, and usually associated with a north-easterly airstream. In the east, south-east and the Fingal Valley, warm dry winds from a west or north-west direction may occasionally have a relative humidity as low as 10%. This is a result of air descending from just above mountainous terrain into lowlands.

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Drought in general means acute water shortage. The drought map below highlights the areas in Tasmania considered to be suffering from serious or severe rainfall deficiency. These classes are assigned by first examining rainfall periods of three months or more for selected places throughout the state to see whether they lie below the 10th percentile (lowest 10% of records). The terms **serious** and **severe** are defined by:

- **Serious** rainfall deficiency - rainfall lies above the lowest five per cent of recorded rainfall but below the lowest ten per cent (decile 1 value) for the period in question.
- **Severe** rainfall deficiency - rainfall is among the lowest five per cent for the period in question.

(Source: Bureau of Meteorology, <http://www.bom.gov.au>).

A map showing drought (serious or severe rainfall deficiency) affected areas in Tasmania can be found on the Bureau of Meteorology website at <http://www.bom.gov.au>.

Droughts in Tasmania

Droughts have not plagued Tasmania to the same degree or severity as the mainland states of Australia. However, there have been several episodes of drought in the history of Tasmanian settlement that have had serious consequences. Drought in Tasmania is generally not widespread: it is not unknown for one part of the state to be suffering very low rainfall, while in another the rainfall is

considerably above normal.

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In the northern Midlands, the annual evaporation is nearly 1,500 mm due largely to the prevalence of winds coming from the Western Tiers, which become warmer and drier as they descend. This area of high evaporation extends to the lower Derwent Valley and the Huon. Mean monthly evaporation is nearly 200 mm in the summer in these areas, but is closer to 30 mm in winter. Evaporation in western, central and southern regions is much lower, normally less than 750 mm each year, ranging between 15 mm per month in winter and about 100 mm per month in summer.

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HOBART'S WEATHER DETAILS

The latest Hobart [weather details](#) can be found on the Bureau of Meteorology website.

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[Temperature](#)

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Mean daily maximum temperatures are above 20°C in summer but below 12°C in winter. There are about 6 days each year when the temperature exceeds 30°C. The highest temperature recorded, 40.8°C in January 1976, is also the highest for the state. On some winter days, the temperature has not exceeded 5°C. Mean daily minimum temperatures are about 12°C in summer and 5°C in winter. Temperatures below 0°C normally occur only once or twice each year. The lowest temperature recorded in Hobart City was -2.8°C in June 1972 and again in July 1981.

TEMPERATURE, Hobart(a)

	Mean maximum	Mean minimum	Extreme highest	Extreme lowest
	°C	°C	°C	°C
January	21.6	11.8	40.8	3.3
February	21.6	12.0	40.1	3.4
March	20.1	10.8	37.3	1.8
April	17.3	8.9	30.6	0.7
May	14.4	6.9	25.7	-1.6
June	11.9	5.2	20.6	-2.8

July	11.6	4.5	22.1	-2.8
August	13.0	5.1	26.1	-1.8
September	15.0	6.4	31.0	-0.8
October	16.9	7.7	34.6	0.0
November	18.6	9.2	36.8	-0.8
December	20.2	10.7	40.6	2.8
Annual	16.9	8.3	40.8	-2.8

(a) These means and extremes are based on all available data. Mean temperatures start in 1881 and extreme temperatures in 1912. Both are still being recorded.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

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Daylight hours are shorter in winter than summer, but cloudiness is about the same. The average number of hours of bright sunshine each day in January is about 8, but in June it is less than 4. Cloud cover averages about 70% of the sky throughout the year.

SUNSHINE, Hobart(a)

Mean daily bright sunshine

hours

January	7.9
February	7.2
March	6.3
April	5.2
May	4.2
June	3.9
July	4.4
August	5.0
September	5.9
October	6.5

November	6.9
December	7.4
Annual	5.9

(a) These means and extremes are based on all available data. The period of record for sunshine began in 1931, but is no longer being recorded.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

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Hobart City has the second-lowest annual average rainfall of any Australian capital, after Adelaide.

There is a strong gradient in rainfall from sea-level areas (around 600 mm) to the elevated suburbs (more than 1,400 mm). The annual rainfall at the observing site in Ellerslie Road, Battery Point, has averaged 620 mm over the past 120 years. The driest year was 1979 with 390 mm; the wettest 1916 with 1,104 mm. Rainfall is fairly uniform through the year. The wettest month recorded was March 1946 with 255 mm, and the driest was December 1994, with only 0.4 mm.

RAINFALL, Hobart(a)

	Mean monthly total	Mean monthly days	Highest daily total
	mm	no.	mm
January	47.8	10.9	75.2
February	40.0	9.4	61.0
March	45.8	11.3	88.1
April	51.8	12.2	132.3
May	47.0	13.4	47.0
June	54.5	14.0	147.3
July	53.0	15.0	63.8
August	52.6	15.2	64.8

September	51.9	15.1	156.2
October	63.0	16.4	65.5
November	55.0	14.3	63.2
December	57.3	12.9	84.6
Annual	619.6	160.1	156.2

(a) These means and extremes are based on all available data. The period of record for rainfall starts in 1881 and is still being recorded.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

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FROST AND FOG

Frost occurs at the Battery Point site on an average of 25 days each year. It is more common in other locations in the city, such as sheltered valleys that receive little direct sun during winter. Fog occurs in the city on an average of 5 days each year but some suburbs are more susceptible, particularly the northern suburbs such as Austins Ferry, Claremont, Chigwell and Berriedale.

SNOW AND HAIL

Mount Wellington is often capped with snow (especially in winter and spring) but snow falls in Hobart City itself on average only once or twice a year. It is even rarer for this snow to settle on the ground. Hail occurs on average 3 days a year, mostly in spring.

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INTERNET SITES

Bureau of Meteorology, <http://www.bom.gov.au>

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[Notable cases of severe bushfires](#) - Tasmanian Year Book, 2000 (cat. no. 1301.6)

[Notable cases of severe droughts](#) - Tasmanian Year Book, 2000 (cat. no. 1301.6)

[Notable cases of severe flooding](#) - Tasmanian Year Book, 2000 (cat. no. 1301.6)

[A brief history of Meteorological observations in Hobart](#) - Tasmanian Year Book, 2000 (cat. no. 1301.6)

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Tasmania faces a number of challenges in ensuring the wellbeing of all members of the community.

The changing demographic structure and changing workforce have increased social and economic pressures within the community, and Tasmania's small and decentralised population poses further challenges to the provision of effective welfare services.

Many members of the community require assistance with different aspects of life. The following table provides an overview of the numbers of people who may utilise community services, including older persons, families with children and persons with a disability.

SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL NEED FOR COMMUNITY SERVICES ASSISTANCE - Tasmania

	Period	Tasmania
Population		
People aged 65 and over	30 June 2003p	67,531
Children aged 0-11	30 June 2003p	76,635
Total population	30 June 2003p	477,094

Families in Tasmania		
Couple family with children	7 August 2001	54,235
Couple family without children	7 August 2001	47,674
One parent family	7 August 2001	20,476
Other family	7 August 2001	1,693
Total families	7 August 2001	124,078
Persons with a disability		
Core activity(a) restriction	1998	81,500
Schooling or employment restriction	1998	49,200
All with specific restrictions(b)	1998	90,600
Without specific restrictions(c)	1998	14,500
All with disability	1998	105,100
Mental health		
Persons with long term mental and behavioural problems(d)	2001	47,100
Persons aged 18 years and over: Level of psychological distress(e)		
High (22-29)	2001	35,200
Very High (30-50)	2001	12,900

(a) Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self care.

(b) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction.

(c) Includes persons who need assistance with health care, paperwork, transport, housework, property maintenance or meal preparation.

(d) Conditions which have lasted or are expected to last for 6 months or more.

(e) As measured by the Kessler 10 scale, from which a score of 10 to 50 is produced. This is a scale of non-specific psychological distress based on 10 questions about negative emotional states in the 4 weeks prior to interview. Higher scores indicate a higher level of distress, while low scores indicate a low level of distress.

Source: Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2003 (cat. no. 3201.0); [2001 Census Basic Community Profile and Snapshot, Tasmania](#); Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary Tables, Tasmania, (cat. no. 4430.6.40.001); National Health Survey: Summary of Results (cat. no. 4364.0).

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It is the Commonwealth Government (with income maintenance), the Tasmanian Government and non-government welfare organisations that, in the main, respond to community needs.

As well as cash income, government programs also help those with low incomes to meet payments for housing through rent assistance, and for a range of goods and services through pensioner concession and health cards. There are also a number of services aimed at helping people in personal and social hardship. Other types of programs aim to provide assistance with employment and advocacy to people with disabilities.

Throughout the 1990s and now into the 21st century, each of these providers has seen an increase in demand for their services. One consequence has been a movement towards increased cooperation between government and private sector providers in an effort to meet the changing needs of the community.

SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY SERVICES ACTIVITY - Tasmania

Unit	Period	Tas.
------	--------	------

Aged Care			
Residential aged care places utilised	no.	as at 30 June 2003	3,896
Community Aged Care Package recipients	no.	as at 30 June 2003	741
Children and families			
Children aged less than 12 years using formal child care only	no.	June 2002	10,800
Children to 18 years under guardianship	no.	as at 30 June 2003	275
Family group conferences	no.	2002-03	58
Children in out of home care services	no.	as at 30 June 2003	468
Domestic Violence Crisis Service - new clients	no.	2002-03	1,227
Occasions of service in child health centres	no.	2002-03	123,131
Mental health services			
Inpatient units, separations	no.	2002-03	2,395
Community and residential units, total active clients	no.	as at 30 June 2003	4,468
Disability services			
Clients receiving accommodation support	no.	as at 30 June 2003	719
Oral health services			
Occasions of service - children	no.	2002-03	72,129
Occasions of service - adult, general	no.	2002-03	3,011
Palliative care services			
Clients accessing community activity services	no.	2002-03	4,063
Inpatients, average length of stay (days)	no.	2002-03	10.9
Voluntary work			
Number of volunteers	no.	2000	115,600
Median weekly hours worked	no.	2000	1.5
Income support payments			
Age Pension recipients	no.	June 2002	49,266
Service Pension recipients	no.	June 2002	11,778
Disability Support Pension recipients	no.	June 2002	22,991
Newstart Allowance recipients	no.	June 2002	20,257
Family Tax Benefit recipients	no.	June 2002	83,025
Parenting Payment recipients	no.	June 2002	20,094
Housing assistance			

Public housing - occupants	no.	as at June 2003	23,472
Public housing - households	no.	as at June 2003	11,624
Community services industry			
Expenditure on direct community service activities	\$m	1999-2000	318.4
Organisations	no.	1999-2000	317

Source: Department of Health and Ageing; Child Care, Australia, June 2002 (cat. no. 4402.0); Department of Health and Human Services; Voluntary Work, Australia (cat. no. 4441.0); Centrelink; [Department of Veterans' Affairs, Annual Report 2001-02](#); Housing Tasmania; and Community Services, Australia, 1999-2000 (cat. no. 8696.0).

See the following link for more information about the [community service industry](#) in Tasmania.

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The Tasmanian Department of Health and Human Services aims to develop and support communities, and to help Tasmanians retain, maintain or improve levels of physical function or independence in the community. Where possible, services are delivered in a multi-disciplinary framework, with strong links to general practitioners.

Services include acute in-patient, emergency and outpatient services in rural health sites and community-based care such as community nursing, home help, outreach services, health promotion, rehabilitation, residential aged care services in rural areas, etc. The state government also operates an Aged Care Assessment Program to assess the needs of those requiring care. In 2002-03, the Department of Health and Human Services completed 4,356 aged care assessments.

The Australian Department of Health and Ageing administers a number of programs for older members of society, including the Residential Aged Care Program in which the cost for each person in a residential care setting is subsidised by the Australian Government. These aged care places are allocated in proportion to the number of people aged 70 years or older. At 30 June 2003, there were 3,988 residential aged care places in Tasmania. Of these, 3,896 were occupied, with 73.4% of places occupied by females.

Community Aged Care Packages are also funded by the Australian Government, and provide an integrated package of services which may include home help, laundry, shopping, assistance with meals and bathing. The Community Aged Care Packages Program aims to support those people who prefer to stay at home rather than enter residential care. At 30 June 2003, there were 741 Tasmanians receiving this support. Approximately 77.1% of recipients were female.

AGED CARE - Tasmania

	Unit	Tasmania
Aged care assessments(a)	no.	4,356
Residential aged care		
Places	no.	3,988
Residents(b)		
Males	no.	1,035
Females	no.	2,861
Total	no.	3,896
Bed occupancy rate(c)	%	97.8
Community Aged Care Program (CACP)		
Recipients		
Males	no.	170
Females	no.	571
Total	no.	741
CACP Package take-up rate	%	95.8

(a) Number of assessment completed during the 2002-03 financial year.

(b) Resident details are as at 30 June 2003.

(c) Occupancy details are for the period 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.

Source: Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Health and Ageing.

Further information about services provided by the state government is available from the [Department of Health and Human Services](#) web site.

Further information about services funded by the Australian Government is available from the [Department of Health and Ageing](#) web site.

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There are a number of support services for families and children in Tasmania. Services are administered by a range of providers from the government and non-government sector, and include: protecting the rights and safety of children, providing income support payments to families with children and providing quality child care facilities for families. The links below provide more information about the services and support available.

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The Division of Children and Families in the Department of Health and Human Services has three main areas of service delivery that seek to improve the health and well-being of children, young people and families in Tasmania.

- Child and Family Services
- Youth Justice Services
- Family, Child and Youth Health Services

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES

Child and Family Services operates in accordance with the provisions of the Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act 1997. The focus of the legislation is on the provision of support and assistance to families in the care and protection of their children. The aim of this approach is to prevent, where possible, the placement of children in out of home care under legal care and protection orders, through the provision of timely and appropriate support to families.

Child Protection Advice and Referral Service

The Child Protection Advice and Referral Service receives notifications of concerns about the care and protection of children and conducts an initial assessment of the risk of harm to the child. Where there is reason to believe a child is at risk of abuse or neglect, the matter is referred to Assessment Services for further investigation of the concerns.

Assessment Services

Assessment of the circumstances of children are conducted where there are reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that a child is at risk of abuse or neglect. This may include interviews of the child, parents, teachers and other people who have contact with the child. Applications for care and protection orders are sought when necessary.

Family group conferences can be convened as part of the assessment process. They provide an opportunity for the family and other persons to make recommendations about ways to secure the care and protection of the child in the future. There were 58 family group conferences in 2002-03.

Case Management Services

Care management services are provided to children and young people for whom the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services has responsibility under the Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act 1997. Case management services include the coordination and provision of services needed by the child and include health care, counselling, education and support services. The preservation and strengthening of family relationships and ethnic, religious or cultural identity of the child is also an important part of case management services. On 30 June 2003, there were 275 children under guardianship orders to the age of eighteen years.

Out Of Home Care and Adoption Services

Out of home care services are provided for children who are unable to live with their families. These services include the provision of placements for children and the recruitment, training and support of carers. The Adoption Information Service identify families for children who are placed for adoption and provide counselling and assistance to adopted persons, birth families, adoptive parents and natural relatives who want to obtain and exchange information about each other.

As at 30 June 2003, there were 468 children in out of home care services. This included 257 children in foster care or home based care and 102 in family group homes or approved children's homes. A further 71 children on care and protection orders were placed with relatives and 38 lived independently or in some other care arrangement.

Domestic Violence Crisis Service

The Domestic Violence Crisis Service provides crisis assistance to people affected by domestic violence including emergency accommodation, court support, counselling, information, referrals to other

services and practical assistance. In 2002-03, the Domestic Violence Crisis Service had 1,227 new clients. Further information about the Domestic Violence Crisis Service is available on the Department of Health and Human Services web site, <http://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/domesticviolence/>

YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICES

The Crime and Justice section of Statistics-Tasmania contains information about [Youth Justice Services](#) in Tasmania.

FAMILY, CHILD AND YOUTH HEALTH SERVICES

Family, Child and Youth Health Services provides a range of services to improve the health and well-being of children, young people and families. They include information, screening, and early intervention services that are provided by child health centres, parenting centres, child development units, and youth health services. In 2002-03, Family, Child and Youth Health Services provided 123,131 occasions of service in child health centres. Further information about Family, Child and Youth Health Services is available on the Department of Health and Human Services web site, <http://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/familychildand youthhealth/index.html>

OTHER SERVICES

The Gambling Support Bureau is located within the policy area of the Division of Children and Families, and provides a range of services to people at risk of, or affected by problem gambling. These services include research, community education, health promotion, and the administration of the charitable grants program. The Gambling Support Bureau works collaboratively across Government and with the Gaming Commission to administer the Community Support Levy. Further information about the Gambling Support Bureau is available on the Department of Health and Human Services web site, <http://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/gambling/index.html>

The Our Kids Bureau is also located in the policy area of the Division of Children and Families. The Our Kids Bureau works with other Government departments and the community to improve the outcomes for Tasmanian children by identifying and initiating best practice services for children and their families based on the most contemporary research available. Further information about Our Kids is available on the Department of Health and Human Services web site, <http://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/ourkids>

Services for parents and families are also provided within the Community Partners program. More information about this program is available from the following link, [Community Partners](#)

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During the week ending 2 June 2002, an estimated 50.2% of Tasmanian children under 12 years of age had attended some type of formal or informal child care. Approximately 26.9% of all children aged under 12 years of age attended informal care only, with a further 14.3% attending formal care only. About 9.0% of children used a combination of formal and informal care.

CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS(a) - Tasmania, Australia - June 2002(b)

	Tasmania		Australia	
	Number	Proportion of children	Number	Proportion of children
	'000	%	'000	%
Children who used formal and/or informal care				
Formal care only	10.8	14.3	491.3	15.8
Informal care only	20.3	26.9	723.1	23.3
Formal and informal care	6.8	9.0	296.1	9.6
Total	38.0	50.2	1,510.5	48.7

Total formal care(c)	17.6	23.3	787.4	25.4
Total informal care(d)	27.2	35.9	1,019.2	32.9
Children who used neither formal nor informal care	37.7	49.8	1,589.5	51.3
Total children	75.6	100.0	3,100.0	100.0

(a) Children under 12 years of age.

(b) Data collected on the use of child care related to the week prior to interviews, which were conducted between 12 and 24 June 2002, with exception of Tasmania where data related to 27 May to 2 June 2002 to avoid Tasmanian school holidays.

(c) Includes children who attended formal care only and those who attended a combination of formal and informal care.

(d) Includes children who attended informal care only and those who attended a combination of informal and formal care.

Source: Child Care, Australia, June 2002 (cat. no. 4402.0).

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Disability Support Services, within the Department of Health and Human Services, aims to maintain and support people with a disability to remain in their own homes and communities, and provides opportunities for increased independence. Services are provided both by government and through funded non-government organisations. Provision of services is based on need and delivered within a multi-disciplinary framework.

Disability Support Services delivers a range of services including:

- community-based accommodation and support
- respite
- service coordination
- professional services to adults and children with disabilities.

Further information about disability services in Tasmania is available from the Department of Health and Human Services web site, <http://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/disability/index.html>

At 30 June 2003 in Tasmania, there were 719 clients receiving accommodation support, and 534 clients receiving day support.

DISABILITY SERVICES - Tasmania

	Unit	Period	Tasmania
Accommodation - clients receiving support	no.	as at 30 June 2003	719
Day support - clients receiving support	no.	as at 30 June 2003	534
Emergency respite requests accepted	%	2002-03	95.0

Source: Department of Health and Human Services.

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Mental Health Services, within the Department of Health and Human Services, works with clients and their families to treat, support and manage mental disorders to maximise mental health, well-being and quality of life for people with a mental illness. Increasingly there is a focus on health promotion and prevention as well as early intervention. This is in addition to the more traditional services.

Services are available in a range of settings and include:

- acute inpatient care
- assessments
- treatment
- care and rehabilitation in the community
- care in supported institutional and community-based accommodation
- forensic and secure services.

Further information about mental health services in Tasmania is available from the Department of Health and Human Services web site, <http://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/mentalhealth/>

In 2002-03 there were 2,395 separations from mental health inpatient units in Tasmania, and an average length of stay of 9.4 days. Community residential unit clients totalled 4,468 at 30 June 2003.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES - Tasmania

	Unit	Period	Tasmania
Inpatient units			
Separations	no.	2002-03	2,395
Average length of stay (days)	no.	2002-03	9.4
Occupancy rate	%	2002-03	65.7%
Community and residential units			
Total active clients	no.	as at 30 June 2003	4,468

Source: Department of Health and Human Services.

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Oral Health Services, within the Department of Health and Human Services, aims to provide emergency, basic general care and dentures for eligible adults (holders of a health care card or pensioner concession card). It also provides dental care for all children, aged up to but not including 18 years. Other services include the promotion of oral health for Tasmanians through health promotion and prevention activities.

Further information about oral health services in Tasmania is available from the Department of Health and Human Services web site, <http://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/dental/>

In Tasmania in 2002-03, there were 72,129 occasions of oral health service for children in Tasmania. For adults, there were 14,082 occasions of emergency oral health service, and 3,011 occasions of general service.

ORAL HEALTH SERVICES - Tasmania - 2002-03

	Number
Occasions of service - children	72,129
Occasions of service - adults	

Emergency	14,082
General	3,011
Occasions of service - dentures	5,032

Source: Department of Health and Human Services.

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Palliative care is specialised transitional health care provided to people of all ages as they progress through different stages of their illness towards death.

Palliative Care Services, within the Department of Health and Human Services, provides interdisciplinary care, consultancy, support and advice to people living with a life threatening illness and to their families through specialist inpatient and community outreach services. Care and support may be provided directly to individuals and families, or collaboratively with primary providers through education, consultancy and information.

Further information about palliative care services is available from the Department of Health and Human Services web site, <http://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/palliativecare/index.html>

In 2002-03, 4,063 clients accessed community outreach services in Tasmania. The average length of stay for inpatients in 2002-03 was 10.9 days.

PALLIATIVE CARE SERVICES - Tasmania - 2002-03

Number

Community activity	
Clients accessing services	4,063
Client contact hours	
Direct(a)	1,219
Indirect(b)	1,079
Inpatient	
Average length of stay (days)	10.9
Separations	335

(a) Contacts made to the out of hours service by the client or carer.

(b) Contacts made to the out of hours service by a third party which could be related to the client or seeking advice.

Source: Department of Health and Human Services.

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Voluntary work is an important contribution to national life. It meets needs within the community and helps to develop and reinforce social networks and cohesion.

There were 115,600 persons in Tasmania in 2000 who undertook voluntary work. A volunteer was defined as someone who willingly gave unpaid help in the form of time, service or skills, through an organisation or group in the past 12 months. Approximately 34.1% of males and 33.8% of females undertook voluntary work in the reference period. About 38.5% of persons aged 35-64 years did voluntary work, compared to 31.8% of persons aged 18-34 years and 24.3% of those aged 65 years and over.`

Approximately 35.7% of persons in ex-metropolitan (balance of Tasmania) areas undertook voluntary work compared to 31.5% in the metropolitan area (Hobart Statistical Division).

VOLUNTEERS, Selected characteristics - Tasmania - 2000

Number			Volunteer rate		
Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons

	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Age (years)						
18-34	15.1	17.2	32.3	30.0	33.6	31.8
35-64	34.6	34.0	68.5	39.2	37.7	38.5
65 and over	6.9	7.9	14.8	25.4	23.5	24.3
Area						
Hobart Statistical Division	23.7	20.8	44.6	35.0	28.3	31.5
Balance of Tasmania	32.8	38.2	71.0	33.6	37.8	35.7
Total	56.5	59.1	115.6	34.1	33.8	34.0

Source: Voluntary Work, Australia, 2000 (cat. no. 4441.0), and ABS data available on request, Companion Data to Voluntary Work, Australia, 2000 (cat. no. 4441.0.55.001).

In 2000, Tasmanian volunteers contributed approximately 18.7 million hours of their time; divided fairly evenly between males and females. Of all the time contributed, approximately 58.3% was undertaken by persons in ex-metropolitan areas (balance of Tasmania).

The median weekly number of hours contributed by volunteers was 1.5 hours. In the metropolitan area (Hobart Statistical Division), females contributed 1.9 hours a week while males contributed 1.1 hours. In the ex-metropolitan areas (balance of Tasmania), males contributed 1.7 hours a week while females contributed 1.2 hours.

VOLUNTEERS, Hours of voluntary work - Tasmania - 2000

	Males	Females	Persons
Annual hours (m)			
Hobart Statistical Division	3.5	4.4	7.8
Balance of Tasmania	5.7	5.2	10.9
Total	9.1	9.6	18.7
Median weekly hours (no.)			
Hobart Statistical Division	1.1	1.9	1.5
Balance of Tasmania	1.7	1.2	1.5
Total	1.4	1.5	1.5

Source: Voluntary Work, Australia, 2000 (cat. no. 4441.0).

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It has long been recognised that many volunteer agencies provide effective and efficient welfare services. This is partly because the non-government (or community) sector is often more able to respond quickly to emerging community needs. Also, the specialised nature of some welfare agencies means they have detailed knowledge of the needs of their target group.

Non-government welfare agencies also provide significant voluntary support to government-funded services. However, many community service agencies are finding it increasingly difficult to meet the growing demand for services. Reduced resources and increased hardship in the community have placed increased pressure on existing social services. Heightened competition for support from donors and volunteers have also made it difficult for organisations to maintain or expand current services.

The following web sites contain information about some of the organisations providing community services in Tasmania.

[Tasmanian Council of Social Services Inc. \(TasCOSS\)](#)

[Colony 47](#)

[Anglicare](#)

[Centacare](#)

[The Hobart City Mission](#)

[The Salvation Army - Tasmania](#)

[The Society of St Vincent de Paul - Tasmania](#)

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Community Partners is responsible for the administration of the **Supported Accommodation Assistance Program** and the **Community Support Program**. These programs are operated by community organisations and provide services to individuals and families, including crisis accommodation and support services for homeless people or people at risk of homelessness, neighbourhood houses, family support programs, personal and financial counselling services, sexual assault services and domestic violence support services.

SUPPORTED ACCOMMODATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SAAP)

The Supported Accommodation Assistance Program provides support and temporary accommodation for people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. The State and Commonwealth governments jointly fund this program.

An overview of the assistance provided in Tasmania is available in the SAAP National Data Collection Annual Report 2001-02 Tasmania, which is available on the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare web site, <http://www.aihw.gov.au/publications/hou/saapndcar01-02tas/index.html>

Further information about SAAP is also available on the Department of Health and Human Services web site, <http://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/saap>

COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROGRAM

The Community Support Program includes a range of services that are provided by community organisations. They provide assistance to individuals and families through neighbourhood houses, counselling services, sexual assault services and domestic violence services.

Neighbourhood House Program

Neighbourhood houses are located in socially isolated and disadvantaged areas or neighbourhoods. Their aim is to build the capacity of communities to meet their own needs and provide a focal point for social networks and participation in the community. They offer advice and referral services, activities, programs and support to people in the community. There were 31 neighbourhood houses in Tasmania in 2002-03 and two more will be established in 2003-04.

Personal and Family Counselling Services

Personal and family counselling services assist families and individuals to resolve personal and interpersonal difficulties through the provision of counselling and other support services.

Financial Counselling Services

Financial counselling services assist individuals and families with their financial management through a debt resolution service. It includes assistance with budgeting, negotiations with creditors, and provision of information about alternatives to bankruptcy. Community education and an advocacy program is also provided.

Family Support Services

Family Support Services assist parents with dependent children in their parenting role. Services include support groups, parenting information, home visiting, support for families in need and referrals to relevant services.

Sexual assault support services

Sexual assault services provide counselling for people who have been sexually assaulted. They can also provide information and resource material on sexual assault, child sexual assault, legal and medical matters; information for students and professionals and training for other organisations, agencies and service providers.

Domestic violence support services

Domestic violence support services provide on-going support and counselling for women who have experienced or are experiencing abuse in their relationship. It includes telephone and personal counselling, support groups, community education and training.

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Tasmanian State Government (under publications on Premier of Tasmania site), [Tasmanian Government Concessions, 2005-06](#)

INTERNET SITES

Anglicare Tasmania Incorporated, <http://www.anglicare-tas.org.au>

Australian Department of Family and Community Services, <http://www.facs.gov.au>

Australian Department of Health and Ageing, <http://www.health.gov.au>

Australian Department of Veterans' Affairs, <http://www.dva.gov.au>

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, <http://www.aihw.gov.au>

Centacare Tasmania, <http://www.hobart.catholic.org.au/centacare.htm>

Centrelink, <http://www.centrelink.gov.au>

Colony 47, <http://www.colony47.com.au>

Department of Health and Human Services, <http://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au>

Hobart City Mission, <http://www.hcm.asn.au>

Salvation Army, <http://www.salvationarmy.org.au>

Society of St Vincent de Paul Tasmania, <http://www.vinnies.org.au/index.cfm?state=tas>

TasCOSS, <http://www.tascoss.org.au>

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Centrelink

Tasmanian Department of Health and Human Services

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The criminal justice system consists of agencies engaged in dealing with criminal behaviour, such as Police, Supreme and Magistrates Courts, Prisons, Community Corrections, Youth Justice, Forensic Mental Health, and Alcohol and Drug Services. The system also provides advice and assistance to victims, deals with crime prevention and any other crime related issues.

In Tasmania, Commonwealth and state adult and youth criminal matters are dealt with in the same Courts, and administered by the same system, whether it be concerned with custody (prison or youth detention), probation, community service orders or parole. Persons held under the Immigration Act are also likely to be held within State Prisons.

Even though the state system administers sentences, when dealing with Commonwealth offenders, the Commonwealth usually has input via the federal Attorney General's Department and any orders generated, may operate under both state and federal guidelines.

SUMMARY OF CRIME AND JUSTICE STATISTICS

Units	Period	Tas.	Aust.
-------	--------	------	-------

Imprisonment				
Males	rate(a)	30 June 2003	240.6	290.8
Females	rate(a)	30 June 2003	12.8	20.4
Persons	rate(a)	30 June 2003	123.8	153.4
Victims, by offence category(b)				
Homicide and related offences	rate(a)	2003	2.3	4.9
Assault	rate(a)	2003	767.0	809.7
Sexual assault	rate(a)	2003	50.7	90.6
Kidnapping/abduction	rate(a)	2003	1.7	3.5
Robbery	rate(a)	2003	28.7	106.4
Blackmail/extortion	rate(a)	2003	-	1.7
Unlawful entry with intent	rate(a)	2003	1,564.7	2,001.4
Motor vehicle theft	rate(a)	2003	252.3	575.4
Other theft	rate(a)	2003	2,751.7	3,448.2
Higher Criminal Courts, defendants finalised(c)				
Adjudicated				
Acquitted	%	2002-03	6.3	5.9
Proven guilty	%	2002-03	73.9	81.0
Total	%	2002-03	80.2	86.9
Non-adjudicated				
Withdrawn	%	2002-03	18.0	12.4
Other finalisation	%	2002-03	1.8	0.7
Total	%	2002-03	19.8	13.1

(a) Rate is per 100,000 adult population.

(b) The definition of victims varies according to the category of the offence. A victim maybe an individual person, organisation, or property owned, rented or occupied by the same person or group of people, or a motor vehicle.

(c) There is no Intermediate court in Tasmania.

(d) These totals exclude Queensland defendants finalised by a bench warrant being issued.

Source: Prisoners in Australia (cat. no. 4517.0); Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0); Criminal Courts, Australia (cat. no. 4513.0).

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CRIME

A crime is an act (or transgression or omission) that is in breach of the law, usually because it endangers or aggrieves individuals or society.

JUSTICE

Justice is the principal of balance and fairness brought to bear in the process of evaluating human behaviour and interaction. Thus it is closely associated with crime.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Criminal Justice is society's response to crime. While it often has the effect of balancing or redressing the negative effects of crime, its full range of operations, criminal justice also functions to prevent crime and promote community safety.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The criminal justice system consists of State and Commonwealth institutions, agencies, departments, and personnel responsible for dealing with the justice aspects of crime, victims of crime, persons accused of committing a crime, and other related issues and processes.

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The purpose of the Crime and Safety Survey is to provide a picture of the way that crime affects the Australian community. The survey focuses on those categories of more serious crime that affect the largest number of people: household break-in, motor vehicle theft, assault (including sexual assault) and robbery. It measures the extent of crime in our community, including the number of persons and households victimised and the number of crimes reported to police. It also provides information on the socio-economic profile of victims and non-victims, and the characteristics of offences.

The Crime and Safety Survey, a survey of households, was conducted nationally by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in April 2002. The survey was also conducted in 1993 and 1998. It has been conducted annually since 1990 in New South Wales; in 1999 and 2000 in Western Australia; in 1999 in South Australia; and in 1995 in all States and Territories except Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

The survey provides data on selected household and personal crimes against persons aged 15 years and over for the 12-month period prior to the survey, and the risk factors associated with crime victimisation. The 2002 survey collected data on sexual assault for males and females aged 18 years and over (from previous surveys data were only available concerning sexual assaults against females). The 2002 survey results were published in June 2003, and this chapter contains some of the data from this survey.

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[Victimisation prevalence rates by State/Territory](#)

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Households and individuals in Tasmania are victims of a diverse range of crimes. Those more serious crimes that affect the largest number of people are household break-in, motor vehicle theft and assault (including sexual assault).

In the 12 months prior to April 2002, 7.7% of households in Tasmania were victims of a break-in or attempted break-in, or both: 5.2% of households had at least one break-in to their home, garage or shed and 3.3% found signs of at least one attempted break-in.

An estimated 5.0% of persons aged 15 years and over were victims of assault in the 12 months prior to the survey. An estimated 0.3% of persons (including 0.4% of females) aged 18 years and over were victims of sexual assault in the same time period.

VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL CRIME, Tasmania - 12 Months to April 2002

Victimisation
prevalence rate

Type of crime	Victims	Relevant populations	1993	1998	2002
	'000	'000	%	%	%
Break-in	9.9	(b)190.0	4.0	5.0	5.2
Attempted break-in	*6.2	(b)190.0	2.0	3.6	*3.3
Break-in/attempted break-in(a)	14.7	(b)190.0	5.6	8.1	7.8
Motor vehicle theft	*3.0	(b)190.0	1.0	*1.4	*1.6
Assault	18.2	(c)365.8	na	5.1	5.0
Sexual assault	**0.9	(d)346.7	na	na	**0.3

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

na not available

(a) Break-in/ attempted break-in includes households that were victims of either a break-in or an attempted break-in, or both.

(b) Households.

(c) Persons aged 15 years and over.

(d) Persons aged 18 years and over. In previous iterations of this survey, data regarding sexual assault was collected from females only.

Source: Crime and Safety, Australia (cat. no. 4509.0).

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In the twelve months to April 2002, The Northern Territory had the highest victimisation prevalence rates for break-in and attempted break-in (19.5% of households were victims of break-in/attempted break-in), followed by Western Australia (9.6% of households), Queensland (8.0%) and New South Wales (7.9%). Victoria had the lowest prevalence rates for these crimes (5.3% of households).

Rates for motor vehicle theft were highest in the Northern Territory (2.5% of households) and the Australian Capital Territory (2.3%), and lowest in Western Australia (1.0%).

Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory generally had high prevalence rates for personal crimes. Approximately 7.8% of persons aged 15 years and over experienced at least one assault in the 12 months prior to April 2002 in the Northern Territory, as did 5.8% of people in the Australian Capital Territory. Queensland had the lowest prevalence rate for assault with 4.4% of persons indicating they had been victims of at least one assault.

VICTIMISATION PREVALENCE RATES - 12 Months to April 2002

NSW Vic. Qld SA WA Tas. NT ACTAust.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Households									
Break-in	5.0	3.4	5.0	4.5	6.2	5.2	*13.5	*4.4	4.7
Attempted break-in	3.7	2.2	3.8	3.0	4.4	*3.3	*9.5	*3.8	3.4
Break-in/attempted break in(a)	7.9	5.3	8.0	6.7	9.6	7.8	19.5	7.4	7.4
Motor vehicle theft	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.0	*1.6	**2.5	*2.3	1.8
Persons									
Robbery(b)	1.0	0.5	0.3	*0.5	0.6	**0.3	**0.1	**0.2	0.6
Assault(b)	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.0	7.8	5.8	4.7
Sexual assault(c)	0.3	*0.2	*0.3	**0.1	*0.2	**0.3	**0.2	**0.2	0.2

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Break-in/attempted break-in includes households that were victims of either a break-in or an attempted break-in, or both.

(b) Persons aged 15 years and over.

(c) Persons aged 18 years and over.

Source: Crime and Safety, Australia (cat. no. 4509.0).

These statistics relate to a [Tasmania Together](#) benchmark.

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Crime is not always reported to the police, with many factors influencing whether or not a crime is reported. In particular, rates of reporting to the police vary depending on the type of offence. People are much more likely to report crimes against property to the police (a requirement for any associated insurance claim) than crimes against the person (i.e. assault).

VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLD CRIME, Whether Told Police About Most Recent Incident, Tasmania

	2002			Reporting rate(a)(b)	
	Police told	Police not told	Total victims	1998	2002
Offence	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Break-in	7.8	*2.0	9.9	77.8	79.3
Attempted break-in	**1.8	*4.4	*6.2	41.9	**28.8
Motor vehicle theft	*2.6	**0.4	3.0	86.2	*87.4

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

- (a) The reporting rate is the number of victims who told police, expressed as a percentage of all victims in that category.
(b) Household victims.

Source: Crime and Safety, Australia (cat. no. 4509.0).

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During 2002-03, the Victims of Crime Service provided advice to a total of 1,287 people. The majority of referrals dealt with related to crimes against the person. In more than half of the cases the offender was known to the victim prior to the offence.

VICTIMS OF CRIME SERVICE, CLIENT GROUP COMPOSITION - 2002-03(a)

	Units	Persons
Sex		
Males	no.	459
Females	no.	828
Age groups (years)		
Under 18	%	5
19-29	%	29
30-39	%	31
40-55	%	26
56 and over	%	9

Crime category

Against the person	%	69
Against property	%	19
Against both	%	12

Offender known to victim

Yes	%	53
No	%	47

(a) Does not include figures for July 2002 to October 2002 from the Victims of Crime Service in Launceston.

Source: Department of Justice and Industrial Relations, Annual Report 2002-03.

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The Department of Justice and Industrial Relations supports victims of crime through the administration of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme and the funding of the Victims of Crime (Response and Referral) Services. These services aim to assist the process of recovery of the victims who have suffered experiences related to the committing of crime, and aim to enhance the potential for them to participate in the criminal justice process.

The Master of the Supreme Court is responsible for determining the level of compensation to be granted to victims who have suffered injuries as a result of criminal acts. Compensation is awarded in accordance with the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1976.

There were 728 claims for criminal injuries compensation received during 2002-03, with an average award of \$9,319, an average disposal time of 13 weeks and an average cost paid to legal practitioners of \$646.

CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION, Tasmania - 2002-03

Units

Number of claims	no.	728
Awards made	no.	544
Total payments (excluding costs)	\$m	3.6
Total costs (including reports etc)	\$'000	563
Average award	\$'000	9.3
Average disposal time	weeks	13
Average costs to legal practitioners	\$	646

Source: Department of Justice and Industrial Relations, Annual Report 2002-03.

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VICTIMS ASSISTANCE UNIT

The Victims Assistance Unit supervises and supports the three regional Victims of Crimes Services, which are provided by funding non-government organisations.

Victims of Crime Register

The Unit will also establish the Victims Register, an automated database that enables the Victims Assistance Unit to provide timely and accurate information to victims of crime regarding the offender who committed the offence(s) against them or a member of their immediate family. Information will include:

- the nature of the offence committed and the sentence imposed by the court;
- the location of the offender at the time of registration, and any subsequent transfers;
- the offender(s) security classification at the time of registration, and any classification changes;
- the offender(s) release eligibility dates;

- the result of any leave applications e.g., work release, home visits or parole;
- if the offender escapes from custody; and
- if the offender dies whilst in custody.

The Register will initially contain information on offenders currently held within the Tasmanian prison system.

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The State government agency Tasmania Police is directed by a Commissioner of Police who is also the Secretary of the Department of Police and Public Safety and answerable to that Minister.

The State Emergency Service (SES) is part of the Department and operates under provisions of the Emergency Service Act 1976. The SES is responsible for the adequate preparedness of Tasmania in the event of an emergency or act of aggression (civil defence).

The vision of Tasmania Police is to be widely recognised as a premier police organisation. Its mission is to ensure that Tasmania is the safest State in the nation.

POLICE STRUCTURE

At 30 June 2003, Tasmania's police service consisted of 1,117 officers supported by 380 State Service personnel.

Further information about the Tasmania Police can be found at the following web site:

<http://www.police.tas.gov.au>

TASMANIA POLICE EMPLOYEES (POLICE AWARD)

	June 2002	June 2003
Classification of employees	no.	no.
Deputy Commissioner	1	1
Assistant Commissioner	2	2
Commander	8	8
Inspector	51	52
Sergeant	186	182
Constable	865	849
Trainee Constable	40	23
Total	1,153	(a)1,117

(a) Includes 54 part-time police officers.

Source: Department of Police and Public Safety, Annual Report 2002-03.

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OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON

The number of recorded offences against the person in 2002-03 was 4,472 compared with 4,311 recorded the previous year, an increase of 3.7%. Assaults accounted for 65.9% of offences against the person while sexual assault accounted for 6.6%.

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

The number of recorded offences against property in 2002-03 was 41,482 compared with 44,619 in 2001-02, a decrease of 7.0%. Offences relating to burglary of buildings decreased substantially by 13.9%, from 8,272 in 2001-02 to 7,119 in 2002-03, whereas damage to property decreased by 9.7% over the same period.

RECORDED OFFENCES(a), Tasmania

2001-02

2002-03

Change

Offence category	no.	no.	%
Offences against the person	4,311	4,472	3.7
Fraud and similar offences	2,040	1,663	-18.5
Assault (excl. sexual assault/assault police)	2,863	2,946	2.9
Sexual assault	283	296	4.6
Robbery (armed/unarmed)	175	118	-32.6
Murder	9	5	..
Offences against property	44,619	41,482	-7.0
Burglary - buildings	8,272	7,119	-13.9
Burglary - motor vehicles/other conveyances	4,054	3,930	-3.1
Stealing - general(b)	7,810	7,563	-3.2
Stealing - motor vehicles	2,629	2,396	-8.9
Injury/destruction of property	6,838	6,175	-9.7

.. not applicable

(a) Offences 'recorded' refers to both offences that have been reported by the public and accepted by police as being genuine, and offences that have been detected by police in the course of their duties and/or criminal investigations.

(b) Stealing not connected with burglary and excluding shoplifting and stealing motor vehicles.

Source: Department of Police and Public Safety, Annual Report 2002-03.

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The statistics referred to in this section have been derived from offences reported to or becoming known to police during the financial year ending 30 June.

OFFENCES RECORDED

Offences 'recorded' refers to both offences that have been reported by the public and accepted as being genuine, and offences that have been detected by police in the course of their duties and/or criminal investigations.

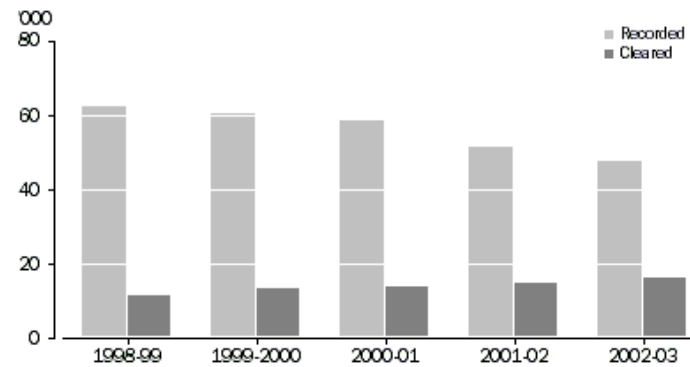
Total offences recorded decreased by 6.5% (3,314 offences) from 2001-02 to 2002-03 and follows a decrease the previous year.

OFFENCES CLEARED

The term 'cleared' used by police, refers to the solution of a crime, and not to the trial by court and final disposition.

Of the 47,999 total offences recorded in 2002-03, some 34.1% were cleared. This is slightly higher than the 29.3% cleared in the previous year.

TOTAL OFFENCES RECORDED AND CLEARED, Tasmania



Source: Department of Police and Public Safety, Annual Report 2002-03.

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A weapon is defined as any object used to cause injury or fear of injury. It also includes imitation weapons and implied weapons (e.g. where a weapon is not seen by the victim but the offender claims to possess one). Parts of the body such as fists or feet are not included.

VICTIMS OF REPORTED CRIME(a), By Use of Weapon in Commission of Offence, Tasmania - 2002

Offence category	Weapon used					No weapon used	Total victims	Total victims
	Firearm	Knife	Syringe	Other weapon	Total(b)			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.
Murder	14.3	28.6	-	14.3	57.1	42.9	100.0	7
Attempted murder	-	-	-	66.7	66.7	33.3	100.0	3
Assault	1.3	4.0	-	11.5	17.0	83.0	100.0	3,633
Sexual assault	0.4	-	-	2.5	2.9	97.1	100.0	240
Kidnapping/abduction	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	87.5	100.0	8

Robbery	3.7	22.8	-	10.3	37.5	62.5	100.0	136
---------	-----	------	---	------	------	------	-------	-----

- nil or rounded to zero

(a) Victims of armed robbery refers to individual persons or organisations. All other offence categories used in this table refer to individual persons.

(b) Includes data where a weapon was used but was not further defined.

Source: Data Cube from Recorded Crime, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0).

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e traffic in and abuse of illicit drugs result in significant costs to individuals and the community. To minimise the harm associated with illicit drug activity, there is close cooperation between the Commonwealth Government, the State and Territory Governments, the various police services and other law enforcement agencies. Included in these is the Australian Customs Service, which has responsibility for the enforcement of laws controlling importing and exporting of illicit drugs. These agencies direct particular attention to monitoring the popularity of the various types and forms of illicit drugs and identifying emerging patterns of use through the analysis of law enforcement data on illicit drug seizures and arrests.

The total number of drug offenders in Tasmania increased by 55.3%, from 1,225 in 2000-01 to 1,903 in 2001-02.

In 2001-02 cannabis offenders accounted for most drug offenders, by far, with 1,540 offenders (80.9% of Tasmania's total), although still proportionally less than 2000-01 where cannabis offenders accounted for 85.7% of all drug offenders. The next largest category of offenders involved 'other drug offences', with 237 offenders (12.5% of Tasmania's total). This compares to 93 in the previous year.

Information on the widespread problems arising from drug abuse in Australia, and on how these

problems are being approached, is presented in the Australian Illicit Drug Report produced by the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence.

TOTAL OFFENDERS, By Drug Type, Tasmania

	2000-01	2001-02
Drug type	no.	no.
Cannabis	1,050	1,540
Cocaine	2	1
Heroin	9	34
Amphetamine	70	89
Hallucinogens	1	1
Steroids	-	1
Other drugs	93	237
Total	1,225	1,903

- nil or rounded to zero

Source: Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence, Australian Illicit Drug Reports, 2000-01 and 2001-02.

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In 2001-02, cannabis offenders accounted for the largest proportion of drug offenders, with 55,494 offenders (75.2% of all drug offenders nationally). South Australia had the greatest proportion of offenders involved in cannabis with 93.0%, followed by the Northern Territory with 92.7%. Victoria had the lowest proportion of cannabis offenders, with 59.7% involved in this type of drug.

The next largest proportion of offenders involved amphetamine offences, accounting for 10.9% of all drug offenders nationally. Western Australia had the largest proportion of offenders involved in amphetamines with 18.1%, followed by the Australian Capital Territory with 15.9% and Victoria with 14.3%. South Australia and Tasmania had the lowest proportion of offenders involved in amphetamines, at 4.5% and 4.7% respectively.

PROPORTION OF TOTAL DRUG OFFENDERS, By Drug Type - 2001-02

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA(a)	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT(c)	Aust.
Drug type	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cannabis(a)(b)(c)	72.9	59.7	75.1	93.0	75.1	80.9	92.7	74.9	75.2

Cocaine	2.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.8
Heroin	5.3	16.1	1.2	0.6	1.7	1.8	0.2	5.3	4.4
Amphetamine	12.3	14.3	8.8	4.5	18.1	4.7	6.3	15.9	10.9
Hallucinogens	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	0.1
Steroids	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
Other drugs	6.3	8.8	14.6	1.7	4.7	12.5	0.1	2.6	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Total drug offenders	16,623	11,211	22,726	10,550	9,529	1,903	887	378	73,807
-----------------------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	------------	------------	---------------

- nil or rounded to zero

(a) Includes cannabis expiation notices.

(b) Includes drug infringement notices.

(c) Includes simple cannabis offence notices.

Source: Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence, Australian Illicit Drug Report, 2001-02.

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Statistics about the outcomes of investigations describe the status of the processes of police investigations that are initiated following the reporting or detection of an offence. The status of investigations includes:

- investigations that were not finalised (i.e. were still continuing, were pending or suspended);
- investigations that were finalised without an offender being proceeded against because the reported offence was not verified, the complaint was withdrawn, or the alleged offender could not be proceeded against because of some statutory or procedural bar; and
- investigations that were finalised and an offender was proceeded against by initiating court action or some other form of formal proceeding (e.g. a diversionary conference or a caution).
- In 2002 a higher proportion of offences against the person (homicide, kidnapping/abduction, assault and sexual assault) reached a finalised status within 30 days of initiation of the investigation than was the case for offences against property (robbery, unlawful entry with intent and motor vehicle theft offences). Similarly, the proportion of offenders proceeded against was higher for offences against the person than for property offences.

VICTIMS OF RECORDED CRIME, By Outcome of Investigations at 30 Days, Tasmania - 2002(a)

	Murder	Attempted murder	Assault	Sexual assault	Kidnapping/ abduction	Robbery(b)	Unlawful entry with intent	Motor vehicle theft
Investigation status	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Investigation not finalised	-	-	27.9	36.3	25.0	53.7	89.0	80.7
Investigation finalised								
No offender proceeded against	14.3	-	8.9	14.6	25.0	5.1	1.2	5.7
Offender proceeded against	85.7	100.0	63.2	49.2	50.0	41.2	9.8	13.7
Total Investigation finalised	100.0	100.0	72.1	63.8	75.0	46.3	11.0	19.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- nil or rounded to zero

(a) For selected offences recorded by police during 1 January to 31 December 2002.

(b) Robbery includes both armed and unarmed robbery.

Source: Data Cube from Recorded Crime, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0).

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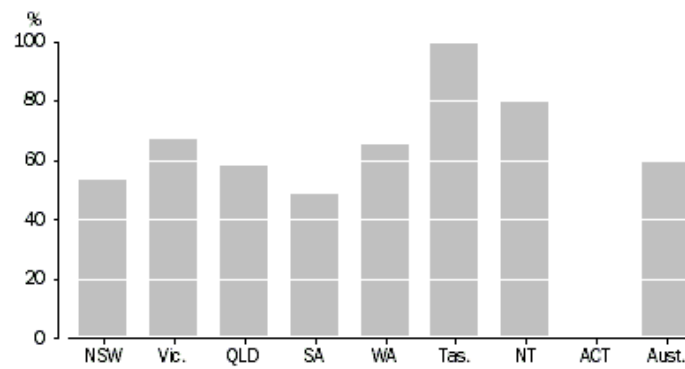
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Tasmania had a higher proportion of murder investigations reaching a finalised status within 30 days of the investigation (100.0%) than any other State or Territory in Australia. This was closely followed by the Northern Territory with 80.0%. The lowest proportion of murder investigations that reached a finalised status within 30 days of the investigation was in the Australian Capital Territory, although this reflected only two murders.

PROPORTION OF MURDER INVESTIGATIONS FINALISED WITHIN 30 DAYS(a) - 2002



Source: Data Cube from Recorded Crime, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0).

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Tasmanian courts form part of a multi-layered system that incorporates both federal and State jurisdictions. Under the Australian constitution, legislative, executive and judicial powers are divided between the States and Commonwealth. As a result, there is a demarcation between the types of matters that may be dealt with in State and federal courts. For example, family law issues come within the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament and are dealt with in a federal court called the Family Court of Australia and disputes arising under federal laws are largely dealt with in the Federal Court of Australia.

Court systems are hierarchical. At one level in Tasmania is the Magistrates Court, as well as a number of tribunals that deal with specialised matters such as workers compensation, land use, Youth Justice Courts, and other areas of law. Above these courts and tribunals is the Supreme Court of Tasmania.

The courts and tribunals are usually open to the public, although some, such as Youth Justice Courts, may restrict access.

This section contains the following subsection :

[Tasmanian Supreme Court](#)

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The Supreme Court of Tasmania was established by the Australian Courts Act 1828. Its jurisdiction and procedure are defined by a wide number of Acts. The personnel of the courts are the Chief Justice, The Hon William John Ellis Cox AC, RFD, ED and five other judges:

The Hon Peter George Underwood (appointed 20 August 1984)

The Hon Ewan Charles Crawford (appointed 5 October 1988)

The Hon Pierre William Slicer (appointed 3 June 1991)

The Hon Peter Ethrington Evans (appointed 10 June 1998)

The Hon Alan Blow OAM (appointed 13 June 2000)

All judges are formally appointed by the Governor. To be eligible for appointment, a judge must have a minimum qualification of ten years experience in the practice of law and be over 35 years of age (Chalmers, 1992).

Further information about the Tasmanian Supreme Court, and its jurisdiction, can be found at the following web site, <http://www.courts.tas.gov.au/supreme/about/jurisdiction.htm>

In 2002-03, some 72.4% of persons presented in the Supreme Court were convicted. This compares to

69.0% in the previous year and 74.8% in 2000-01. Of all people presented in the Supreme Court in 2002-03, 6.2% were acquitted, compared to 6.9% in the previous year. In 2000-01, this figure was 15.3%.

TASMANIAN SUPREME COURT, Criminal prosecutions

	Persons presented	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted(a)	Persons discharged(b)
Years	no.	no.	no.	no.
1997-98	335	262	24	49
1998-99	505	401	(c)23	80
1999-2000	711	562	(d)45	103
2000-01	445	333	(e)68	(f)79
2001-02	462	319	32	111
2002-03	616	446	38	132

(a) A person is acquitted if the court declares that a not guilty verdict as a charge laid against a defendant has not been proven. This also includes a finding of not guilty on the grounds of insanity and unsoundness of mind at the time the defendant committed the offence.

(b) A person is discharged when the court decides to withdraw an accusation of a crime or misdemeanour.

(c) One person found unfit to plead.

(d) One person found not guilty by reason of insanity and one person whose jury failed to reach a verdict.

(e) One person found not guilty by reason of insanity and three persons to be retried.

(f) One person deceased before trial.

Source: [Director Public Prosecutions, Annual Report 2002-03](#)

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The Magistrates Court (the Tasmanian lower court) consists of a Chief Magistrate, a Deputy Chief Magistrate and 10 Magistrates who are formally appointed by the Governor on the advice of the government of the day. By virtue of their office, Magistrates are also Justices of the Peace, and Coroners. In addition, Magistrates sit as chairpersons of various statutory tribunals, such as the Sex Discrimination Tribunal, the Police Disciplinary Tribunal and the Mining Division. As a result of this diversity of offices, the Magistrates Court handles a wide variety of legal actions.

The court sits on a permanent basis in 4 cities in Tasmania: Hobart, Launceston, Devonport and Burnie. Magistrates also sit in 18 country courts on a regular circuit basis.

Further information about the Magistrates Court in Tasmania can be found at the following web site, <http://www.magistratescourt.tas.gov.au/home>

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[Court of Petty Sessions](#)

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Magistrates in Courts of Petty Sessions hear and determine simple offences, crimes triable summarily under State and Commonwealth legislation, breaches of duty, applications under various State and Commonwealth statutes, and exercise a wide range of appellate, review functions and licensing functions. Magistrates also hear simple and indictable offences in the Youth Justice Court as well as exercising child-protection and welfare responsibilities under various Acts for children and young people under 18 years.

The most common offences are traffic infringements and less serious instances of stealing, assault and drug offences.

In more serious criminal cases like murder, manslaughter or conspiracy to pervert the course of justice, Magistrates may hold preliminary (committal) hearings. These hearings are held to decide whether there is enough evidence to send the accused person to a higher court for trial.

There were 63,025 criminal cases lodged with the Court of Petty Sessions in Tasmania in 2000-01, an increase of 26.9% on 1999-2000.

The number of minor traffic matters lodged with the Court of Petty Sessions rose by 40.4%, from 31,006

in 1999-2000 to 43,522 in 2000-01.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS, Criminal Cases Lodged, Tasmania

	1999-2000	2000-01
Nature of case	no.	no.
Primary criminal lodgements		
Offences against the person	2,850	2,460
Offences against property	5,160	4,106
Drug matters	488	450
Committals	558	443
Other(a)	9,592	9,214
Minor criminal lodgements		
Minor traffic matters(b)	31,006	43,522
Total	49,654	63,025

(a) Includes offences against good order, robbery and extortion and more serious driving offences.

(b) Includes other driving offences such as licensing and registration offences.

Source: Magistrates Court Annual Reports, 1999-2000 and 2000-01.

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On 30 March 1998, the Civil Division of the Magistrates Court commenced with the proclamation of the Magistrates Court (Civil Division) Act 1992.

This created a new environment of civil litigation designed to encourage the delivery of civil dispute resolution services that are just, affordable and efficient.

Magistrates Court in civil matters have jurisdiction in cases up to \$20,000, or an unlimited amount with the consent of the parties. Also, the Civil Division is able to exercise an equitable jurisdiction. For example, it is able to hear and determine claims for specific performance of contracts for the sale of property. Similarly, the court is able to grant an injunction pending the hearing of a claim.

Previously, the pace of litigation was left entirely to the parties. While solicitors still have responsibility for pursuing and protecting their clients' interests effectively, the court has introduced 'case management' to ensure matters are dealt with efficiently.

The new approach can be described as 'solicitor driven, court managed'.

Case management involves the use of directions hearings, conciliation conferences, and mediation

conferences prior to an action being listed for hearing.

In addition, the rules provide new methods for gathering and presenting evidence before the court. These are designed to reduce the time and cost of proceedings.

A total of 13,682 civil cases were lodged with the Magistrates Courts in Tasmania in 2001-02, a slight increase on the number lodged in 2000-01.

MAGISTRATES COURTS, Civil Cases Lodged, Tasmania

	2000-01	2001-02
Nature of case	no.	no.
Personal injury	14	25
Debt recovery	8,489	8,029
Australian registered judgement	246	203
Restraint Order applications	2,487	3,638
Residential tenancy	386	448
Other(a)	1,422	1,339
Total	13,044	13,682

(a) Includes all damages claims dealt with by Small Claims.

Source: Magistrates Court Annual Reports, 2000-01 and 2001-02.

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The Small Claims Division was established in 1985 to deal with minor claims and at June 2002 has a jurisdiction of up to \$3,000.

The primary function of the magistrate hearing the claim is to attempt to bring the parties in a dispute to an acceptable settlement. If the magistrate cannot do so, he or she may determine the matter in dispute. Proceedings in this jurisdiction are private, straightforward and informal. Legal practitioners are excluded as a general rule, and the Magistrate may proceed without the formal rules of evidence.

There were 991 small claims filed during 2000-01, a decrease of 31.8% on 1995-96.

SMALL CLAIMS, ACTIVITIES, Tasmania

Claims filed

Years

no.

1995-96

752

1996-97

798

1997-98	803
1998-99	977
1999-2000	1,104
2000-01	991

Source: Department of Justice and Industrial
Relations and Magistrates, Annual Reports.

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The Court exercises jurisdiction in respect of:

- Treatment and punishment of young persons who have committed offences and for related purposes prescribed in the Youth Justice Act 1997.
- Care and protection of children and for related purposes under the Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act 1997.
- Adoption of children as per the Adoption Act 1988.

In Tasmania a 'child' is someone under the age of 18 years. Magistrates are able to make orders to ensure the safety and protection of children as well as making orders to deal appropriately with children who commit offences. A child remains a ward until their eighteenth birthday, unless they have been released earlier.

Further information about these Acts can be found at the Tasmanian legislation web site:

<http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au>

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Coroners are appointed by the Governor and they have jurisdiction throughout the State. Under the Coroners Act 1995 a coroner may hold an inquest concerning the manner of death of any person where this was:

- violent or unnatural;
- sudden, without the cause being known;
- from sudden infant death syndrome;
- in a prison; or
- in a mental institution.

At the direction of the Attorney-General, the Coroner may also be required to hold an inquest concerning any death. In addition, the Coroner may have to determine the cause of a fire or explosion.

The duty of the Court is to determine who the deceased was, and the circumstances by which death occurred. Medical practitioners and other people may be summoned to give evidence. For example, in the case of the death in an institution, the Coroner may also inquire generally into the conditions and running of the institution. On the evidence submitted at the inquest, the Coroner can order a person to

be committed to the Supreme Court and can grant bail. In the case of murder, a Coroner can issue a warrant for apprehension.

After considering a post-mortem report, the Coroner may dispense with an inquest unless the circumstances of death make an inquest mandatory under the Act.

There were 601 deaths reported to the Coroner in Tasmania in 2001-02. A total of 12 inquests and a further 589 inquiries were issued by the Coroner in 2001-02, to resolve cases where cause of death had not been determined.

DEATHS REPORTED TO THE CORONER, Tasmania - 2001-02

	no.
Deaths reported to the Coroner	601
Fires/Explosions reported to the Coroner	-
Number of inquests held	12
Number of inquiries held	589

Source: Magistrates Court, Annual Report 2001-02.

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Corrective Services in Tasmania is located in the Department of Justice and Industrial Relations and consists of two elements, one being custodial and the other, community-based. The first is known as the Prison Service and the second as Community Corrections.

Each element functions within a separate operational and management infrastructure, but both have complementary long term aims, such as impacting upon the behaviour of offenders and reducing further offending. They also consult with one another, in strategic developments such as the technology designed to facilitate the collection of accurate data for assessment and planning, and sharing information that enables integrated offender management.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Community Corrections is responsible for the management of offenders in the community, who are sentenced to supervised probation, suspended sentences, community service orders, or who have been released from custody on parole.

THE PRISON SERVICE

The Prison Service is responsible for managing offenders safely and securely with humanity in a custodial setting, during periods of remand, awaiting court outcomes, and during their sentence progression, preparing them for release back into the community.

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Youth Justice Services operates in accordance with the provisions of the Youth Justice Act 1997. It provides a range of diversionary provisions that provide alternative sentencing options to divert young people from the court process. Further information about youth justice services is available on the Department of Health and Human Services web site, <http://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/youthjustice>

COMMUNITY YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICES

Community Youth Justice Services provide a range of services for young people who have offended. They include strategies such as community conferences and community service orders as alternatives to traditional sentencing of offenders. In 2002-03, there were 376 community conferences completed and 177 community service orders completed.

Community Youth Justice Services also prepare individual risk assessments and pre-sentence reports for the Magistrates Court (Youth Justice Division), develop case management plans and supervise a range of orders including probation and supervised release orders.

CUSTODIAL YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICES

Custodial Youth Justice Services provide secure facilities at Ashley Youth Detention Centre for young men and women who are remanded or sentenced to a period in custody by the Magistrates Court (Youth Justice Division). It provides case management and health services, education and rehabilitation programs in accordance with the Youth Justice Act 1997.

In 2002-03, there were 82 young people admitted to Ashley Youth Detention Centre. This number is considerably less than the 174 young people admitted in 2000-01 and is attributed to the use of alternative sentencing options and the diversion of offenders from the court process.

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The Parole Board is required to make independent and appropriate decisions in relation to the release of prisoners on supervised conditions. In doing so the Board is required to have regard to the interests of the public and the interests of the prisoner before making their decision.

RELEASES AND REFUSALS

In 2003, the Parole Board considered a total of 148 applications. This compares to 76 in 1996 and 44 in 1990. Of all applications considered by the Parole Board in 2003, some 46.6% were granted, compared with 80.2% in 1996 and 79.5% in 1990.

APPLICATIONS FOR PAROLE BY FIXED SENTENCED PRISONERS, Tasmania

	Considered	Granted	Revoked	Refused
Year ending 30 June	no.	no.	no.	no.
1990	44	35	6	3

1991	59	46	5	8
1992	55	37	2	16
1993	46	33	2	11
1994	79	49	4	26
1995	62	44	4	14
1996	76	61	6	9
1997	134	56	3	75
1998	105	60	4	41
1999	132	81	6	45
2000	140	84	3	53
2001	146	83	9	54
2002	150	76	14	60
2003	148	69	30	59

Source: Parole Board of Tasmania.

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In the September quarter 2003, there were 950 persons in community-based corrections, an increase of 9.1% on the September quarter 2002. It is a substantial decrease from the September 1999 figure of 1,258 persons.

RISK/ASSESSMENT MODEL

The first factor that has contributed to a decrease in people in community-based corrections over this period was the introduction of the risk/assessment model in 1998, which focuses attention almost solely on high and medium risk offenders rather than all offenders.

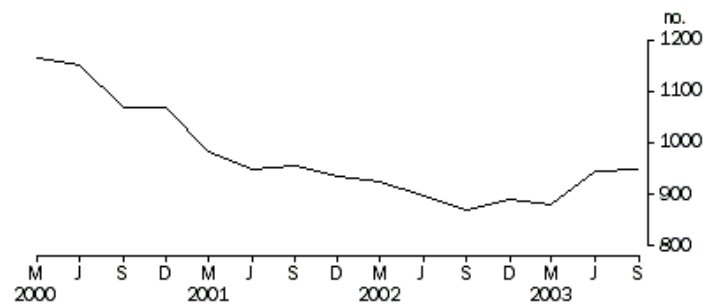
YOUTH JUSTICE ACT 1997

The second factor impacting upon Community Corrections numbers is the Youth Justice Act, which changed the maximum youth age up to 18 years. Some young offenders who were or would have been subject to adult corrections, are now in Juvenile Justice numbers.

However, there are strategies being discussed for dual case management or transfer of the more difficult youths who have already been exposed to adult corrections and are not receptive to measures

for managing young offenders.

PERSONS IN COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS, Tasmania(a)(b)



(a) Number on first day of month.

(b) Excludes persons with breached or suspended orders.

Source: Corrective Services, Australia (cat. no. 4512.0)

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The annual National Prisoner Census, conducted on the night of 30 June, counts all adult offenders who are held in custody in gazetted Australian prisons. The Prisoner Census provides a snapshot of the number of persons in prison, and is not representative of the flow of prisoners. The majority of prisoners in the Prisoner Census are serving long sentences for relatively serious offences, but the flow of offenders in and out of prisons consists primarily of persons serving short sentences for relatively minor offences.

Based on the results of Prisoner Censuses, the total prison population in Tasmania increased by 70.9%, from 265 in 1993 to 453 in 2003. There were 429 male prisoners on 30 June 2003, accounting for 94.7% of the total prisoner population. The average age of prisoners in Tasmania in 2003 was 33.5 years.

The proportion of prisoners remanded in custody increased from 13.6% in 1993 to 21.6% in 2003.

Some of the factors that have influenced the size of the prison population in the past ten years include legislative changes affecting the length of the time prisoners spend in prison; the abolition of a sentence-reducing mechanism such as remission; significant court delays leading to an increase in unsentenced prisoners in some jurisdictions; and an increase in recorded crime. The graph that follows

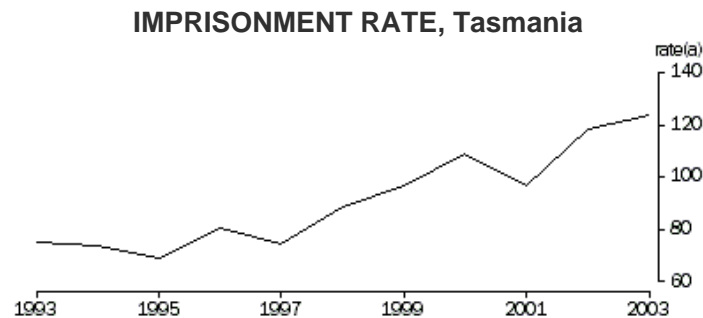
is a time series of the rate of adult prisoners per 100,000 adult population. The rate of imprisonment has fluctuated since 1993.

PRISONER CHARACTERISTICS, Tasmania, 1993-2003

	All prisoners	Mean age	Females	Indigenous	Indigenous imprisonment rate(a)	Remandees
As at 30 June	no.	years	%	%		%
1993	265	30.6	3.4	5.3	255.8	13.6
1994	258	31.3	3.5	10.1	457.3	14.0
1995	244	30.1	2.5	5.7	238.4	17.6
1996	285	30.8	2.8	9.8	352.0	16.1
1997	263	31.8	1.9	12.9	396.9	12.2
1998	314	30.9	4.1	8.9	317.2	18.5
1999	343	31.2	5.5	10.5	397.2	11.7
2000	390	31.0	5.1	10.0	417.6	20.5
2001	346	32.2	5.8	11.6	417.7	21.4
2002	427	31.9	7.0	14.3	621.6	20.8
2003	453	33.5	5.3	11.7	527.3	21.6

(a) Rate is per 100,000 adult Indigenous population.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, Australian Prisoners; Prisoners in Australia (cat. no. 4517.0).



(a) At 30 June each year.
The rate is per 100,000 adult population at 30 June each year.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, Australian Prisoners; Prisoners in Australia (cat. no. 4517.0).

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Some 13.8% of sentenced prisoners were convicted of homicide. Another 13.8% were in prison for offences against government security, 12.4% were serving time for sex offences while 12.1% were convicted of road traffic offences.

SENTENCED PRISONERS, By Most Serious Offence(a), Tasmania - 30 June 2003

Offence category	no.	% of total sentenced prisoners
Homicide	49	13.8
Acts intended to cause injury	38	10.7
Sex offences	44	12.4
Abduction and related offences	3	0.8
Robbery, extortion and related offences	28	7.9
Unlawful entry with intent	38	10.7
Theft and related offences	34	9.6
Deception and related offences	9	2.5
Illicit drug offences	7	2.0
Property damage and environmental pollution	12	3.4

Public order offences	1	0.3
Road traffic offences	43	12.1
Government security(b)	49	13.8
Total	355	100.0

(a) The most serious offence is the offence with the longest sentence a prisoner has received. Where the sentences are equal, or the longest sentence cannot be determined, the most serious offence is the offence with the lowest Australian National Classification of Offences code.

(b) Government security offences include offences such as treason; they also include offences against justice procedures, such as perjury and resisting arrest, and offences against government operations.

Source: Data Cube from Prisoners in Australia (cat. no. 4517.0).

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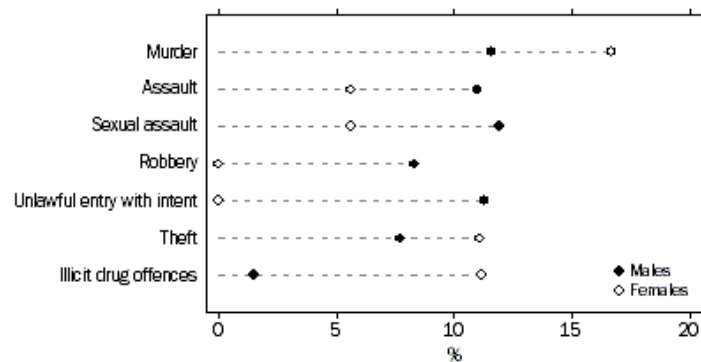
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Differences between men and women extend beyond the fact that there were 17 male prisoners for every female prisoner as at 30 June 2003 (Source: Prisoners in Australia, cat. no. 4517.0). There were also differences in the types of offences for which men and women were imprisoned, reflecting the differences in the patterns of offending between men and women.

The most serious offences that had been committed by male prisoners, as at 30 June 2003, included offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations (12.5%) sexual assault (11.9%) and murder (11.6%). For female prisoners, the most serious offences included offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations (38.9%), murder (16.7%), theft (11.1%) and property damage and environmental pollution (11.1%).

SENTENCED PRISONERS, By Sex and Selected Most Serious Offence, Tasmania - 30 June 2003



Source: Data Cube from Prisoners in Australia (cat. no. 4517.0).

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At 30 June 2003 there were 53 Indigenous prisoners in Tasmania (11.7% of the Tasmanian prison population) with a state rate of imprisonment of 527 per 100,000 adult Indigenous population. In Tasmania, the Indigenous rate of imprisonment was 4.8 times that of the non-Indigenous population (Source: Prisoners in Australia, cat. no. 4517.0).

There were 51 male Indigenous prisoners in Tasmania at 30 June 2003, accounting for 96.2% of the total Indigenous prison population. The imprisonment rate for males was 1,054 per 100,000 adult Indigenous population. There were 2 female Indigenous prisoners (3.8% of the total Indigenous prison population) with an imprisonment rate of 38 per adult 100,000 adult Indigenous population.

INDIGENOUS IMPRISONMENT, Tasmania - At 30 June 2003

	Males	Females	Persons
Mean age	28.3	30.5	28.4
Number	51	2	53
Rate(a)	1,054.2	38.4	527.3

(a) Rate of Indigenous prisoners per 100,000 adult Indigenous population.

Source: ABS data available on request, Data Cube from Prisoners in Australia (cat. no. 4517.0).

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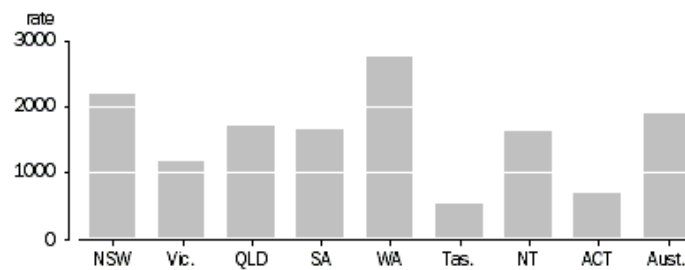
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Nationally, the imprisonment rate for Indigenous prisoners was 1,888 per 100,000 adult Indigenous population at 30 June 2003. The Indigenous imprisonment rates vary between jurisdictions, with Western Australia recording the highest imprisonment rate of 2,744 per 100,000 adult Indigenous population. This was substantially greater than the rates recorded in New South Wales and Queensland, of 2,181 and 1,697.6 per 100,000 adult Indigenous prisoners respectively. Tasmania recorded the lowest imprisonment rate of all States and Territories with 527 Indigenous prisoners per 100,000 adult indigenous population.

INDIGENOUS IMPRISONMENT(a)(b) - At 30 June 2003



(a) Rate per 100,000 adult Indigenous population.
(b) A majority of full-time prisoners sentenced in the ACT are held in NSW prisons.
The ACT in NSW figures are a subset of the NSW figures, and are not separately counted in the Australian totals.

Source: ABS data available on request, companion data to Prisoners in Australia (cat. no. 4517.0)

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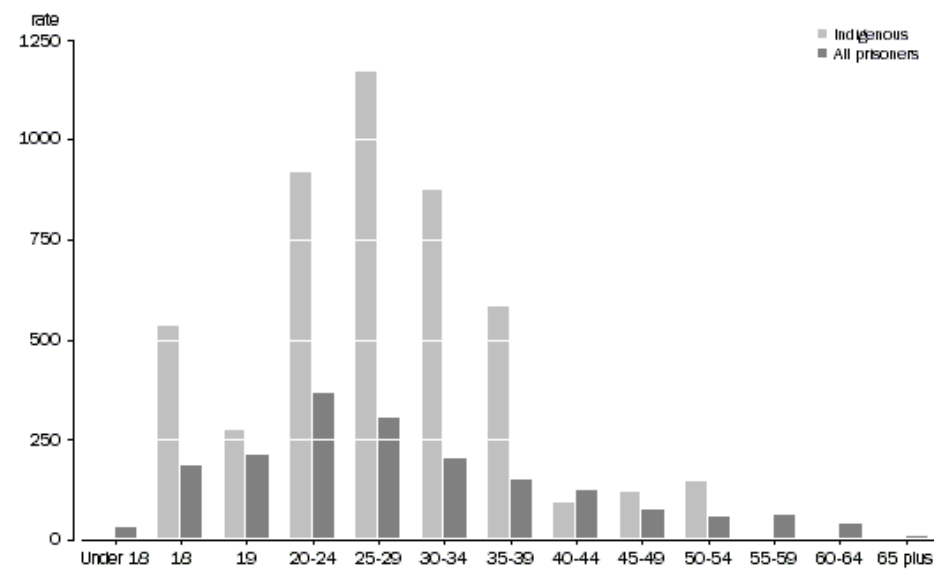
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Most indigenous prisoners are young adult males, with 75.5% of all indigenous prisoners in Tasmania being males aged between 20 and 34 years. For males, the 25-29 age group had the highest imprisonment rate with 2,569 male indigenous prisoners per 100,000 adult indigenous population, while for females aged 35-39 years had the highest imprisonment rate with 194 female indigenous prisoners per 100,000 adult indigenous population. Overall, those aged 25-29 years of age had the highest imprisonment rate with 1,169 indigenous prisoners per 100,000 adult indigenous population (Source: ABS data available on request, Prisoners in Australia, cat. no. 4517.0).

The distribution across the age groups for Indigenous prisoners was similar to the total prisoner population although there were notable differences between the actual imprisonment rates, particularly for those aged 20 to 39 years.

IMPRISONMENT RATES(a), By Age, Tasmania - At 30 June 2003



(a) Rate of Indigenous prisoners per 100,000 adult Indigenous population, and rate of all prisoners per 100,000 adult population.

Source: ABS data available on request, companion data to Prisoners in Australia (cat. no. 4517.0)

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The Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision, in its [Report on Government Services 2004](#), estimated that approximately \$314 per person was spent by governments on justice in Tasmania in 2002-03. This figure is based on recurrent expenditure and does not include spending by governments on items such as capital works (i.e. new police stations, prisons or court facilities). In 2002-03, some \$120 million was spent on police services, with a further \$28 million spent on corrective services.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY, Tasmania(a)(b)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Justice sector	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Police services	101	101	104	114	120
Court administration - criminal	8	8	9	9	10
Court administration - civil(c)	4	3	4	4	4
Corrective services(d)	20	22	24	26	28

- (a) In 2002-03 dollars.
- (b) Recurrent expenditure plus depreciation less revenue from own sources.
- (c) Excludes the costs of probate hearings.
- (d) Includes costs of prisoner transport and escort services. For all years, the expenditure on corrective services is the same as that reported in the corresponding Report on Government Services.

Source: Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision, [Report on Government Services 2004](#).

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Corrective Services, Australia, cat. no. 4512.0

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National Crime Prevention, <http://www.ncp.gov.au>

Productivity Commission, <http://www.pc.gov.au>

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The ABS would like to thank the Department of Police and Public Safety, and the Department of Justice and Industrial Relations, Corrective Services Division for their input.

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The concept of 'culture' constitutes the way of life for society, encompassing its customs, rituals, pastimes and pleasures.

Culture includes cultural and natural heritage, language, religious practices, identity and background, the creative and performing arts, literature, film and video, libraries, the Internet, and radio and television.

Cultural activities are essential to a shared sense of quality of life.

HERITAGE

Tasmania's heritage is drawn from its cultural and natural environments. The Register of the National Estate, maintained by the Australian Heritage Council, is a listing of those places of Australia's Indigenous, historic and natural heritage that have special value for present and future generations.

HERITAGE LISTINGS ON THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE - 2002-2003(a)

	Tasmania	Australia(b)
Type of listing	no.	no.
Indigenous	66	915
Historical	1,209	10,061
Natural	263	2,117
Total	1,538	13,093

(a) Does not include those on the Interim List.

(b) Includes external territories e.g Antarctica, Lord Howe Island etc

Source: Australian Heritage Commission, Annual Report 2002-2003.

Further information can be found on the Australian Heritage Council web site at <http://www.ahc.gov.au> and on the Department of Environment and Heritage web site at <http://www.deh.gov.au>

CULTURAL PURSUITS

The 2002 General Social Survey, which was conducted throughout Australia from March to July 2002, examined attendance at selected cultural venues and events by people aged 18 years and over.

During the 12 months before interview in 2002, the most popular cultural pursuit of Tasmanians was attending the cinema (59.7% of Tasmanians), followed by attending the library (42.7%), botanic gardens (34.9%) and museum (32.2%). (Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia (cat. no. 4114.0)).

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Tasmania's heritage is drawn from its cultural and natural environments. Heritage is increasingly perceived as a record of our past, which assists us to understand our identity: where we have come from and where our future lies. There is a growing awareness of the importance of this heritage and the role it plays in cultural expression.

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The functions of identifying and conserving Australia's national heritage are shared between all levels of government. The Register of the National Estate, maintained by the Australian Heritage Council, is a listing of those places of Australia's Indigenous, historic and natural heritage that have special value for present and future generations. Listing on the Register alerts planners, decision makers, researchers and the general community to the heritage value of these places.

In 2002-03, some 12.0% of places on the National Register were in Tasmania. The number of Tasmanian places in 2002-03 was 1,538, an increase of 19 from 2001-02.

THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE

	2001-02				2002-03
	Total(a)	Indigenous(b)	Historic	Natural	Total(a)
State/Territory	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NSW	3,783	221	3,125	487	3,833

Vic.	2,770	111	2,427	254	2,792
Qld	1,212	155	738	322	1,215
WA	1,303	74	969	283	1,326
SA	1,743	153	1,209	390	1,752
Tas.	1,519	66	1,209	263	1,538
NT	311	105	147	63	315
ACT/Jervis Bay	241	30	195	30	255
External Territories	59	-	42	25	67
Total	12,941	915	10,061	2,117	13,093

- nil

(a) Does not include those on the Interim List.

(b) At present there are no Torres Strait Islander places on the Register of the National Estate.

Source: Australian Heritage Commission, Annual Report 2002-2003.

Further information can be found on the Australian Heritage Council web site at <http://www.ahc.gov.au>

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Over many thousands of years, Indigenous people have left signs of their occupation in Tasmania. The reminders of where they lived, ate, hunted or collected food, and their art and their sacred sites are all part of Tasmania's heritage.

At 30 June 2003, there were 77 Indigenous places in Tasmania listed on the Register of the National Estate. The three main types of places protected were occupation sites (27), shell middens (17) and site complexes (13); these accounted for 74.0% of all Tasmanian Indigenous places on the Register, including those on the Interim List.

INDIGENOUS PLACES ON THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE - 2002-03(a)(b)

	Tasmania	Australia
Place type(c)	no.	no.
Fish and eel traps	-	19
Burials, cemeteries and graves	3	32
Places of significance to Aboriginal people	2	133
Art sites	5	213

Ceremonial sites	-	19
Grinding grooves	-	19
Hunting hides and traps	-	3
Historic and contact sites	1	49
Modified trees	-	64
Occupation sites	27	101
Organic resource area	1	1
Stone arrangements	3	54
Site complexes	13	108
Shell midden	17	70
Wells	-	12
Quarries	5	35
Total	77	932

- nil

(a) Includes registered places and places on the Interim List.

(b) At present there are no Torres Strait Islander places on the Register of the National Estate.

(c) Most of these places encompass a number of Aboriginal sites. There are many thousands of individual sites covering a wide range of site types on the Register.

Source: Australian Heritage Commission, Annual Report 2002-2003.

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The Tasmanian Heritage Register records those places in Tasmania that are of historic cultural heritage significance. These places are important to Tasmania and Tasmanians because of their contribution to our culture and society and their subsequent role in our tourism industry.

At July 2004, there were 5,281 registered places of historic cultural heritage on the Tasmanian Heritage Register. They included a broad range of places, including:

- houses, public buildings, churches, shops, warehouses, barns, sheds and a service station;
- cemeteries, walls (e.g. the sandstone wall along Sandy Bay Road, Hobart) and bridges; and
- trees, hedges and gardens (e.g. Hobart's St David's Park and Launceston's City Park).

In order to be included on the Register a place must meet the following criteria:

- importance in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Tasmania's history;
- demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Tasmania's heritage;
- has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history;

- importance as a representative in demonstrating the characteristics of a broader class of cultural places;
- importance in demonstrating a high degree of technical achievement;
- has a strong or special meaning for any group or community because of social, cultural or spiritual associations; and
- has special association with the life or work of a person, group or an organisation that was important in Tasmania's history.

(Source: Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995.)

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An individual's background or place of origin is a major component of cultural identity. It provides a sense of membership and belonging. Cultural identity is that which gives us a sense of ourselves.

PEOPLE OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER ORIGIN

The 2001 Census recorded 15,773 people who identified as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin. This represents an increase of 1,900 people (or 14.0%) since 1996. Changing social attitudes, political developments and improved statistical coverage are all factors that have contributed to the increased likelihood of people identifying as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.

ABS statistics on Tasmania's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population can be found at [Tasmanian snapshot - 2001 Census data](#).

MULTICULTURAL TASMANIA

The 2001 Census count recorded the number of people in Tasmania who were born overseas

(including overseas visitors who were in Tasmania on census night) as 45,375 (9.9%). The three main countries of birth were the United Kingdom (21,306 or 4.7%), New Zealand (3,590 or 0.8%) and the Netherlands (2,483 or 0.6%).

In Tasmania, English was the only language spoken at home by 421,034 people (93.0%) in 2001. The three most common languages spoken at home other than English were Italian, 1,464 (0.3%), German, 1,363 (0.3%) and Chinese Languages, 1,342 (0.3%).

The Tasmanian Government's Multicultural Policy (September 2001) states that Tasmania is and will remain a culturally diverse society, and that multiculturalism brings economic and social benefits to the State. The Policy lists four main objectives:

- to increase the share of migrants coming to Tasmania
- to improve the retention rate of migrants once they have arrived in Tasmania
- to improve access to Government services for migrants
- to improve understanding of the value and benefits of multiculturalism throughout the community.

ABS statistics on Tasmania's multicultural population can be found at [Tasmanian snapshot - 2001 Census data](#).

Further information can be found on the Department of Premier and Cabinet web site, under Multicultural Tasmania <http://www.dpac.tas.gov.au/>.

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In the 12 months ending March 2002, Tasmanian visiting or attendance rates were higher than national rates for:

- museums (32.2% compared with 25.0%)
- libraries (42.7% compared with 42.1%)
- art galleries (27.3% compared with 24.9%)

Tasmanian visiting or attendance rates were significantly lower than national rates for:

- cinemas (59.7% compared with 69.9%)
- opera or musicals (15.7% compared with 18.7%)
- zoological parks and aquariums (29.6% compared with 40.0%)
- botanic gardens (34.9% compared with 41.6%)

Tasmanian attendance at theatre and dance performances and popular music concerts were also slightly lower than national rates.

Tasmanian attendance at the cinema and popular music concerts was highest among people aged 18-24 years. Attendance at libraries was also highest among people aged 18-24 years.

The highest attendance rates for classical music concerts and opera or musicals were by people aged 55-64 years. The highest attendance rate for art galleries was by people aged 45-54 years and for museums the highest attendance rate was by people aged 35-44 years.

ATTENDANCE AT CULTURAL ACTIVITIES, Participation Rates - 2002(a)

	Tasmania	Australia
Venue/activity	%	%
Cinemas	59.7	69.9
Libraries	42.7	42.1
Botanic gardens	34.9	41.6
Museums	32.2	25.0
Popular music concerts	25.2	26.4
Zoological parks and aquariums	29.6	40.0
Art galleries	27.3	24.9
Other performing arts	18.3	20.4
Theatre performances	17.4	18.0
Musicals and operas	15.7	18.7
Dance performances	9.8	10.9
Classical music concerts	9.0	9.0

(a) Those who attended a venue/activity at least once during the 12 months before interview in 2002.

Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia (cat. no. 4114.0).

These statistics relate to a [Tasmania Together](#) benchmark.

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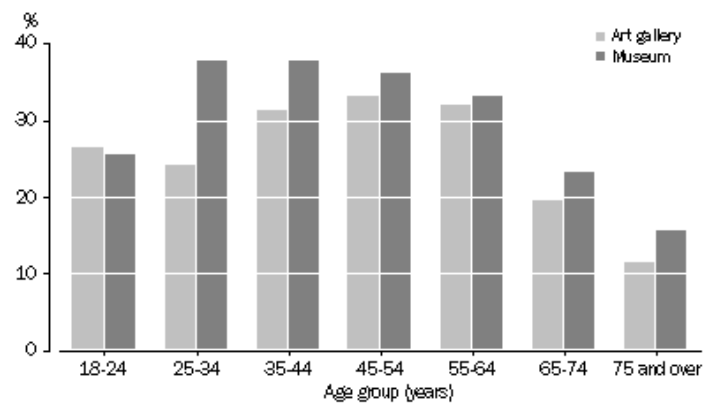
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During the 12 months before interview in 2002, attendance rates for Tasmanians visiting museums ranged from 37.8% of those aged 35-44 years to 15.6% of those aged 75 years and over. For art galleries, the highest attendance rates were for those aged 45-54 years (33.0%); the lowest rates were for those aged 75 years and over (11.4%).

An estimated 32.2% of Tasmania's population aged 18 years and over visited a museum (compared with the national figure of 25.0%) while 27.3% visited an art gallery in the 12 months before interview in 2002 (compared with the national figure of 24.9%).

ATTENDANCE AT ART GALLERIES AND MUSEUMS, By Age, Tasmania - 2002



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The Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (TMAG) houses collections in the fields of botany, geology, zoology, visual arts and crafts, history, indigenous cultures and applied science. TMAG is an integrated institution, concerned with a diverse range of natural and cultural heritage, with particular emphasis on Tasmania.

The TMAG site encompasses a significant and diverse group of heritage buildings on the one site in Tasmania.

The museum's traditional function, and still the major part of its operation today, is to acquire, conserve, manage, research and exhibit items of cultural or heritage value to the community. The majority of income is provided by an annual budget allocation from the State Government, supplemented by a small financial contribution from the Hobart City Council and the fundraising activities of the Art Foundation of Tasmania and the Friends of the TMAG. Significant corporate support has enabled a travelling exhibition program to be maintained.

TMAG has also benefited from more than 75 volunteer guides and curatorial assistants.

Further information can be found on the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery web site at

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PUBLIC PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

A total of 296,439 visitors attended the museum and art gallery during 2003-2004, an increase of some 40,000 visitors over the previous year.

15 exhibitions were developed in house, the major ones being:

- Eclectica - 160 years of Collecting
- Hobart Town and Van Diemens Land Watercolours
- The Wongs' Collection
- Photographs - Images by Russell Young, amateur photographer
- Sense of Place
- Flotsam and Jetsam - Collections, Travel and Colonialism.

Major exhibitions developed externally included:

- Possum Magic - Mem Fox
- Design Island
- Suggett - Retromoments
- Max Ernst - Books and Prints.

Exhibitions developed in house that toured nationally and internationally included:

- John Glover and the Colonial Picturesque
- Creating a Gothic Paradise - Pugin at the Antipodes
- Breaking the Ice - Antarctic Watercolours and Etchings by Jorg Schmeisser.

Collaborative exhibitions included:

- Thylacine Editions - in conjunction with the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Federal Hotels and Resorts and Arts@work
- Macquarie Island - in conjunction with Mid Winter Festival
- Times of Reflection - in conjunction with the Australian and Torres Strait Islander Commission, Cape Barren Island Primary School, Riawunna Aboriginal Education Unit, Margate Primary School, Aboriginal Health Service and community members
- City of Hobart Art Prize - in conjunction with Hobart City Council
- Virtualis Antarctica - in conjunction with Antarctic Division, an exhibition of stunning Antarctic photographic images by Australian photographer Wayne Papps (deceased).

COLLECTION HIGHLIGHTS

Major acquisitions during 2003-04 were:

- Wongs' Collection
- 35 Botanical drawings and 12 architectural and landscape sketches by William Archer (Australia 1820 - 1874)

- A painting entitled **Four of the Children of Joseph Tice Gellibrand** c1835 by an unknown artist but attributed to Benjamin Duterrau
- A painting entitled **Inhaler 2004** by the Tasmanian artist Richard Wastell (b1974)
- A sculpture entitled **Nuclear Family 1994** by Tasmanian artist Bill Yaxley (b1943)
- Marchweil Thylacine Skin
- Olive Ridley Turtle
- Skull and skeleton of a rare Shepeards beaked whale
- Skull of a Cuviers beaked whale
- Two separate collections of Tasmanian Aboriginal stone artefacts.

Further information can be found on the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery web site at <http://www.tmag.tas.gov.au>.

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Public program highlights

Over 150,000 visits were made to a wide range of exhibitions, displays and public events in 2000-01.

Major exhibitions developed in house included:

- 'The Henry Hunter Collection - a second draft'
- 'Islands of Art: Creativity from the First Nations of the Northern Pacific Rim'
- 'Tasmania's Birdlife in Colour'
- 'Federation - a turning point'
- 'The Ship Model Project'.

Major exhibitions developed externally included:

- 'Dinosaurs of Darkness'
- 'One Tree'

- 'Hobart City Art Prize'
- 'Warka Iiritja Munu Kuwari Kutu - work from the past and the present, a celebration of 50 years of Ernabella Arts'.

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Collection highlights

Some of the acquisitions for 2000-01 included:

- Walter Tjampitjinpa's 'Water Dreaming' 1972 (purchased with the assistance of the National Cultural Heritage Committee and the Art Foundation of Tasmania)
- Lloyd Rees' 'The City from Waverton, Sydney Harbour' 1919
- Peter Adams' Cathedral bench 1996, huon pine and dolerite
- Simon Butler's globe cast glass bowl.

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The Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery (QVMAG) was established by the Tasmanian Government in 1891. Since 1895 its management has been vested in the Launceston City Council, with financial support from an annual State Government grant. It is the largest museum and art gallery outside a capital city in Australia, and has developed as an important institution, recognised nationally. It's particularly known for its fine collections of Australian colonial art, contemporary art and craft, Tasmanian natural and social history, Chinese temple and planetarium.

The Museum is located on two sites, the original purpose-built building in Royal Park and the Inveresk site, once the Launceston Railway Workshops.

The development of the Launceston Railway Workshops is a story of transformation. Stage one was the development of the Tasmanian Conservation Centre, which provided the State with national standard conservation laboratories and workshops. Stage two, which opened in November 2001, saw the development of a new art gallery and associated facilities, including the Academy of the Arts, a joint venture between the University of Tasmania and TAFE Tasmania.

QUEEN VICTORIA MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY ACTIVITY

	2002-03	2003-04
Venue/activity	no.	no.
Total Museum and Art Gallery attendees	97,852	86,626
Public inquiries	18,119	16,100
Exhibitions mounted	28	23
Exhibitions toured	2	2
Public programs	108	101
Website visits	278,049	388,348

Source: Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Annual Report 2003-2004.

Further information can be found on the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery web site at <http://www.qvmag.tas.gov.au>.

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PERMANENT EXHIBITIONS AT ROYAL PARK

'CHINESE TEMPLE' (Joss House)

The main altar, rich gold and embroidered items, carved wood, flags, banners and puppets are from the original temple built during the nineteenth century by the Chinese community in the tin mining area of Weldborough in north-east Tasmania. The items were donated by the Chinese community in 1934 to the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery. The Temple is still used for special occasions.

'AN ISLAND'S WEALTH - METALS IN TASMANIA'

Iron, tin, copper, silver, lead, zinc, osmiridium, gold, manganese and aluminium have all been important to the development of the mining industry in Tasmania. The exhibition explores the geology, history and uses of these metals.

'DISCOVERY PLUS'

An interactive exhibition for children (and adults) featuring puzzles, technology and drawers full of

specimens.

'TASMANIA - A SPECIAL ISLAND'

Explores the unique fauna found in Tasmania.

'MARERLOPEPETAR - TO TELL A STORY IN THE MANNER OF THE PALAWA'

Combines traditional and contemporary Tasmanian Aboriginal works to reflect the continuing story of the Palawa people.

'ARTSTART'

A changing display of artwork by northern Tasmanian primary school students.

'DECORATIVE ARTS'

Changing display specialising in costumes and textiles drawn from the Museum's international collection of decorative arts.

'HISTORICAL INTERNATIONAL CERAMICS'

A broad survey of the development of the European ceramic tradition from the Middle Ages to the present, including the Lady V. L. White collection of blue and white decorated ceramics.

PERMANENT EXHIBITIONS AT INVERESK

'ASPECTS OF TASMANIAN ART'

A celebration of the Museum's nationally significant collection of visual art and, in particular, Tasmanian colonial art. There are around 150 works from the colonial, modern and contemporary periods, including paintings, sculpture, works on paper and photographs.

'PACIFIC ENCOUNTERS'

An exploration of the extraordinary diversity, creativity and ingenuity of the material cultures of the Pacific Islands. The exhibition explores the historical and continuing links between Tasmania and our Pacific neighbours by tracing the development of the museum's collection.

'STRINGS ACROSS TIME - TASMANIAN ABORIGINAL SHELL NECKLACES'

An exhibition to acknowledge the contribution, both past and present, that Tasmanian Aboriginal women have made to the continuation and development of their cultural traditions and practices.

'TRANSFORMING THE ISLAND - RAILWAYS IN TASMANIA'

The story of how the railways shaped Tasmania.

'THE BLACKSMITH SHOP'

Features sight, sound and smell to capture the Industrial Revolution.

'PAST LIVES, NEW BEGINNINGS - MIGRATION AND TASMANIA'

The exhibition is divided into sections: Leaving Home; The Journey; Arrival; Settling In and The Impact on Tasmania. Based on the migrants' own stories.

'REPLAY - SPORTING LIFE IN TASMANIA'

An exhibition which explores the historical background of a variety of sports in Tasmania as well as examining some of the characters and events which contributed to the growth of that sport.

'PLAYZONE'

A learning place for children under six and parents to play and explore using a range of resources.

Further information can be found on the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery website at <http://www.qvmag.tas.gov.au>.

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The exhibition is divided into sections: Leaving Home; The Journey; Arrival; Settling In and The Impact on Tasmania. Based on the migrants' own stories.

'OBJECTS OF DESIGN'

Showcases the innovation and creativity of Australia's designers and craftspeople from early settlement to contemporary times, with an emphasis on unique and limited edition objects.

'TREASURES FROM THE ASIAN COLLECTION'

Highlights different aspects of the Museum's rich collections of Asian cultural artworks.

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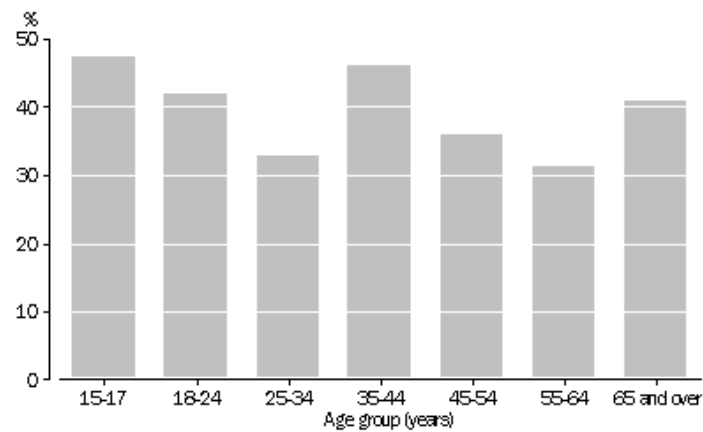
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In November 1997, libraries were perceived by 94% of Tasmanians to be very important or important to the community. In addition, 93% of Tasmanians were in favour of some financial support for libraries being provided by Government. Tasmanian libraries range from public libraries, academic libraries, school and college libraries to special and corporate libraries (Public Attitudes to the Arts, Australia (Cat. no. 4157.0)).

In the year ending April 1999 in Tasmania, the highest attendance rates for libraries occurred in the 15-17 age group (47.4%) and the second highest in the 35-44 age group (46.0%).

ATTENDANCE AT LIBRARIES, By Age, Tasmania - Year Ending April 1999



Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia (Cat. no. 4114.0).

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The State Library of Tasmania is a Statewide library service with a network of seven city libraries, 41 branch libraries and five reference and specialist collections available to all Tasmanians.

During 2003-04, there were 2.7m visits to all State Library service points, and almost 4.5m items were borrowed, equating to 9.4 items borrowed per head of Tasmanian population. During 2003-04 approximately 477,000 reservations for specific items were registered and over 719,200 reference and information enquiries were answered.

Over 64,200 items were purchased by the State Library to add to the collections during 2003-04.

Further information can be found on the State Library web site at <http://www.statelibrary.tas.gov.au>.

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An Act of Parliament established a Tasmanian Public Library in August 1850, marking the commitment of the government of the day to the provision of public libraries. The passing of the Act followed the introduction of a subscription library in 1849 based in a building on the corner of Barrack and Davey streets, Hobart.

A free lending library service, made possible by the Scots-American philanthropist Andrew Carnegie, began in Hobart in 1907. Carnegie provided funding in 1902 for the construction and maintenance of a building on the corner of Davey and Argyle Streets. A condition of the gift was that a free lending library be established for the public.

A Free Library Movement began in 1938 urging the provision of free public libraries throughout the State. The library in Hobart was the only such library in Tasmania, although there were a number of public subscription libraries and Mechanics' Institutes.

In 1941 the government gave a grant to the Free Library Movement to encourage the establishment of libraries in municipalities and by 1943 eleven free municipal libraries had been established.

The Libraries Act 1943 established the State Library of Tasmania under the administration of the

Tasmanian Library Board. Municipal libraries were subsidised by the State upon their adopting the Act.

A network of children's libraries was established between 1945 and 1952 as a memorial to Lady Clark, the wife of Sir Ernest Clark (Governor of Tasmania from 1933 to 1945).

The building constructed for the State Library on its current site at 91 Murray Street, Hobart, was opened in 1962 with the second stage of the building completed in 1972.

The State Library advanced the integration of public library services in Tasmania in the 1970s when responsibility for municipal library services moved from local government to State Government. An administrative structure was adopted with a regional headquarters in each of seven regions responsible for all libraries within that region.

The Libraries Act 1984 addressed the anomaly of the State Librarian reporting both to the Tasmanian Library Board and to the Minister by establishing the Tasmanian Library Advisory Board as the sole body providing advice to the Minister on the delivery of library services in Tasmania.

In 1991 the regional structure of the State Library became an area structure with two areas of administration, north and south. This structure was abolished in 1994 in favour of a statewide administration.

Over time the Library has been enriched by several important bequests and entrusted to manage significant collections:

- the William Walker Collection in 1924 and 1933
- the Allport Library and Museum of Fine Arts in 1965
- the W. L. Crowther Library in several stages in the 1960s and 1970s.

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THE LIBRARY NETWORK

Services are delivered through a network of:

- 7 city libraries
- 41 branch libraries
- 5 reference and specialist collections.

REFERENCE AND SPECIALIST COLLECTIONS

The reference and specialist collections include:

- State Reference Service - including specialised services for research, business, electronic databases and Internet services
- Tasmaniana Library - a comprehensive collection of historical and contemporary Tasmanian publications

- W. L. Crowther Library - a collection of mainly Tasmanian printed, manuscript, pictorial and museum material
- Allport Library and Museum of Fine Arts - an outstanding collection of 18th and 19th century antiques, colonial paintings and books
- Parliamentary Library - which provides accurate information resources and services to Members of both the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council, and their staff.

INFORMATION COLLECTED AND PRESERVED

Information collected and preserved by the State Library includes:

- copies of every item published in Tasmania
- an index of Tasmanian content in the three Tasmanian daily newspapers and other Tasmanian serial publications
- an image database of historical images, e.g. paintings, sketches, drawings, prints and photographs.

TASMANIAN AUTOMATED LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SYSTEM (TALIS)

All libraries are linked through the TALIS network, a library management system which includes an integrated catalogue and electronic information databases. TALIS is accessible through the Internet and available in all libraries at <http://www.talis.tas.gov.au>. It contains the holdings of all public libraries in the State, together with those of 8 senior secondary colleges and 157 schools, 10 TAFE libraries and 7 community libraries.

Library services are provided for customers with special needs through the use of special format resources, specialised equipment and delivery services. Volunteer couriers provide delivery of specialised format resources to home library customers.

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The advent of new technologies has brought about a marked change in the role of the State Library of Tasmania and an increasing shift to provision of services in the online environment. Technology is also changing the community's expectations about the nature and mode of delivery of public information-based services. For this reason it is important that publicly provided information services respond to these trends and deliver appropriate public access.

The Tasmanian Government has played a major role in establishing the infrastructure required to support Statewide access to information. There are:

- 48 public libraries at strategic locations throughout the State, each providing free public access to the Internet;
- Internet access in all schools and colleges;
- 25 Service Tasmania shops, which provide Internet access and a range of government services online; and
- 64 Online Access Centres in a range of towns and rural centres (established by Tasmanian Communities Online).

The State Library of Tasmania has a role in the following Tasmanian Government initiatives.

TASMANIA TOGETHER - a community plan for the future of Tasmania

The State Library of Tasmania participates in a number of Tasmania Together benchmarking initiatives in the goal area of Arts, Culture and Heritage. The State Library collaborates with other cultural institutions including the Archives Office of Tasmania, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery and Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery primarily for the benchmarks in the area of preservation of significant heritage; digital access to heritage documents and artefacts; and Tasmanian publications added to the State record.

Further information can be found at <http://www.tasmaniattogether.tas.gov.au/>

LEARNING TOGETHER - a vision for education, training and information into the 21st century

The State Library of Tasmania has lead agency status for 16 of the initiatives outlined in Learning Together. The State Library will also collaborate with other sections of the Department of Education on many more of the initiatives detailed in Learning Together. The initiatives are primarily related to the State Library's role in:

- providing access to quality information for all Tasmanians;
- providing access to and preserving documentary heritage;
- working with the community to publish local history and community information;
- developing the State Library network to become a key centre for learning for communities and individuals;
- developing a community health education strategy; and
- providing Internet communications infrastructure for the Department of Education.

Further information can be found at <http://wwwfp.education.tas.gov.au/learningtogether/default.htm>

TASMANIA ONLINE - the official home page for the Tasmanian government, and a comprehensive guide to all Tasmanian content on the Web

The State Library of Tasmania established Tasmania Online in February 1996 as a way to help Internet users find and use the increasing range of Tasmanian information becoming available on the World Wide Web. The value of this service was reflected by the Government decision, in 1997, to make Tasmania Online and the State Library responsible for the main government entry point on the web to Tasmania.

Tasmania Online is now the official web entry point for information about Tasmania. Tasmania Online facilitates the effective retrieval of electronic information about Tasmania by providing a comprehensive subject and alphabetical index of web sites, and through a specifically developed regionally based search engine over the World Wide Web.

Further information can be found at <http://www.tas.gov.au>

SERVICE TASMANIA ONLINE - the online government services delivery channel for Service

Tasmania

In 1999, the Department of Education became the lead agency for the development and operation over the Internet of the service called Service Tasmania Online. It is the State Library that has responsibility for this within the Department.

Service Tasmania Online acts as the key entry point to specific Government information and services for the Tasmanian community. Service Tasmania Online is implementing the objectives of Service Tasmania to promote easy access for the Tasmanian public to government services over the counter, over the telephone and over the Internet. It also enables the community to easily access online government information and services located across Tasmanian Government agencies, Commonwealth Government and local government. Government information and services are organised on the web site according to customer needs rather than by the structure of government.

Further information can be found at <http://www.service.tas.gov.au>

TASMANIAN COMMUNITIES ONLINE - a network of 64 Online Access Centres located in rural and regional Tasmania

The Community Access Strategy was developed to enable all Tasmanians to have access to computer technology close to where they live. A network of 64 community-managed Online Access Centres (OACs) has been established around the State. The program is called Tasmanian Communities Online (TCO). Further information can be found at <http://www.tco.asn.au>

The centres provide low-cost access to, and training in, the use of information and communication technology, including access to the Internet, online government, and community information. The centres allow communities to showcase their heritage, cultural life, local businesses and services.

The Tasmanian Communities Online Program is managed through the State Library by the Centre Support Unit (CSU). The CSU provides financial and administrative support to centres and employs three field officers who work directly with the communities where Centres are located. The CSU also manages Statewide initiatives in support of the Programs mission and goals.

In March 2002:

- 43,000 Tasmanians, 55% of whom were women, had registered as users of an Online Access Centre;
- over 1,000 trained volunteers had contributed the equivalent of 11,200 working days in the past year to assist users (with a further 550 volunteers contributing as members of Centre Management Committees);
- over 224,000 one-hour bookings have been made in Online Access Centres in the past year;
- 26,000 Tasmanians had taken part in almost 6,300 basic training courses; and
- over 22,000 new email accounts had been created.

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The Parliamentary Library maintains records of Tasmanian political and parliamentary information from colonial times to the present. In existence since 1852, its principal function is to provide Members and Officers of Parliament with information they need in connection with their parliamentary duties. The State Library of Tasmania and the Parliamentary Library Management Committee jointly manage the Parliamentary Library.

Papers and proceedings of the Parliament are held as well as all bills, acts and subordinate legislation. The Parliamentary Museum houses historical material relating to the Parliament and is maintained by the Parliamentary Library.

In 1990, a Parliamentary Research Service was established to provide more in-depth research papers on request. The Parliamentary Research Service provided 319 briefings for Members in 2003-04, compared with 254 in 2002-03. The Parliamentary Library received 6,035 reference requests in 2003-04, compared with 5,889 in 2002-03.

The Parliamentary Library maintains a web site at <http://www.parliament.tas.gov.au>. It includes a series of Parliamentary Backgrounders, available as .pdf files, dealing with aspects of Parliamentary history, procedures and conventions.

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The Archives Office was established in 1951 by the provisions of the 1943 Public Records Act and currently operates under the Archives Act 1983.

Through the formal statutory position of State Archivist it regulates the disposal of records of all state and local government organisations in Tasmania and provides advice, guidelines and standards for the management of their records. Records which are identified for on-going preservation as the State's archives are generally held in the Archives Office. The Office has in-house preservation, digitising, and microfilming facilities.

The Archives Office also collects non-government records which are considered to provide documentation of the development of the Tasmanian community. The total holdings of all records amount to about 16,000 linear shelf metres.

The Archives Act provides a right of free public access to these records once any creator-imposed restrictions have lapsed. Access is generally provided through the Archives Office public search room although some online access to digital records is also available.

Online access to the archival management and descriptive system database, Tasmanian Archives

Online, became available in May 2004.

For the year ended June 2004, approximately 10,000 visits were made by researchers using the search room services provided by the Archives Office. This figure was slightly less than that recorded in previous years, but the number of records used increased.

The number of written inquires received by the Office also increased, most likely as a result of increased Internet access which reached about 2.2 million hits for the year with increased resources being added to the site.

Further information can be found on the Archives Office of Tasmania web site at <http://www.archives.tas.gov.au>.

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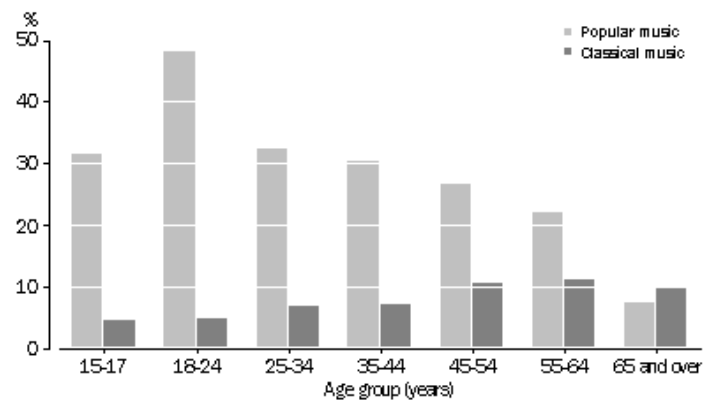
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Music is an important aspect of the cultural life of Tasmanians. An estimated 27.2% of the Tasmanian population aged 15 years and over (100,600 people) attended a popular music concert, and 8.2% (30,300 people) attended a classical music concert at least once in the year ended April 1999.

The proportion of people attending popular music concerts peaked for 18-24 year olds (48.2%), while the proportion attending decreased as the age of the population increased. For classical music concerts, the highest proportions of people attending were recorded for 55-64 year olds (11.1%), followed by 45-54 year olds (10.7%).

PERSONS ATTENDING MUSIC CONCERTS, Tasmania - Year Ending April 1999



Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia (Cat. no. 4114.0).

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The Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra (TSO) is the largest professional performing arts organisation in Tasmania. The Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra was established as such in 1948 as a result of a partnership between the state government, the Hobart and Launceston city councils and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. The Tasmania Orchestra (Agreement) Act of 1948 made provision for an orchestra of 24 full-time members that could be augmented to 31 players for 'concerts at popular prices, and further augmented for the presentation of subscription concerts'.

Today the TSO has a full-time playing strength of 47 musicians. The orchestra's core repertoire is that of the classical period, however, it is also recognised for promoting contemporary music.

The orchestra presents annual concert series in Hobart and Launceston as well as concerts in regional centres. The TSO regularly travels to mainland Australia and has performed in Greece, Israel, Indonesia, South Korea, China, Argentina, Canada and the United States of America.

The TSO has performed numerous premieres of Australian works and given first Australian performances of European works. It records regular radio broadcasts as well as compact discs and soundtracks for television and film.

The TSO provides an education program and collaborates extensively on a range of programs with Symphony Australia, the Australian Youth Orchestra and the Australian Music Centre.

Further information can be found on the Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra web site at <http://www.tso.com.au>.

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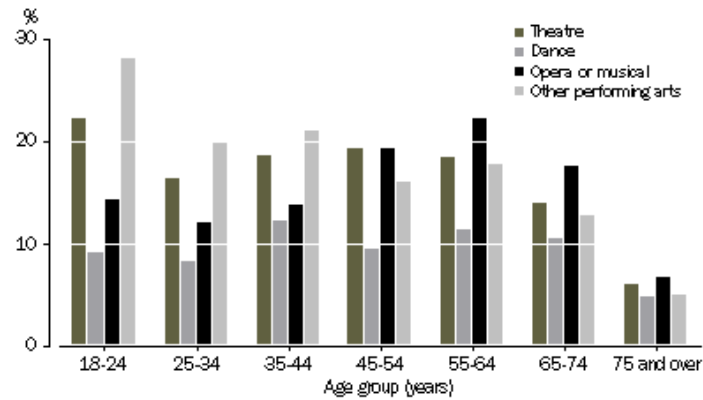
The performing arts sector includes all forms of theatre, dance, opera and music theatre, variety and cabaret.

In the 12 months before interview in 2002, an estimated 17.4% of the Tasmanian population aged 18 years and over (60,100 people) attended a theatre performance, 15.7% (54,100) attended an opera or musical, 9.8% (33,900 people) attended a dance performance, and 18.3% (63,100) attended a performance of other performing arts at least once.

Theatre consists of live performances by actors or puppets, and of plays where the entire or major part of the performance does not use song and music. Included are alternate, playback, puppet, fringe, youth and community theatre, theatre sports and theatre of the deaf as well as drama, comedy, mime and theatre-in-education.

The highest participation rate for those attending theatre performances was for people aged 18-24 years (22.3%), followed by people aged 45-54 years (19.4%); for dance performances, the highest participation rate was for people aged 35-44 years (12.2%); for opera or musicals, the highest participation rate was recorded by people aged 55-64 years (22.3%); and for other performing arts, the highest participation rate was for people aged 18-24 years (28.1%).

ATTENDANCE AT PERFORMING ARTS EVENTS, Tasmania - 2002



Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia (Cat. no. 4114.0).

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Arts Tasmania is the State Government's arts agency, the primary function of which is to assist in the development of a viable arts industry in Tasmania.

It promotes excellence and participation in, and access to, a wide range of arts and cultural activities for all Tasmanians.

Arts Tasmania works with the Tasmanian Arts Advisory Board (TAAB), members of which are appointed by the Minister for the Arts. Assistance to the arts is provided in accordance with the Arts Advisory Board Act 1975 (Tas.), which empowers the TAAB to provide advice to the Minister for the Arts on all policy and funding matters for the development of the arts in Tasmania.

The industry has grown and developed significantly over the past four years, working in partnership with all tiers of government and the private sector.

Recent achievements have included:

- The inaugural **Tasmanian Living Artists'** week took place in August 2003. This involved over 550 artists and 275 listings including gallery openings, talks and other events state wide.

- Over 20,000 people visited the **Thylacine Editions** exhibition at the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery.
- The further development of **arts@work** from a pilot program to a central Statewide infrastructure providing employment and market development opportunities for artists.
- **Respecting Cultures**, an Aboriginal arts protocol guide was launched nationally, providing a specifically Tasmanian perspective on appropriate ways to work with Aboriginal artists and their communities.
- **Arts Train**, a comprehensive on-line arts training database has been developed which gives a one-stop listing of training of relevance to the arts and cultural sector.
- Young Designers month in 2004 incorporated the focus exhibition, forums with international and national design leaders, workshops and dialogues with internationally successful industry representatives.
- A major initiative commenced in 2003-04 was the **Tasmania Performs** regional touring program to develop audience, market and product development strategies.
- **Reflections of Tasmania** was a special bicentennial event in July 2004 bringing home famous Tasmanians who spent their formative years here and have gone on to earn international reputations in the arts. Among the returning artists were writer Peter Conrad, choreographer Graeme Murphy, author Christopher Koch, film and television producer Posie Graeme-Evans and theatre director Nigel Triffit.
- A review of the **Ten Days on the Island** major cultural festival was completed and released in mid 2004.

Further information can be found on the Arts Tasmania web site <http://www.arts.tas.gov.au>.

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Arts Tasmania provides arts grants and loans to arts organisations and individual artists in all art forms and regions of Tasmania. This funding provides support for infrastructure and arts activities. A number of the larger arts companies also receive Commonwealth funding through the Australia Council.

Funding programs are distributed by three main panels which provide advice to the Tasmanian Arts Advisory Board which, in turn, recommends assistance to the Minister for the Arts:

- The Assistance to Organisations panel - advises on arts activities by organisations that employ professional artists and engage the community in arts activities. These activities may be as diverse as exhibitions, plays, concerts, festivals, literary magazines, publications or community cultural development projects. The Panel's membership consists of practising artists from a number of art forms.
- The Assistance to Individuals panel - provides recommendations on funding to individuals, partnerships and other unincorporated bodies working in any art form with a view to achieving a higher level of practice for those artists. Assistance can be given to collaborations and groups of artists such as rock bands which are not legally constituted organisations, actors, arts administrators, choreographers, composers, craftspeople, dancers, designers, musicians, writers and visual artists.
- The Small Museums and Collections panel - recommends grants and loans to assist curatorial and

collection management practices of smaller public and private collections and museums. The Panel is particularly focussed on improving public access to, and information on, collections and on enhancing curatorial practice and collection management. This panel consists of three museums' specialist practitioners from around the State.

Recent achievements have included:

- Following an agreement between the State and Commonwealth Governments arising out of the Major Performing Arts Inquiry (the Nugent Inquiry) the state provided an allocation of additional funds to cover a change to the funding ratio by the State and Australian Governments to the Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra. The State Government also increased its allocation to the Orchestra to ensure that the value of its contribution is not eroded over time.
- Increased funding was provided to the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery.

Arts Tasmania also provides annual allocations to regional art galleries and museums, history associations, art foundations and the secretariat for the Cultural Ministers Council.

Further information can be found on the Arts Tasmania web site <http://www.arts.tas.gov.au>.

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SCREEN TASMANIA

Screen Tasmania was established in 1999 by the State Government to foster, develop and support screen-based industries within Tasmania and attract interstate and international productions and participation.

Screen Tasmania aims to provide cultural and economic benefits to Tasmania with objectives including:

- telling Tasmanian stories to the world
- raising the profile of Tasmania and Tasmanians
- improving the depth of industry skills
- attracting interstate and international projects and investment to the State
- creating employment opportunities for Tasmanian screen practitioners encouraging the development of training courses in Tasmania.

Screen Tasmania and its program aims to position screen industries in Tasmania to the best advantage

within a national and international context.

Further information can be found on the Screen Tasmania web site <http://www.screentas.tas.gov.au>.

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The Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens (RTBG) were established in 1818 and receive around 350,000 visitors a year. The Gardens cover an area of 14 hectares and display more than 6,000 species from around the world and Australia. The conifer collection is the largest in the Southern Hemisphere with some trees dating back to the early 19th century.

As a State Government statutory organisation, the Gardens are more than just plant collections. They provide a setting for social activities and celebrations, education programs, recreation, conservation of natural and cultural heritage as well as plant research.

HIGHLIGHTS IN 2003-04

- Work to the RTBG foreshore area was completed including protection of aboriginal middens in close liaison with the Aboriginal Heritage Unit.
- The main entrance to the Gardens has been upgraded which now provides improved access from the upper car park to the main gate.
- Work was completed on replacement of the ageing bamboo features and fixtures in the Japanese Garden.

- The total number of visitors to the Gardens in 2003-04 was 368,726, an 18.0% increase on 2002-03. The total number of tourist visitors to the Gardens stayed static in comparison to 2002-03.
- The Gardens host the Tulip Festival of Tasmania each September. Nearly 40 stallholders and exhibitors and more than 8,000 patrons combined to make the festival a success.
- The green waste recycling project in the gardens continued in 2003-04 with approximately 100 tonnes redirected from landfill and reused in the Gardens.
- In partnership with Antarctic Tasmania, the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens hosted the Huskies picnic as part of the Midwinter Festival. The event attracted over 4,200 attendees.
- A water audit of the Gardens by RTBG staff in collaboration with Hobart City Council commenced.
- The RTBG completed a contract to produce a landscape and maintenance plan for historic Willow Court at New Norfolk.

DISEASES

The Gardens have been affected by major fungal diseases:

ARMILLARIA LUTEOBUBALINA

The program of eradication of this fungal disease has been largely successful. In 2003-04 no fruiting bodies were found during the annual autumn monitoring, which is the first time since the disease was diagnosed in the Gardens in 1994. The disease appears to now be contained to one remaining site.

PHYTOPHTHORA CINNAMOMI

Around 1997, another root rot fungus, *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, was identified in four areas of the Gardens: the Erica, Protea, Epacrid Family and Tasmanian native collections. Since then, all infected areas have been drenched regularly with potassium phosphonate as part of the antifungal treatment program, and soil testing on any suspicious plant deaths has been carried out in the Gardens' laboratory. During 2003-04 a new and simpler method for testing root rot was trialled with success. The status of the disease in the Gardens remains unchanged with minimal plant loss.

SPHAEROBOLUS

This fungus was detected in the Nursery in June 2004 and a survey of the Gardens led to identification in most housed collections and some beds. Recommendations for control were instigated and these are now being followed.

Further information can be found on the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens web site at <http://www.rtbg.tas.gov.au>.

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An estimated 216,100 people (59.6% of all Tasmanians aged 15 years and over) attended one or more selected major Tasmanian annual events in the 12 months ended October 2000. An estimated:

- 103,700 (28.6%) attended the Taste of Tasmania
- 83,700 (23.1%) watched Targa Tasmania
- 68,500 (18.9%) attended Agfest
- 34,000 (9.4%) attended the Deloraine Craft Fair
- 27,700 (7.6%) attended Festivale in Launceston

(Source: Leisure and Cultural Participation, Tasmania (Cat. no. 4904.6).)

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INTERNET SITES

Archives Office of Tasmania, <http://www.archives.tas.gov.au>

Arts Tasmania, <http://www.arts.tas.gov.au>

Australian Heritage Commission, <http://www.ahc.gov.au>

Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, <http://www.dpiwe.tas.gov.au>

Forestry Tasmania, <http://www.forestrytas.com.au>

Multicultural Tasmania, <http://www.dpac.tas.gov.au/divisions/multitas>

Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, <http://www.qvmag.tas.gov.au>

Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens, <http://www.rtbg.tas.gov.au>

State Library of Tasmania, <http://www.statelibrary.tas.gov.au>

Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, <http://www.tmag.tas.gov.au>

Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra, <http://www.tso.com.au>

Tasmania Online, <http://www.tas.gov.au>

UNESCO, <http://www.unesco.org>

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Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens

State Library of Tasmania

Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery

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[Suncoast Jazz Festival](#) - Tasmanian Year Book, 2000 (cat. no. 1301.0)

[TasDance](#) - Tasmanian Year Book, 2000 (cat. no. 1301.0)

[Tasmanian artists - 100 years](#) - Tasmanian Year Book, 2000 (cat. no. 1301.0)

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[Salamanca Theatre Company](#) - Tasmanian Year Book, 1998 (cat. no. 1301.0)

[Theatre Royal, Hobart](#) - Tasmanian Year Book, 1998 (cat. no. 1301.0)

[Art in Tasmania](#) - Tasmanian Year Book, 1996 (cat. no. 1301.0)

[Public art](#) - Tasmanian Year Book, 1996 (cat. no. 1301.0)

[Tasmanian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture](#) - Tasmanian Year Book, 1996 (cat. no. 1301.0)

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[Contents](#) >> [Education and Training](#) >> Education and Training - overview

Education and training are the lifelong processes by which people obtain knowledge, skills, attitudes, and socially valued character and behavioural traits. Commencing at birth and developed through compulsory and non-compulsory pathways of learning, education and training are important for occupational success, and essential for personal growth and development. Ultimately, education and training support full participation in social, cultural and economic life.

The educational and training needs of Tasmanians are serviced in a variety of ways.

The **Tasmanian Department of Education** is the core provider of compulsory education in the State. In 2001, the Department operated 218 schools and colleges across 6 education districts. Students in Tasmania may also enrol in the non-government sector and some are home educated.

The **vocational education and training (VET) sector** aims to provide a range of nationally accredited vocationally oriented education and training designed to meet the needs of individuals and industry.

Technical and Further Education (TAFE) represents the largest group of registered training organisations within the VET system. In Tasmania, the Institute of TAFE Tasmania incorporates the Adult Education Program, which provides a selection of courses primarily aimed at personal interest

and recreational activities.

The University of Tasmania and the Australian Maritime College cater for those wanting to pursue academic interests within the higher education sector.

The **University of the Third Age**, a self-funded body, provides educational opportunities for semi-retired and retired people. It is a relatively small, informal, and enthusiastic organisation, presenting a range of subjects that depend on the availability of volunteer lecturers and student demand.

STUDENT ENROLMENTS, Tasmania

	1991	2001
Educational institution	no.	no.
Government schools	65,662	61,976
Non-government schools	19,952	20,821
University	11,147	12,820
Maritime College	1,394	2,086
University of the Third Age (Hobart Campus)	470	650
VET	n.a.	(a)45,727

n.a. not available

(a) Figure relates to 2000, the latest available data.

Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0) and ABS data available on request, National Schools Collection; University of Tasmania, <http://www.utas.edu.au/docs/statistics>; Australian Maritime College; University of the Third Age; and the Office of Post-Compulsory Education and Training.

Education and training also occurs in other non-formal situations such as on-the job workplace training, which is often delivered in an unstructured way and on an ad-hoc basis. Non-formal education also occurs in the home with skills acquired through reading, listening and using computers.

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At May 2001 there were 54,300 persons aged 15 to 64 years enrolled in a course of study, representing 18% of all persons in this age range. Of all persons aged 15 to 64 years, 17% (50,900) were enrolled in a course of study leading to a qualification.

Of those persons enrolled in a course of study:

- 15,000 (28%) were attending a higher education institution;
- 19,500 (36%) were at school; and
- 14,200 (26%) were at Technical and Further Education Institutions (TAFE).

The number of females enrolled in a course of study (27,700) was marginally higher than the number of males (26,500).

Of those persons enrolled in a course of study in May 2001, some 47% were aged 15 to 19 years, and 60% attended study full time.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

In May 2001, the highest level of education for almost 44% of Tasmanians aged 15 to 64 years was

year 10 or below. The highest level of education of a further 14% was Year 12, while 15% had a Certificate III or IV, and 9% had a Bachelor degree.

Just over one-quarter (26%) of all persons with a Bachelor degree or higher were aged 35 to 44 years, while 29% were aged between 25 and 34 years.

STARTING A COURSE OF STUDY

In the 12 months to May 2001, there were 9,800 persons who started a course of study leading to a qualification. More than half (52%) of these starters were female, while nearly two-thirds (65%) were employed. Most (67%) of these employed starters worked full-time.

For further information about these statistics please refer to ABS publication Education and Work, Australia (Cat.no. 6227.0).

These statistics relate to a [Tasmania Together](#) benchmark.

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Learning Together, released in December 2000, is the Tasmanian Government's vision for education, training and information systems in Tasmania into the 21st century and details the intended action to move Tasmania to a world-class education, training and information system.

It was developed within the context provided by Tasmania Together, the Government's overarching vision statement for Tasmania. Learning Together underpins the State Government's broader vision, to ensure education remains a fundamental part of the continuing prosperity of Tasmania - economically, socially and culturally. It contains 134 specific initiatives, matched to five goals:

- a valued and supported education workforce;
- safe and inclusive learning environments for students;
- enriching and fulfilling learning opportunities;
- responsive and continually improving services; and
- an information-rich community with access to global and local resources.

Learning Together is developed around a statement of values and also specifies the reporting and performance framework required and the indicators that will be used to measure progress. It is also supported by a Council, established to provide initial and ongoing monitoring and reporting of each of the initiatives. The work of the thirteen-member Council will assist the Tasmanian community to maintain a focus on world-class education, training and information practices, and aims to ensure that

Learning Together continues to be a strategic framework that is dynamic, responsive and continually improving.

Learning Together can be accessed at the Department of Education web site,
<http://wwwfp.education.tas.gov.au.au/learningtogether/default.htm>

More information about Tasmania Together can be found at the Tasmania Together web site,
<http://www.tasmaniattogether.tas.gov.au>

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In the 2001-02 State Budget, funding to the Education portfolio was increased by 5.1% to a total of \$615.2m. A major focus of the 2001-02 Budget was \$3.9m funding to support initiatives contained in Learning Together, the Government's long-term vision for world-class education, training and information systems in Tasmania.

For more information on education expenditure please see Department of Treasury and Finance web site for [State Budget papers](#).

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Primary and secondary schools contribute significantly to the education process, providing opportunities for further study and laying the foundations for a future skilled workforce. Attendance at Tasmanian schools is compulsory for children aged 6 to 16 years of age.

SUMMARY OF EDUCATION STATISTICS - 2001

	Tasmania	Australia
Participation rates(a)		
Males	51.1	48.7
Females	53.3	51.1
Persons	52.2	49.9
Apparent retention rates(b)		
Males	63.6	68.1
Females	73.9	79.1
Persons	68.7	73.4
Student-staff ratio(c)		
Primary	16.4	17.0

- (a) This is the number of full-time school students of a particular age, expressed as a proportion of the estimated resident population of the same age at June 2001 (published in Cat. no. 3201.0).
- (b) This is the total number of full-time students in Year 12 in 2001 divided by the number of full-time students in base year, which is Year 7 in Tasmania.
- (c) Student/teaching staff ratios are calculated by dividing the number of full-time students by the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) teaching staff. Student/teaching staff ratios should not be used as a measure of class size.

Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0) and ABS data available on request, National Schools Collection.

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Most school children attend government schools (in 2001 approximately 75% of students). The remainder of the school-age population attend registered non-government schools or are home educated. Government schools are generally coeducational, while a significant, though declining proportion of non-government schools are single-sex based.

From 1992 onwards there has been a gradual decrease in student numbers in both the government and non-government sector. In 1992 there were 86,289 students compared to 82,797 students in 2001.

In the non-government sector in 2001 there were 37 Catholic schools that were attended by 62% of the children who received non-government education. Most non-government schools are funded partly by private sources, however, those that conform to government requirements also receive State and Commonwealth funding.

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Primary education provides a general elementary program lasting for 7 or 8 years until Year 6.

Secondary education commences at Year 7, with students following a more comprehensive curriculum.

Usually primary and secondary schools are separate institutions, although in some country areas, district schools provide both levels of education. Senior secondary colleges and some government district high schools provide the final two years of government (non-compulsory) school education.

SCHOOLS, STUDENTS, AND TEACHING STAFF (FTE), Tasmania

Type of school/year	Schools	Students(a)	Teaching staff(b)
Government			
1991	247	65,662	4,171
2001	214	61,976	4,295
Non-government			
1991	65	19,952	1,258
2001	67	20,821	1,437

All schools

1991	312	85,614	5,429
2001	281	82,797	5,732

(a) Full-time students only.

(b) This is a measure of the total level of staff resources used. The full-time equivalent (FTE) of a full-time staff member is equal to 1.0. The FTE of a part-time staff member is calculated on the basis of the proportion of time spent on in-scope activities compared with that spent by a full-time staff member solely occupied by in-scope activities.

Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0) and ABS data available on request, National Schools Collection.

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Prior to commencing primary (preparatory level) school, over 90% of children attend kindergarten classes part-time for one year. Enrolment is voluntary, with children being placed in either morning, afternoon or full-day sessions, 2 to 5 days per week. Here, children acquire learning skills and are inducted into the culture of the classroom and school.

Minimum age of entry into kindergarten is 4 years of age, on or by 1 January in the year of admission. The Department of Education's aim to make early childhood education available to all children has resulted in 139 of the 141 government primary schools having attached kindergartens. In 2001, the total for government kindergarten enrolments was 5,534 (head count).

Some non-government schools also provide a kindergarten service in Tasmania, and effective from 1 January 2002 they are subject to the same standards as government schools including uniform school-entry age. In 2001, the total for non-government kindergarten enrolments was 386 (head count).

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Primary education is the first level of compulsory education, with age of entry to preparatory classes (Prep) being five years, and for Year 1, 5½ to 6 years of age.

Within each class, all students follow a common curriculum, and each class is taught in the main, by one teacher. Designed to cater for the mental, physical, social and emotional development of children during their critical formative years, the curriculum emphasises the acquisition of basic literacy, numeracy and language skills.

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In 2001, there were:

- 141 government primary schools, and a further 26 which were combined primary and secondary schools (district high schools); and
- 32 non-government primary schools, 25 of which were affiliated with the Catholic Church, and a further 27 non-government schools which were combined primary and secondary schools.

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Overall student enrolments have declined slightly in both government (3.4%) and non-government (3.0%) primary schools in the past decade, with 36,405 enrolments in the government primary sector and 10,467 enrolments in the non-government primary sector in 2001.

Staff numbers in both government and non-government primary schools have risen over the past decade.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS, Tasmania

	Schools(a)		Student enrolments(b)(c)		Teaching staff(d)(e)	
	Gov.	Non-gov.	Gov.	Non-gov.	Gov.	Non-gov.
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1991	163	37	37,674	10,789	2,081	545
1995	150	38	36,341	11,245	2,122	592
1998	143	33	35,661	10,660	2,177	599
1999	140	32	36,318	10,479	2,308	586
2000	142	33	36,770	10,450	2,334	604

2001	141	32	36,405	10,467	2,269	597
Change 1991-2001						
Number	-22	-5	-1,269	-322	188	52
Per cent	-13.5	-13.5	-3.4	-3.0	9.0	9.5

(a) Excludes primary schools with secondary classes (e.g. district high schools) and special schools.

(b) Includes primary grades in combined primary and secondary schools.

(c) Includes those educated in special schools.

(d) Full-time equivalents.

(e) Includes those teaching at special schools.

Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0) and ABS data available on request, National Schools Collection.

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Overall in 2001, the student-staff ratio (the average number of full-time primary school students per full-time equivalent teacher) was 16.4. In the government sector the average was 16.0 and in non-government schools it was 17.5.

STUDENT/TEACHER STAFF (FTE) RATIOS(a)(b)(c), Primary Schools, Tasmania

Years	Government	Non-government	Total
1991	18.1	19.8	18.5
1996	16.8	18.9	17.2
1999	15.7	17.9	16.2
2000	15.8	17.3	16.1
2001	16.0	17.5	16.4

(a) Full-time students only.

(b) Full-time equivalent teaching staff is a measure of the total level of teaching staff resources used. The FTE of a full-time teaching staff member (i.e. employed full-time and engaged solely on activities which fall within the scope of the collection) is equal to 1.0.

(c) Student/teaching staff ratios are calculated by dividing the number of full-time students by the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) teaching staff. Student/teaching staff ratios should not be used as a measure of class size.

Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0).

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Secondary education is the second level of compulsory education, in which the emphasis shifts from the mastery of basic skills in literacy, numeracy and social behaviour, to a greater emphasis on individual subjects taught by specialist teachers.

The minimum leaving age of 16 years generally coincides with the completion of Year 10. Entry age to secondary school is usually between 11½ and 13 years of age.

The first four years of secondary education (Years 7 to 10 inclusive) are catered for in high schools and district high schools. All government high schools and district high schools are coeducational, with the exceptions of the all-girls Ogilvie High School and the all-boys New Town High School. Senior secondary colleges cover Years 11 and 12.

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In Years 9 to 12, students follow a syllabus derived from the Tasmanian Certificate of Education (TCE) syllabus, as determined by the Tasmanian Secondary Assessment Board (TASSAB). While schools generally require all Year 9 and 10 students to follow a core set of subjects, the single certificate TCE records a student's accumulated achievements in the study of secondary courses from Year 9 to the time of leaving school. From 1997, the certificate was issued to all students who complete one or more courses of study based on syllabuses approved by TASSAB in Years 10, 11 or 12. Requirements for tertiary entrance are determined by the University of Tasmania.

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In non-government secondary schools both enrolments and staffing numbers have increased over the period 1991 to 2001 (13.0% and 17.8% respectively). The number of teaching staff employed in government secondary schools has decreased by 3.1%, from 2,090 in 1991 to 2,026 in 2001, while the number of student enrolments has decreased by 8.6%.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, TASMANIA

	Schools(a)		Student enrolments(b)(c)		Teaching staff(d)(e)	
	Gov.	Non-gov.	Gov.	Non-gov.	Gov.(f)	Non-gov.
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1991	68	28	27,988	9,163	2,090	713
1995	69	31	26,943	10,130	2,032	781
1998	67	32	27,317	10,478	2,102	803
1999	67	32	26,636	10,380	2,043	810
2000	65	33	26,033	10,284	2,026	819
2001	65	34	25,571	10,354	2,026	840

Change 1991-2001

Number	-3	6	-2,417	1,191	-64	127
Per cent	-4.4	21.4	-8.6	13.0	-3.1	17.8

- (a) Includes senior secondary colleges.
- (b) Includes the secondary classes of combined primary and secondary schools.
- (c) Includes those educated in special schools.
- (d) Includes those enrolled in Years 11, 12 and 13.
- (e) Full-time equivalents.
- (f) Includes those teaching at special schools.

Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0) and ABS data available on request, National Schools Collection.

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Overall in 2001, the student-staff ratio (the average number of full-time secondary school students per full-time equivalent teacher) was 12.5. In the government sector the average was 12.6 and in non-government schools it was slightly lower with 12.3.

STUDENT/TEACHER STAFF (FTE) RATIOS(a)(b)(c), Secondary Schools, Tasmania

Years	Government	Non-government	Total
1991	13.4	12.8	13.3
1996	13.0	12.9	12.9
1999	13.0	12.8	13.0
2000	12.9	12.6	12.8
2001	12.6	12.3	12.5

(a) Full-time students only.

(b) Full-time equivalent teaching staff is a measure of the total level of teaching staff resources used. The FTE of a full-time teaching staff member (i.e. employed full-time and engaged solely on activities which fall within the scope of the collection) is equal to 1.0.

(c) Student/teaching staff ratios are calculated by dividing the number of full-time students by the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) teaching staff. Student/teaching staff ratios should not be used as a measure of class size.

Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0).

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The apparent retention rate to Year 12 is the percentage of students who remain in secondary education from Year 7 to Year 12. To calculate the apparent retention rate in 2001, the total number of full-time students in Year 12 in 2001 is divided by the number of full-time students who were in Year 7 in 1996. The resulting figure is converted to a percentage.

A range of factors affects the calculation of the apparent retention rate, with no adjustments made for these effects. These include migration, students repeating a year of education, and transfers between the government and non-government systems at the end of Year 10. In addition, some Tasmanian non-government schools have no senior secondary college for Year 11 and 12 students, or their senior secondary colleges do not match the range of subjects offered at the equivalent government institutions.

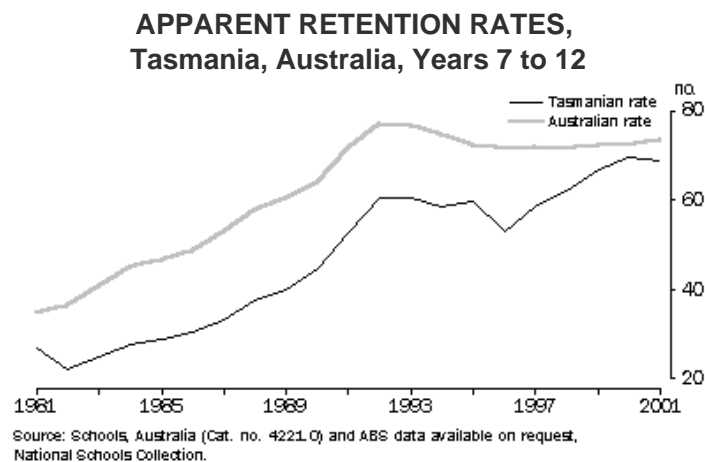
Non-government schools have maintained higher retention rates than government schools until 2000 when government schools in Tasmania achieved a retention rate of 69.8, slightly higher than that of non-government schools with 68.8.

APPARENT RETENTION RATES OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TO YEAR 12, Tasmania

Years	Government schools		Non-government schools	
	Tasmania	Australia	Tasmania	Australia
1991	52.1	66.9	54.3	81.6
1993	58.9	73.1	65.9	84.2
1995	57.7	67.2	65.6	82.7
1997	56.2	65.7	64.7	84.8
1998	60.0	65.7	67.7	84.0
1999	65.7	66.4	69.4	84.2
2000	69.8	66.6	68.8	83.4
2001	68.5	67.8	69.3	84.4

Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0) and ABS data available on request, National Schools Collection.

Overall the number of students remaining in school to a senior secondary level has increased significantly over the past two decades. This steady increase has occurred at both a national and State level, despite Tasmania's retention rates being relatively low in comparison with Australia's. The total Year 12 retention rate for Tasmanian schools has improved from 26.7 in 1981, to 68.7 in 2001 while the total Year 12 retention rate nationally has improved from 34.8 in 1981, to 73.4 in 2001.



These statistics relate to a [Tasmania Together](#) benchmark.

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The Department of Education's program for managing and retaining secondary students at school (MARSSS) began in 1997, and involves the allocation of an additional resource of 33 full-time equivalent teachers to education districts. The MARSSS program aims to support schools to manage students whose behaviour is of serious concern, and to maintain those students at school. High numbers of the students on this program are from low socio-economic status backgrounds, and the majority are boys.

The program is managed by the district and evaluated annually by the Office for Educational Review. Schools are required to build the program into their overall supportive school environment program.

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In 2001 there were 4,654 full-time Indigenous school students, a 2.9% increase over the number in 2000 (4,525) and a 7.1% increase over 1999 (4,345). Of these full-time Indigenous school students:

- 2,806 were primary school students, a 2.2% increase over the number in 2000 (2,746). In 2001 nearly 90% (2,516) of Indigenous students attending primary school were at government primary schools.
- 1,848 were secondary school students, a 3.9% increase over the number in 2000 (1,779). In 2001 nearly 90% (1,645) of Indigenous students attending secondary school were at government secondary schools.

(Source: ABS data available on request, Schools Collection.)

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Some parents prefer to have their children with disabilities educated in a special school or unit. In 2001, approximately 160 students with significant disabilities were enrolled in such schools, with a further 413 students with special needs enrolled in their local regular school.

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Home education in Tasmania is a legal option. The Education Act, 1994 (Tas.) changed the status of home education by establishing a registration process. Parents of a school-aged child must either enrol the child in a school or be registered as a home educator. In 1993 the Tasmanian Home Education Advisory Council was established to register home educators and for the periodic monitoring of the programs of all registered home educators. In 2002, there were 437 students representing 257 families enrolled through the Home Education Advisory Council.

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Distance Education Tasmania provides educational programs for students from kindergarten through to Year 10. This modern distance service utilises a combination of teaching methods and multimedia delivery (including on-line delivery to enrolled students) of full-time or part-time educational programs. To be enrolled with Distance Education Tasmania students may qualify under any of the following, strictly applied, criteria:

- distance from nearest appropriate government school;
- pregnancy/post-natal reasons;
- travel/itinerant reasons - either intrastate, interstate or internationally;
- medical and/or psychological reasons as approved; or
- exceptional circumstances as approved.

Distance Education Tasmania also manages the provision of educational services at the Royal Hobart Hospital and the Launceston General Hospital and provides assistance on a fee-for-service basis to registered home educators.

In 2001, there were 146 students enrolled through the Distance Education Tasmania Unit.

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Tertiary education encompasses any institution offering post-school education. Tertiary courses are offered at a number of institutions, including those providing higher education, Technical and Further Education (TAFE), and specific business courses.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Once students have completed Year 12, or qualified as mature-age entrants, they may be eligible to proceed to higher education. In Tasmania, the University of Tasmania and the Australian Maritime College provide higher education courses. Entrance into these higher education institutions is usually by academic merit.

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The University of Tasmania is the State's only university. It has campuses at Sandy Bay in Hobart, at Newnham in Launceston, and a smaller centre the North-West Centre in Burnie. In 2002, there are six academic facilities offering over 120 under-graduate and post-graduate programs:

- Arts;
- Commerce;
- Education;
- Health Science;
- Science & Engineering; and
- Law.

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The University of Tasmania has research and teaching partnerships throughout the world offering off-shore academic programs in Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, China and Korea and collaborating on a diverse range of international research projects including:

- breeding eucalypts in Portugal;
- measuring global warming via radio astronomy with NASA;
- exploring mineral resources throughout Africa and other regions;
- investigating spinal chord regeneration and diabetes with the United States and cardiovascular disease with the World Health Organisation; and
- developing agriculture and aquaculture techniques throughout Asia.

The University and the Tasmanian Government have established a comprehensive partnership agreement, the first such agreement between a university and its State government. Underlying the partnership agreement is the recognition of the University's importance to the State and its future development. Successes in the first year of operation in 2001 included establishing a State Law Reform Institute (and moving towards creating additional institutes in health and the environment), developing the State's IT capabilities and establishing new academic programs to meet Tasmania's skill needs.

The University of Tasmania also has partnerships in the:

- National Cooperative Research Centres (Aquafin, Sustainable Production Forestry, Antarctica and the Southern Ocean Environment, Sustainable Tourism and Smart Internet Technology);
- Tasmanian Institute of Agricultural Research;
- Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute; and
- Tasmanian Electronic Commerce Centre.

An Australian Research Council Special Research Centre (the Centre for Ore Deposit and Exploration Studies) is located in Hobart.

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In 2001, the University's annual operating income was \$182.9m. This included \$101.7m from the Commonwealth Government, and \$34.9m from the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS). Further information on University of Tasmania can be found on the University of Tasmania web site, [University statistics](#).

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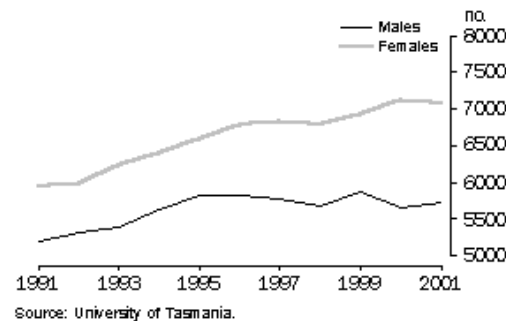
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Over the past 10 years, the University of Tasmania has experienced a steady increase in overall student enrolments.

STUDENT ENROLMENTS AT UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA, By Sex - 1991 to 2001



There were 12,820 student enrolments in 2001, an increase of 1,673 (15%) on the 1991 figure of 11,147. Of these, there were:

- 8,017 student enrolments at the Hobart University campus, an increase of 1,608 (25%) on the figure for 1991 (6,409).

- 4,079 enrolments at the Launceston University campus in 2001, a decrease of nearly 14% on the 4,738 enrolments in 1991.

UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA STUDENTS

	1991	2001
Student enrolments	no.	no.
Launceston	4,738	4,079
Hobart	6,409	8,017
Off-shore	n.a.	222
NW Centre	n.a.	321
Other(a)	n.a.	181
Total	11,147	12,820

n.a. not available

(a) Other includes distance education and interstate students.

Source: University of Tasmania, <http://www.utas.edu.au>

Of the 2001 University of Tasmania student population, there were:

- 4,757 commencing students, accounting for 37% of all student enrolments in 2001;
- 9,719 (76%) enrolled as full-time students and 3,101 (24%) enrolled as part-time students;
- 7,086 female students (55%) and 5,734 male students (45%);
- 948 higher degree research students, and 264 higher degree course work students;
- 10,950 undergraduates, or approximately 85% of all students;
- nearly 1,100 international students drawn from 55 countries (with 885, or over 80% of overseas students, from Asian countries); and
- 216 Indigenous students.

UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA ENROLMENTS - 2001

Faculty	Males	Females	Total	% women
Commerce and Law	1,457	1,416	2,873	49.3
Science and Engineering	2,080	985	3,065	32.1

Education	505	1,225	1,730	70.8
Arts	1,185	2,298	3,483	66.0
Health Science	400	992	1,392	71.3
Other programs	107	170	277	61.4
Total University	5,734	7,086	12,820	55.3

Source: University of Tasmania, <http://www.utas.edu.au/docs/statistics>

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The University of Tasmania is a major employer in Tasmania, supporting almost 5,000 jobs directly and indirectly.

- While the number of staff at the University of Tasmania has fluctuated over the past decade the number in 2001 was 1,556, almost exactly the same number as 1991 when there were 1,558 staff.
- Of the 1,556 staff in 2001, there were 1,091 at the Southern campus, 435 at the Launceston campus and 30 at the North-West Centre.
- The number of women staff has increased significantly on both the Hobart and Launceston campuses. In 2001 there were 736 women compared to 644 women in 1991, an increase of 14%. There has been a corresponding decrease in the number of male staff over the same period with 914 in 1991 dropping to 820 in 2001, a decrease of 10%.

UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA STAFF

	1991	2001
Staff(a)	no.	no.
Women	644	736
Men	914	820

Total

1,558

1,556

(a) Full-time and fractional full-time staff only.

Source: University of Tasmania, <http://www.utas.edu.au>

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The Australian Maritime College (AMC), based in Northern Tasmania, is the national centre for maritime education, training and research. It is the only institution in Australia offering industry-focussed maritime studies in both the higher education (university) and vocational (VET) sectors from certificate to PhD level.

Now in its 22nd year of operation, AMC attracts students from all parts of Australia and from over 50 countries. The range of courses include:

- maritime business (including logistics);
- fisheries and ecology;
- marine resource management;
- marine policy;
- naval architecture;
- ocean engineering;

marine and offshore systems engineering;

- maritime technology management;
- marine surveying; and
- terminal and stevedoring management as well as the traditional seafaring courses.

AMC's main campus is situated at Newnham, six kilometres from Launceston's city centre. Here, Administration and the Faculty of Maritime Transport and Engineering are based. AMC's second campus, home of the Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Environment, is at Beauty Point, about 50 km north of Launceston near the mouth of the Tamar River.

Teaching and research facilities are specialised for the maritime industry and in many cases, unique to Australia and even the southern hemisphere. In addition to well-equipped classrooms and laboratories, AMC possesses an integrated marine simulator, a diesel engine simulator, 60-metre towing tank, model test basin, cavitation tunnel, flume tank, a 64-metre navigation and seamanship training vessel, a 35-metre fisheries training vessel, a 14-metre prawn trawler and a collier that has been renovated as a stationary engineering training ship.

In addition there is a survival training centre and a marine fire-fighting centre.

The AMC is a member of the Association of Commonwealth Universities and International Association of Maritime Universities.

AUSTRALIAN MARITIME COLLEGE STUDENT ENROLMENTS, 2001(a)

Enrolment	
Faculties	no.
Fisheries and Marine Environment	1,488
Maritime Transport and Engineering	798
Total	2,086

(a) The enrolments detailed include all AMC students, internal and external, including VET courses conducted by AMC in NSW, NT and QLD; and under auspiced delivery arrangements.

Source: Australian Maritime College.

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Originating in France in 1972, the University of the Third Age (U3A) is a world-wide organisation which has emerged more recently in Australia as a result of changing educational attitudes.

The University of the Third Age offers enrichment courses for people over the age of 50, in recognition of the need to provide educational services to a rapidly growing section of the community. One of the primary aims of the University of the Third Age is to encourage the pursuit of learning without reference to entry criteria, qualifications, assessments or rewards.

The University of the Third Age commenced in Hobart following a public meeting in December 1989, with representatives from the University of Tasmania, the Council of the Ageing, and Adult Education in attendance. The first classes were held at Jane Franklin College in April 1990, with financial membership totalling 87 people.

By 2001 there were several University of the Third Age groups in Tasmania, including:

- Hobart, with 650 members;
- Kingborough (established in 2000), with 200 members; and

- Clarence, with 200 members.

The University of the Third Age has also established smaller centres at Geeveston and the Tasman Peninsula.

While each U3A centre is a separate entity, they are all run along similar lines with consistent fee structures.

The U3A program varies depending on the availability of staff, with approximately 45 subjects being offered each term. Courses cover a range of topics: humanities, social sciences, sciences, languages, art and music. Tutors and administrators support the program on a volunteer basis. The program's focus is on enjoyment and understanding, rather than academic achievement.

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Australia has a national system of vocational education and training (VET), called the National Training Framework which:

- provides qualifications (through "accredited" training) that are recognised across State and Territory boundaries;
- is driven by industry to ensure its relevance to the workplace;
- involves maximum flexibility to encourage lifelong learning;
- includes the activities of both public and private training organisations that meet strict quality standards;
- provides qualifications that meet the needs of close to 80% of Australia's workplaces; and
- takes a formal place in Australia's education system alongside the compulsory and tertiary education sectors

For more information about vocational education and training see the Department of Education website at <http://www.education.tas.gov.au>.

VET is governed in Tasmania by the Vocational Education and Training Act 1994 (Tas.) under the Minister for Education.

The Minister is advised by the Tasmanian State Training Authority (TASTA) in planning vocational education policy, and by its two statutory committees, the Tasmanian Accreditation and Recognition Committee (TAReC) and the Tasmanian Training Agreements Committee (TTAC). TAReC and TTAC have executive powers in relation to the recognition of training, and the management of training agreements respectively.

The Office of Post-Compulsory Education and Training (OPCET), Department of Education, provides policy advice and administrative support to the Minister and secretariat services to TASTA, TTAC and TAReC.

VET provision in Tasmania consists of delivery of a wide range of nationally endorsed qualifications by 136 Tasmanian registered training organisations (RTOs). To view a map showing the location of these organisations, see the National Training Information Service web site at <http://www.ntis.gov.au>.

In addition to Tasmanian registered training organisations, those registered in other States can also operate in the State.

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In 2000 there were over 45,000 enrolments in VET in Tasmania. This was 2.2% of the national total. The Tasmanian VET system is administered by the Office of Post-Compulsory Education and Training (OPCET). OPCET is a division of the Department of Education. For detailed State and national data see Department of Education website at <http://www.education.tas.gov.au>.

Business, administration and economics was the field of study with the largest number of enrolments at over 13,000 or 29% of the total. Engineering and surveying and Services, hospitality and transport had the next largest level of enrolments. These three fields of study together accounted for well over half (56%) of all enrolments.

ENROLMENTS IN ACCREDITED VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING, Tasmania - 2000(a) (b)(c)

Tas. capital city	Tas. rural(d)	Tas. remote	Inter- state	Non- Aust.	Total
----------------------	------------------	----------------	-----------------	---------------	-------

Field of study	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Land & marine resources, animal husbandry	724	1,970	69	17	-	2,794
Architecture, building	769	779	10	57	-	1,627
Art, humanities and social sciences	837	1,309	14	15	2	2,193
Business, administration, economics	4,324	8,206	107	296	7	13,654
Education	1,492	2,309	34	68	-	4,187
Engineering, surveying	2,457	3,576	117	164	27	6,601
Health, community services	1,482	2,136	61	47	1	3,807
Law, legal studies	71	25	1	2	-	101
Science	949	1,681	46	4	1	2,723
Veterinary science, animal care	23	38	1	-	-	62
Services, hospitality, transport	2,452	3,287	59	39	5	6,082
VET multi-field education	1,091	1,550	44	2	12	2,757
Total	16,671	26,866	563	711	55	46,588

- nil or rounded to zero

(a) Total enrolments rather than total number of students. A student may have more than one enrolment during the year.

(b) 'Publicly delivered and government financed' is all TAFE training plus government financed non-TAFE training.

(c) Region is the home address given at time of enrolment. Capital city consists of ABS State and Territory capital city statistical divisions; Rural consists of statistical local areas associated with urban centres of 5,000 or more people and not classified as remote. Remote contains urban centres with an Index of Remoteness greater than 10.5. The Index of Remoteness defines the boundary between rural and remote areas of Australia and is based on the distance and population density characteristics of the area of interest. Further information can be found at the web site [National Centre for Vocational and Educational Research](#)

(d) Includes Launceston.

Source: Office of Post-Compulsory Education and Training.

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A little over half (52%) of those enrolling in vocational education were male. The 15-19 years age group had the largest number of enrolments (10,214 or 22%). The second largest age group was the 30-39 year olds (9,598 or 21%) and the third largest was the 40-49 year age group (8,373 or 18%).

ENROLMENTS IN ACCREDITED VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING, By Age and Sex, Tasmania - 2000(a)(b)

	Male	Female	Not known	Total
Age (years)	no.	no.	no.	no.
14 years or under	45	37	-	82
15-19	5,579	4,515	20	10,214
20-24	4,030	2,979	5	7,014
25-29	2,867	2,206	1	5,074
30-39	4,947	4,645	6	9,598
40-49	3,898	4,475	-	8,373
50-59	1,700	1,887	-	3,587
60-64	270	221	-	491
65 years or over	170	171	-	341

Not known	309	286	358	953
Total	23,915	21,422	390	45,727

- nil or rounded to zero

(a) Total enrolments rather than total number of students. A student may have more than one enrolment during the year.

(b) 'Publicly delivered and government financed' is all TAFE training plus government financed non-TAFE training.

Source: Office of Post-Compulsory Education and Training.

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The Institute of TAFE Tasmania is the major registered training organisation in Tasmania. It was established as a statutory authority under the TAFE Tasmania Act 1997, and commenced operations as a State-wide training organisation on 1 January 1998. This was a major shift from the previous regionally based TAFE administration and aimed to enhance industry and community relationships and facilitate the effective use of resources.

The Office of Post-Compulsory Education and Training is responsible for planning and purchasing of Vocational Education and Training (VET) for Tasmania from public registered training organisations such as the Institute of TAFE Tasmania, as well as other VET services from private registered training organisations.

The Institute of TAFE Tasmania's eleven State-wide training delivery programs are:

- Adult Education;
- Automotive and Electrical;
- Business;

Community Services and Health;

- Construction and Textiles;
- Design and Communication;
- Drysdale (Hospitality and Tourism);
- General Education;
- Information Technology;
- Metals and Engineering; and
- Natural Resources.

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Most adult education delivered in Tasmania (93%) was for non-accredited training in 2000. However, of training that was accredited, a disproportionate amount (81%) was delivered in the Tasmanian rural region (which includes Launceston). Non-accredited training was mainly delivered in Hobart (64% of the total) in 2000.

ADULT EDUCATION ACTIVITY, SCHEDULED HOURS DELIVERED, AND WHETHER ACCREDITED, Tasmania - 2000

	Accredited	Non-accredited	Total
Region(a)	hours	hours	hours
Tas. capital city	4,646	235,559	240,205
Tas. rural(b)	20,958	130,971	151,929
Tas. remote	8	284	292
Interstate	39	86	125
Unknown	171	1,594	1,765
Total	25,822	368,494	394,316

(a) Region is the home address given at time of enrolment. Capital city consists of ABS State and Territory capital city statistical

divisions; Rural consists of statistical local areas associated with urban centres of 5,000 or more people and not classified as remote. Remote contains urban centres with an Index of Remoteness greater than 10.5. The Index of Remoteness defines the boundary between rural and remote areas of Australia and is based on the distance and population density characteristics of the area of interest. Further information can be found at the web site [National Centre for Vocational and Educational Research](#) (b) Includes Launceston.

Source: Office of Post-Compulsory Education and Training.

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In the 1997 Budget, the Commonwealth Government announced major changes to the delivery of labour market assistance. The overall objective of the changes was to assist the efficient, effective and equitable functioning of the labour market by reducing unemployment, in particular long-term unemployment, through the provision of services to job seekers and employers. These reforms included:

- the formal establishment of an integrated Commonwealth service delivery agency (known as Centrelink) to provide income support, basic employment and student assistance services. Centrelink, in its employment services role, undertakes a range of duties including job seeker registration, assessment and referral to appropriate services including the Job Network;
- the formation of the Job Network, which consists of more than 200 private, community and government based organisations supplying employment services to job seekers and employers on a competitive basis. In Tasmania at May 2002, there were 11 Job Network providers operating from 56 sites throughout the State.

JOB NETWORK

Some of the services offered by the Job Network are:

- matching of job vacancies to job seekers;

- training of unemployed people in the skills necessary to gain a job;
- assisting long-term unemployed and other disadvantaged job seekers to overcome their employment barriers and place them in jobs; and
- providing assistance to unemployed people to help them establish their own businesses through the New Enterprise Incentive Scheme (NEIS).

The Job Network is funded by money previously provided for labour market programs and case management. A small number of previous programs were retained, however, to provide entry-level training incentives, regional assistance and special support for indigenous people and migrants.

The latest information about the services offered by Centrelink can be found on the Centrelink web site, at [Centrelink Information - A Guide to Payments and Services 2002-03](#)

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A key area of the national Vocational and Education Training (VET) system is the Apprenticeship and Traineeship program. Apprenticeships and Traineeships give Tasmanians the opportunity to gain nationally recognised qualifications and practical work experience. In recent years the number of occupations covered by an apprenticeship or traineeship has greatly expanded.

In recognition of the costs incurred in relation to apprenticeships and traineeships, there is financial assistance available to both employers and apprentices/trainees. Both the Tasmanian Government and Commonwealth Government offer financial assistance to employers. There is also assistance to apprentices and trainees who incur significant travel and accommodation costs in attending training that takes place away from their usual place of work (allowances).

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In 2001, some 8,715 apprentices and trainees commenced their training. Nearly half (46%) of commencements were in the Southern region of Tasmania and about a quarter in each of the North (27%) and North West (27%) regions.

Over a third of the commencements were for the intermediate clerical, sales and service workers occupational group. The occupational group with the lowest level of commencements were the groups of managers and administrators and professionals. Most of these commencements relate to work in primary industry.

APPRENTICES AND TRAINEE COMMENCEMENTS, By Occupation and Region, Tasmania - 2001

	Southern region	Northern region	North-west region	Total(a)
Occupation	no.	no.	no.	no.
Managers, Administrators and Professionals	84	8	10	103
Associate Professionals	119	89	45	254
Tradespersons and Related Workers	523	323	286	1,138

Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	71	96	64	231
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	1,524	887	752	3,166
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	598	303	542	1,445
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service workers	518	359	411	1,300
Labourers and Related Workers	552	288	237	1,078
Total	3,989	2,353	2,347	8,715

(a) Includes apprentices and trainees who gave a non-Tasmanian home address.

Source: Office of Post-Compulsory Education and Training.

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A little over half of all commencing apprentice and trainees were male (52.8%). Teenagers were the largest age group, with over a quarter of the commencements (26.8%).

Youth (15-19 and 20-24 year age groups combined) accounted for 44% of commencements. At the other extreme, those 50 years or older, accounted for 8% of commencements.

APPRENTICE AND TRAINEE COMMENCEMENTS, By Age and Sex, Tasmania - 2001

Age (years)	Males	Females	Total
15-19	1,277	1,055	2,332
20-24	752	716	1,468
24-29	521	387	908
30-39	974	763	1,737
40-49	742	841	1,583
50 years and over	338	349	687
Total	4,604	4,111	8,715

Source: Office of Post-Compulsory Education and Training, Department of Education.

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ABS PUBLICATIONS

Australian Social Trends, cat. no. 4102.0

Education and Training in Australia, cat. no. 4224.0

Measuring Well-being: frameworks for Australian Social Statistics, cat. no. 4160.0

New South Wales Year Book, cat. no. 1300.1

Queensland Year Book, cat. no. 1301.3

Schools, Australia, cat. no. 4221.0

Tasmanian Year Book, 2000 (27th edition), cat. no. 1301.6

Tasmanian Year Book, 1994 (24th edition), cat. no. 1301.6

Tasmanian Year Book, 1992 (23rd edition), cat. no. 1301.6

Tasmanian Year Book, 1969 (3rd edition), cat. no. 1301.6

Year Book Australia, 2002 (84th edition), cat. no. 1301.0

Information, including data sources and curriculum resources, can also be found on our [Education and Training Statistics Theme Page](#)

INTERNET SITES

Department of Education, Tasmania, <http://www.education.tas.gov.au>

National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd (NCVER), <http://www.ncver.edu.au>

Office of Post-Compulsory Education and Training, Tasmania, <http://www.opcet.tas.gov.au>

University of Tasmania, <http://www.utas.edu.au>

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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The natural environment changes constantly through natural forces as well as human activity. The impact on the environment of activities such as agriculture, industry, urban development, mining and recreation is being increasingly examined as the community strives to integrate environmental issues into decision-making.

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In March 2001, some 59.9% of Tasmanians were concerned about environmental problems, compared to 62.2% of Australians.

Between 1992 and 2001, the proportion of Tasmanians concerned about environmental problems averaged 6.2% less than the proportion of Australians concerned about environmental problems (Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices (Cat. no. 4602.0)).

PERSONS CONCERNED ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, Tasmania

	1992	1994	1996	1998	2001
	%	%	%	%	%
Concerned	70.7	61.3	58.1	64.6	59.9
Not concerned	28.2	37.0	41.0	34.2	35.9
Don't know	1.1	1.7	*0.8	*1.2	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 25% and should be used with caution

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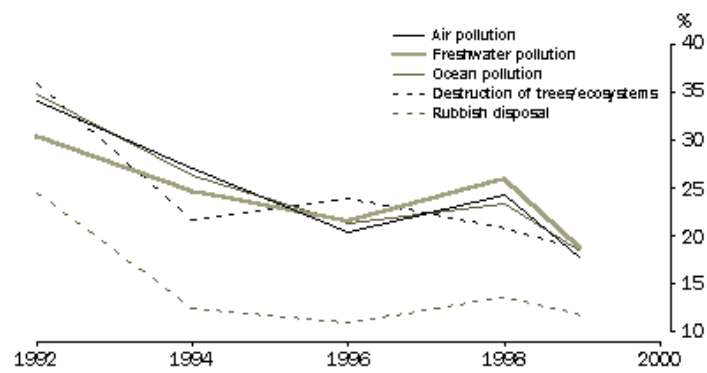
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In 1999, Tasmanians were most concerned about:

- Freshwater pollution (18.7% of Tasmanians)
- Destruction of trees/ecosystems (18.5% of Tasmanians)
- Ocean/sea pollution (18.3% of Tasmanians)
- Air pollution (17.6% of Tasmanians)
- Garbage/rubbish disposal (11.7% of Tasmanians)

(Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices (Cat. no. 4602.0).)

MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS, Tasmania



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Of the estimated 205,600 Tasmanians concerned about environmental problems in March 2001, some 15,500 (7.5%) reported belonging to an environmental group. Of the estimated 8,862,300 Australians who reported that they were concerned about the environment, 608,900 (6.9%) reported belonging to an environmental group.

Of those Tasmanians belonging to an environmental group, 38.6% were members of a landcare or catchment management group.

PERSONS MEMBERS OF ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP - March 2001

	Tasmania	Australia
NUMBER ('000)		
Marine conservation group	*1.7	67.8
Landcare or catchment management group	*6.0	220.3
Any other environment group	9.1	379.6

All members(a)	15.5	608.9
PROPORTION (%)		
Marine conservation group	*10.7	11.1
Landcare or catchment management group	*38.6	36.2
Any other environmental group	58.3	62.3

* estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column because more than one group could be specified.

Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices (Cat. no. 4602.0).

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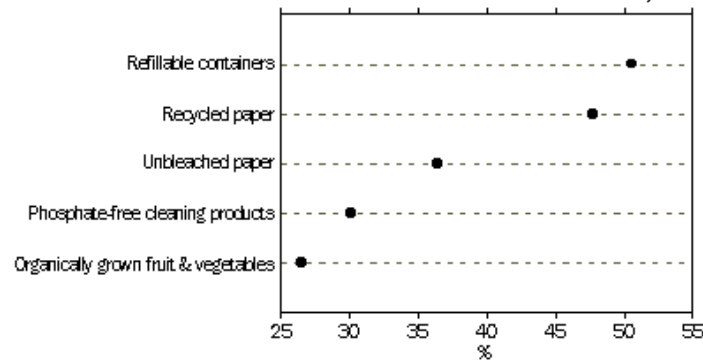
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The use of refillable containers was the most common household use of environmentally friendly products in March 2001, with 50.6% of Tasmanian households reporting use. Recycled paper was the next most common household use of environmentally friendly products, with 47.7% of Tasmanian households reporting use.

HOUSEHOLD USE OF ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY PRODUCTS, Tasmania - March 2001



Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices (Cat. no. 4602.0).

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Responding to reported domestic pollution incidents (including noise and air pollution and spillage and odours) is the responsibility of local governments. Local government officials investigate domestic pollution incidents resulting from:

- parties, sporting events, concerts
- chain saws, lawn mowers, burglar alarms
- domestic fires
- domestic animals
- water mains and storm water
- septic tanks (e.g. overflows, odours)

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Responding to industrial pollution incidents (including air and noise pollution) is the responsibility of the State Government. Incidents result from:

- petroleum and chemical spills, disposals and processing
- manufacturing and mineral processing
- waste transport and disposal
- food production
- extractive industries (e.g. quarries, mining operations).

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLAINTS, Tasmania(a)

[illegible]

Noise	44	51	47	33	26	38	117	122
Air	155	124	122	94	291	284	568	502
Water	76	93	95	101	64	86	235	280
Waste	13	7	4	4	6	9	23	20
Oil	32	29	16	14	20	16	68	59
Chemicals	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Total	321	304	284	246	407	434	1,012	984

- nil

(a) This data concerns complaints dealt with by the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, usually relating to larger-scale (often industrial) operations. Complaints of a more minor nature fall within the jurisdiction of individual local governments.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

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Environment protection includes any activities aimed at the prevention, reduction or elimination of pollution or any other degradation of the environment (e.g. waste water management, protection of soil resources, protection of cultural heritage).

Environment protection expenditure by local government in Tasmania in 1999-2000 totalled \$89.7m, of which \$60.9m was for current expenses and \$28.8m was for capital expenditure.

Waste water management and water protection activities were the dominant environment protection activities undertaken by local government councils in Tasmania, accounting for \$59.0m or 65.8% of expenditure, compared with the Australian average of 41.6%. This reflects the fact that Tasmanian councils tend to treat their own sewage, while in most other States a combination of councils and other State agencies are responsible for sewerage infrastructure, sewage treatment and water protection.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION EXPENDITURE - 1999-2000

Tasmania		Australia	
Current expenses	Capital expenditure	Current expenses	Capital expenditure

	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Waste water	32.8	26.2	648.8	393.8
Solid waste	23.1	1.5	1,047.6	95.7
Biodiversity and conservation	3.3	1.0	97.5	49.6
Soil resources	*0.2	-	24.7	12.9
Cultural heritage	1.1	0.1	32.6	15.5
Other	0.4	-	47.4	39.7
Total	60.9	28.8	1,898.6	607.1

- nil or rounded to zero

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

Source: Environment Expenditure, Local Government, Australia (Cat. no. 4611.0).

Tasmania's local government environment protection expenditure per capita was \$191, well above the Australian local government average of \$133. In particular, Tasmanian local government per capita expenditure on waste water was \$126, compared with the Australian average of \$56, again reflecting the fact that Tasmanian councils tend to treat their own sewage, while in most other States a combination of councils and other State agencies are responsible for sewerage infrastructure, sewage treatment and water protection.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION EXPENDITURE, Per Capita - 1999-2000

	Tasmania		Australia	
	Current expenses per capita	Capital expenditure per capita	Current expenses per capita	Capital expenditure per capita
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Waste water	70	56	35	21
Solid waste	49	3	56	5
Biodiversity and conservation	7	2	5	3
Soil resources	-	-	1	1
Cultural heritage	2	-	2	1
Other	1	-	3	2
Total	130	61	101	32

- nil or rounded to zero

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

Source: Environment Expenditure, Local Government, Australia (Cat. no. 4611.0).

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Natural resource management includes all activities which manage natural resources or aim to make more efficient use of natural resources, e.g. water supply and management, and land management and development.

In 1999-2000, total expenditure by local government in Tasmania on natural resource management totalled \$86.8m, of which \$58.6m, or 67.5% was spent on water supply activities. In comparison, Australian local governments spent on average 45.9% of their natural resource management expenditure on water supply activities.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EXPENDITURE - 1999-2000

	Tasmania		Australia	
	Current expenses	Capital expenditure	Current expenses	Capital expenditure
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Water supply	48.5	10.1	568.7	*267.3

Land management	21.8	*3.7	753.5	170.9
Other	*2.2	n.p.	47.8	*14.4
Total	72.6	14.2	1,370.0	452.6

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

n.p. estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

Source: Environment Expenditure, Local Government, Australia (Cat. no. 4611.0).

In 1999-2000, total per capita expenditure by Tasmanian councils on natural resource management activities was \$184, which was well above the Australian council average of \$97. This was largely because of the responsibilities of Tasmanian councils for water supply activities.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EXPENDITURE, Per Capita - 1999-2000

	Tasmania		Australia	
	Current expenses per capita	Capital expenditure per capita	Current expenses per capita	Capital expenditure per capita
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Water supply	103	22	30	14
Land management	46	8	40	9
Other	5	1	3	1
Total	154	30	73	24

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

n.p. estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

Source: Environment Expenditure, Local Government, Australia (Cat. no. 4611.0).

Further information on Natural Resource Management in Tasmania can be found on the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment web site at

<http://www.dpiwe.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/ThemeNodes/LBUN-56U26G?open>

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At March 2002, waste was disposed of at approximately 40 refuse disposal sites around Tasmania.

Previously the State had more than 150 'tips', as they were then known, but increasingly stringent environmental expectations and associated financial constraints have resulted in many landfills being closed.

For landfill sites, particular challenges include the management of hazardous waste and offsite effects including:

- waste water;
- odour;
- vermin; and
- visual impacts.

Further information can be found on the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment web site at <http://www.dpiwe.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/WebPages/CDAT-57Z5RY?open>

The total waste volume for both domestic and industrial sources in Tasmania at 1996 was

approximately 38 million cubic metres per year. This was made up of:

- domestic waste - 34 million cubic metres per year (90%);
- industrial waste with appropriate disposal - 3.1 million cubic metres per year (8%); and
- industrial waste with inadequate disposal - 0.7 million cubic metres per year (2%).

(Source: State of the Environment, Tasmania, Vol 1, 1996.)

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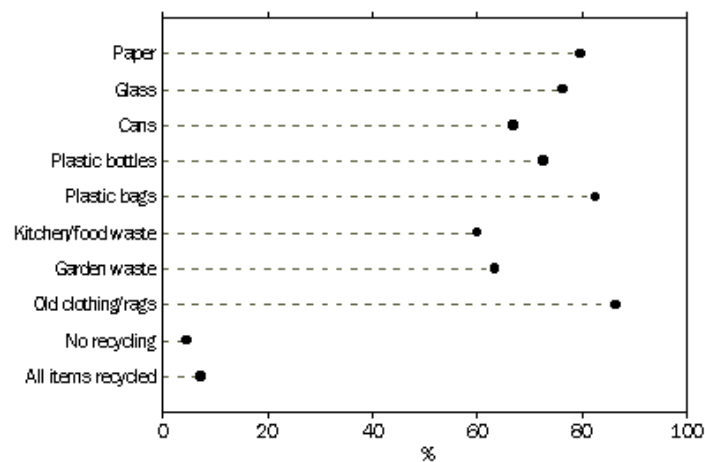
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Household solid waste is defined as waste from domestic premises; it includes household refuse, garden waste and other discarded materials, such as disused furniture. An important response to household waste is recycling, the treatment of waste to create new products.

In March 2000, most Tasmanian households were involved in recycling at least some items, with only 4.7% undertaking no recycling, and 7.2% recycling all possible items. The items most commonly recycled were old clothing or rags (86.6%), plastic bags (82.7%) and paper (79.7%).

TASMANIAN HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN RECYCLING, Items Recycled - March 2000



* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

Source: ABS data available on request, Environmental Issues

For further information on recycling and waste management see the Tasmanian Waste Recovery and Recycling Directory on the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment web site at <http://www.dpiwe.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/WebPages/BHAN-53LUW4?open>

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Located on the edge of the near-pristine Southern Ocean, Tasmania is swept from the west and south by some of the cleanest air in the world. The quality of this air is then affected by emissions from industrial operations, motor vehicles, and commercial and domestic sources, as well as natural sources such as smoke from bushfires, salt spray, and wind-blown dust.

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The most pressing air pollution problem occurring in urban centres in Tasmania is caused by burning wood for residential heating purposes. PM10 particles (particulate matter less than 10 micrometres in diameter) in woodsmoke are a major contaminant, travelling to the deep parts of the lung once breathed in.

There are national standards for the daily average atmospheric concentration of these particles, which may only be exceeded on 5 occasions a year. Tasmania has agreed to meet this standard by 2008.

EXCEEDANCES OF THE NATIONAL STANDARD FOR PARTICLES (PM10), Launceston



Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

Information on Tasmania's draft environment protection policy for air quality can be found on the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment web site at <http://www.dpiwe.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/WebPages/CDAT-53M4U8?open>

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There is widespread concern that gas emissions resulting from the activities of people (e.g. transport, industrial processes, waste emissions and agriculture) have led to increased temperatures worldwide. This has been termed the greenhouse effect, or enhanced greenhouse effect. The gases involved, namely carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, perfluorocarbons, among others, have been called greenhouse gases.

The National Greenhouse Gas Inventory is a comprehensive database of human induced greenhouse gases emitted from sources and removed by sinks. Vegetation plays an important role in reducing the level of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, as trees and other plants absorb carbon dioxide from the air. Forests, which build up a store of carbon in trees, shrubs and soil, are considered greenhouse 'sinks'.

An increased sink from the 'Forestry and Other' sub-sector is primarily responsible for the decrease of 1.6 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent in Tasmania's net emissions over this period.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, Carbon Dioxide Equivalents(a)(b), Tasmania

1990

1995

Change

Sectors	megatonnes	megatonnes	megatonnes
Energy sector	4.2	3.7	-0.5
Industrial processes	1.0	0.7	-0.3
Agriculture	2.3	2.3	-
Forestry and other(c)	-10.0	-11.0	-1.0
Waste	0.4	0.4	-
Total	-2.2	-3.8	-1.6

- nil or rounded to zero

(a) Emissions totals of greenhouse gases are expressed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalents, calculated by multiplying the emissions of each gas by its global warming potential.

(b) Only greenhouse gas emissions from sources and removals by sinks resulting from human (anthropogenic) activities have been estimated. Natural processes lie outside the scope of the inventory.

(c) Comprises the removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere due to forest growth and pasture improvement, and emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases due to forest harvesting and prescribed burning and wildfires. Figures are net figures (gross emissions minus gross removals).

Source: Australian Greenhouse Office, Australia's State and Territory Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990 and 1995.

Nationally, in 1994-95, some 56% of greenhouse gas emissions were induced (or caused) by goods and services used by households (Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accounts, Australia 1992-93 to 1997-98 (Cat. no. 4604).

Information about greenhouse gas emissions can be found on the Australian Greenhouse Office web site at <http://www.greenhouse.gov.au>

Information about the National Greenhouse Strategy (Tasmania) can be found on the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment web site at <http://www.dpiwe.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/WebPages/MCLE-5X88VP?open>

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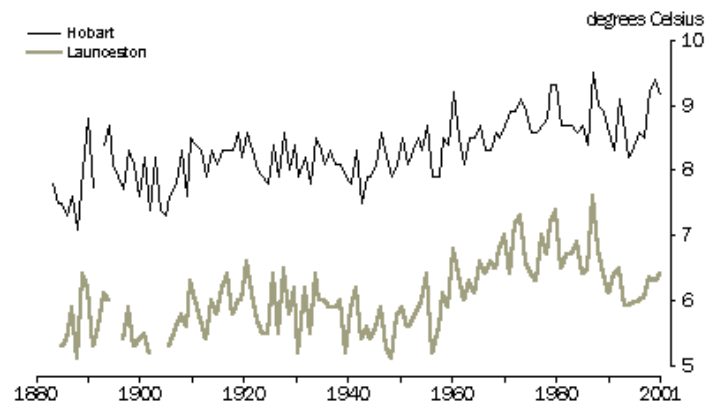
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In both Hobart (Ellerslie Road) and Launceston (Airport) the mean, annual, daily minimum temperatures show a warming trend, beginning around 1950. This trend can be partially attributed to an urban 'heat island' developing around the sites, as increased building density leads to higher overnight temperatures.

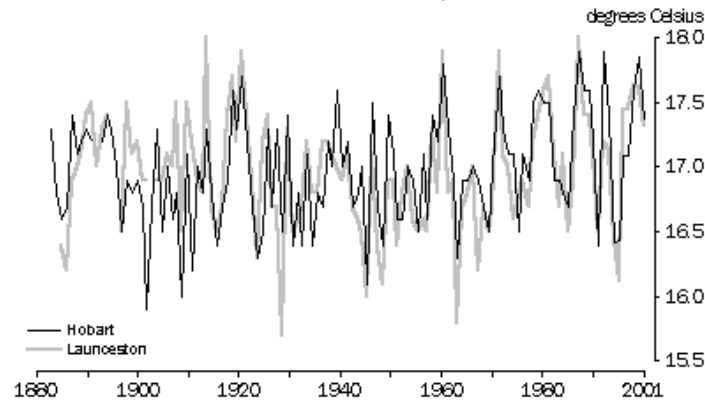
MEAN ANNUAL DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURES, Hobart and Launceston - 1880-2001(a)



(a) There are very few sites with continuous readings over an extended period, therefore when necessary data was used from neighbouring stations. Frequent changes in location, instrumentation, exposure and practice also have the potential to impact on measured values. Methodology explained in Torok and Nicholls (1996).

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

MEAN ANNUAL DAILY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES, Hobart and Launceston - 1880-2001(a)



(a) There are very few sites with continuous readings over an extended period, therefore when necessary data was used from neighbouring stations. Frequent changes in location, instrumentation, exposure and practice also have the potential to impact on measured values. Methodology explained in Torok and Nicholls (1996).

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

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Monitoring surface water quality enables us to better understand and protect the aquatic ecosystem.

Water quality can be assessed by measuring both the physiochemical and biological characteristics of our waterways.

Monitoring water quality helps us to:

- assess waterway condition (physiochemical)
- assess the health of instream aquatic biota (biological)
- identify potential sources of pollution
- protect public health
- understand the relationship between water quality and land management practices
- provide information for the development of catchment management plans
- provide information for the development of policies.

(Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.)

The ecological condition of our surface water resources can be assessed by measuring the presence, diversity and abundance of macroinvertebrates (insects, snails and worms) in different stretches of river. The presence or absence of these aquatic macroinvertebrates tells us a lot about the condition of our waterways.

By sampling aquatic macroinvertebrates from relatively undisturbed rivers, researchers can find out the range of species that should be present in undisturbed and unpolluted river habitats.

According to the National Land and Water Resources Audit 2001, some 20% of Tasmania's assessed sites (23% of Australia's) were significantly impaired and had lost 20-50% of macroinvertebrates expected to be present. A further 3% (6% for Australia) were severely impaired (had lost 50-80% of expected macroinvertebrates) and 2% (the same as for Australia as a whole) were extremely impaired (had lost more than 80% of expected macroinvertebrates).

RIVER CONDITION(a)

	Tasmania	Australia
	%	%
Significantly impaired(b)	20	23
Severely impaired(c)	3	6
Extremely impaired(d)	2	2

(a) Measured by diversity of macroinvertebrates (insects, snails and worms) that inhabit different stretches of river.

(b) Had lost 20-50% of expected macroinvertebrates.

(c) Had lost 50-80% of expected macroinvertebrates.

(d) Had lost more than 80% of expected macroinvertebrates.

Source: National Land and Water Resources Audit 2001.

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An estuary is a semi-enclosed or periodically closed coastal body of water in which the aquatic environment is affected by both freshwater and marine systems. There are five general types of estuaries recognised in Tasmania:

- coastal inlets (e.g. West Inlet, East Inlet)
- drowned river valleys (e.g. Tamar Estuary, Derwent Estuary, Huon Estuary)
- barrier (or bar) estuaries (e.g. Anson's Bay, Browns River)
- river estuaries (e.g. Don River, Pieman River)
- coastal lagoons (e.g. Grants Lagoon, Cameron Inlet).

A recent study of Tasmanian estuaries recognised approximately 111 medium to large estuaries on the Tasmanian mainland and Bass Strait islands (Edgar et al 1999).

Estuaries are important because they act as a filter and a channelling conduit between land and sea, and are thus sensitive to change. The sheltered tidal waters also support unique communities of plants and animals and provide many species of fish with sheltered waters for spawning and a safe habitat for juveniles to develop.

Each estuary possesses a unique environment due to its shape, size, depth, degree of tidal variation and catchment characteristics such as rainfall and run-off and vegetation cover. Human activities such as agriculture, forestry and urban development can all affect water quality within the estuary.

Nine potential threats to Tasmanian estuaries have been identified:

- increased siltation resulting from land clearance and urban and rural run-off
- increased nutrient loads resulting from sewage and agricultural use of fertilisers
- urban effluent
- foreshore development and dredging
- marine farms
- modification to water flow through dams and weirs
- acidification of rivers and heavy metal pollution from mines
- the spread of introduced pest species
- long term climate change.

(Source: Edgar et al 1999, Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute and Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.)

Further information on water quality in Tasmania can be found on the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment web site at <http://www.dpiwe.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/ThemeNodes/DREN-4VH8C4?open>

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At April 2002, there were 5 marine protected areas in Tasmania, located at:

- Maria Island (1,500 ha)
- Governor Island (60 ha)
- Tinderbox (45 ha)
- Ninepin Point (60 ha)
- Macquarie Island (74,715 ha).

The protected areas operate largely on the 'no-take' principle, with no fishing permitted in the Governor Island, Tinderbox, Ninepin Point and Macquarie Island protected areas.

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A National Park is a large natural area of land containing a representative or outstanding sample of major natural regions, features or scenery.

(Source: National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970)

The aims of declaring an area a National Park include:

- conserving natural biological diversity
- conserving geological diversity
- preserving the quality of water and protecting catchments
- conserving sites or areas of cultural significance
- encouraging education based on the purpose of reservation and the natural or cultural values of the National Park
- encouraging research, particularly that which furthers the purpose of reservation
- protecting against, and rehabilitating from impacts such as fire, introduced species, disease and

soil erosion

- encouraging and providing for tourism and recreational use
- preserving the natural, primitive and remote character of wilderness areas.

The total area of the 19 National Parks is 1,430,762 hectares, or about 21% of Tasmania's area.

(Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.)

NATIONAL PARKS, Tasmania

Name	Area (ha)	Year gazetted	Location	Description
Ben Lomond	18,192	1947	North-east	Alpine, skifields
Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair(a)	161,204	1922	West central	Mountains, lakes
Douglas Apsley	16,086	1989	East coast	Dry schlerophyll forest
Franklin-Gordon Wild Rivers(a)	446,342	1939	South-west	Wilderness, rivers
Freycinet	16,803	1916	East coast	Coastal, granite
Hartz Mountains(a)	7,140	1939	South	Mountains, forest
Kent Group	2,374	2001	North-east	Wildlife, coastal
Maria Island	11,550	1972	East coast	Wildlife, historic
Mole Creek Karst(a)(b)	1,345	1996	Central North	Caves, karst landscape
Mount Field	15,881	1916	South central	Alpine, skifields
Mount William	18,439	1973	North-east	Coastal, wildlife
Narawntapu (formerly Asbestos Range)	4,349	1976	North coast	Coastal heathland
Rocky Cape	3,064	1967	North-west	Coastal heath
Savage River	17,980	1999	North-west	Wilderness, rainforest
South Bruny	5,059	1997	South-east	Coastal, heath
Southwest(a)	618,190	1951	South-west	Rugged wilderness
Strzelecki	4,215	1967	Flinders Island	Mountains, coastal
Tasman	10,750	1917	Tasman Peninsula	Dry schlerophyll forest, scenic
Walls of Jerusalem(a)	51,800	1981	West central	Alpine plateau

(a) Constitute [Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area](#), from 12.12.82, extended 15.12.89. Includes part of Mole Creek Karst.

(b) Gazetted as a series of State Reserves in 1939. The National Park was established in 1996, derived from the existing State Reserves.

Source: Parks and Wildlife Service of the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment ([National Parks listing](#)).

The Kent Group is Tasmania's newest National Park. Information about the Kent Group can be found on the Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service web site at <http://www.parks.tas.gov.au/index.html>

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Natural and cultural properties that are considered to be of 'outstanding universal value' and that meet the criteria of the World Heritage Convention may be entered on the World Heritage List. The list is compiled by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee. Signatories to the Convention (such as Australia) undertake to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit to future generations the properties entered on the World Heritage List.

There are two World Heritage properties in Tasmania: the Tasmanian Wilderness and Macquarie Island.

THE TASMANIAN WILDERNESS

- listed in 1982
- covers 1.38 million hectares (approximately 20% of Tasmania)
- features a diverse array of both natural and cultural features of global significance, e.g. pristine habitats for plants and animals that are found nowhere else in the world and the most significant and extensive glacially modified landscapes in Australia.

Further information can be found on the Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service web site at <http://www.parks.tas.gov.au/wha/whahome.html>

MACQUARIE ISLAND

- listed in 1997
- a site of major geoconservation significance, being the only place on earth where rocks from the earth's mantle (6 km below the ocean floor) are being actively exposed above sea-level.

Further information can be found on the following web sites:

- Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service at <http://www.parks.tas.gov.au/macquarie/index.html>
- UNESCO at <http://www.unesco.org/whc/sites/629.htm>

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Biodiversity (or biological diversity) is the variety of life forms on earth - the different plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part. It is not static but constantly changing - increased by genetic change and evolution and reduced by processes such as habitat degradation and extinction.

Biodiversity is usually considered at three levels:

- species diversity is the variety of species on earth (plants, animals, bacteria etc.)
- ecosystem diversity is the variety of habitats, biotic communities and ecological processes
- genetic diversity is the variety of genetic information within and between populations of species. It is the basis of continuing evolution, and of the adaptability and survival of species.

Tasmania, including all its islands, supports a wide variety of plants and animals including approximately:

- 1,900 native plant species
- 37 native mammals

- 159 resident terrestrial species of birds
- 21 land reptiles
- 11 amphibians
- 44 freshwater fish.

(Source: Nature Conservation Branch, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.)

Tasmania's isolation from mainland Australia has supported biodiversity by protecting native species from most of the introduced animal species that have affected the flora and fauna of mainland Australia. However, Tasmania is currently threatened by the potential establishment of the fox.

More information on fox sightings in Tasmania and the potential impact on native animals and birds can be found on the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment web site at <http://www.dpiwe.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/WebPages/SJON-52J8U3?open>

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The vertebrate animals of Tasmania (mammal, birds, reptiles, frogs and fish), are of great national and international interest and an important component of Tasmania's natural heritage. Tasmania serves as a refuge for many species which, especially over the past 200 years, have become increasingly rare or extinct across the rest of the continent, such as the bettong, eastern quoll and pademelon.

FAUNA, Tasmania

Biological classification	Common name (example)	Estimated no. of described species	Possible total no. of species(a)
Annelida	earthworms, leeches	90	150
Chelicerata	spiders, scorpions, ticks, mites	298	2,000
Chordata			
- Amphibia	frogs	11	11
- Aves	birds	331	331
- Mammalia	mammals	86	86
- Pisces	fish	600	700
- Reptilia	lizards, snakes	27	27
Cnidaria	jellyfish, anemones,	96	150

	hydra		
Crustacea	crabs, shrimps, amphipods	484	550
Echinodermata	starfish, sea urchins	125	150
Entognathous Hexapoda	small insect-like animals	92	400
Mollusca	shellfish, snails, squid	1,400	1,500
Myriapoda	centipedes, millipedes	46	170
Nematoda	roundworms	120	12,000
Nematomorpha	hair worms	2	2
Onychophora	velvet worms	9	15
Platyhelminthes	flat worms	81	14,000
Porifera	sponges	440	1,000
Rotifera	rotifers (freshwater microfauna)	133	1,000
Uniramia	insects	7,641	14,500

(a) Estimating the possible total number of species is difficult, and in most cases should only be considered speculative.

Source: State of the Environment Tasmania, Volume 1, 1996.

The Threatened Tasmanian Animals Species List can be found on the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment web site at
<http://www.dpiwe.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/WebPages/SJON-58E2VD?open>

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Tasmania contains Australia's largest tracts of cool temperate rainforest, covering around 10% of the State. Cool temperate rainforests tend to grow in areas receiving over 1,200 mm of rain a year and are dominated by particular trees, such as myrtle, leatherwood, celery-top pine, sassafras, Huon pine, pencil pine, King Billy pine and deciduous beech.

Tasmania is fortunate in possessing a very large number of unique plant species that occur nowhere else in the world. Its rainforest and alpine communities are unique assemblages of plants of great botanical significance, for example the native conifer of which the Huon pine is a good example.

FLORA, Tasmania

Biological classification	Common name (example)	Estimated no. of described species	Possible total no. of species(a)
Angiospermophyta			
- Dicotyledonae	broadleaved plants	1,445	1,500
- Monocotyledonae	grasses, sedges, lillies	756	800
Bryophyta	mosses, liverworts	648	1,000
Chlorophyta (macro)	green macroalgae	100	130

Chromophycophyta	diatoms, dinoflagellates	128	2,000
Coniferophyta	conifers	12	12
Filicinophyta	ferns	104	120
Lycopodophyta	lycopods (club mosses)	11	20
Phaeophyta (macro)	brown macroalgae	150	200
Rhodophyta (macro)	red macroalgae	500	750

(a) Estimating the possible total number of species is difficult, and in most cases should only be considered speculative.

Source: State of the Environment Tasmania, Volume 1, 1996.

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Fungi, especially diverse in Tasmania, contribute much to the character of rainforests in particular and are food sources for grazing animals especially insects. Some species exist in symbiosis with other plants (e.g. they live on roots and fix nitrogen from the air into a form useable by plants, or, help supply phosphorus to their host plant). They are also vital for recycling organic matter.

FUNGI(a), Tasmania

Biological classification	Common name (example)	Estimated no. of described species	Possible total no. of species(b)
Lichenised fungi	lichens	633	1,000

(a) Many fungi are so poorly known that they have not been included.

(b) Estimating the possible total number of species is difficult, and in most cases should only be considered speculative. Many fungi have not been included.

Source: State of the Environment Tasmania, Volume 1, 1996.

Phytophthora cinnamomi (also known as root rot, cinnamon fungus or jarrah dieback) is an introduced fungus that can cause serious disease and plant death in native Tasmanian vegetation. Phytophthora is

now well established in many areas of moorland, heathland and dry eucalypt forest in Tasmania, and has the potential to significantly alter the ecology of these vegetation types.

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Management of the natural environment:

- ensures the preservation of local flora and fauna;
- controls or reduces development of the area for fishing, forestry, mining or agriculture; and
- ensures areas involved are generally accessible to the public.

In 2001-02, there was \$17.4m in Natural Heritage Trust (NHT) projects in Tasmania. Of this, the most funding was allocated to Bushcare projects (\$5.9m), followed by Rivercare (\$3.8m) and Landcare (\$3.5m). Landcare and Bushcare had the largest number of projects, although both had decreased from the previous year (Landcare by 18 and Bushcare by 15).

NATURAL HERITAGE TRUST PROJECTS, Tasmania(a)(b)

Program	2000-01		2001-02	
	No.	Funding (\$'000)	No.	Funding (\$'000)
Bushcare	51	6,777.0	36	5,867.8
Coastcare	22	281.9	30	299.2
Coast and Clean Seas	6	538.6	6	565.4

Endangered Species	14	540.0	18	802.7
Feral Animal Control	2	281.6	1	173.6
Fisheries Action	11	502.2	10	638.9
Farm Forestry	10	1,373.2	9	1,199.8
Landcare	56	4,834.2	38	3,484.9
National Wetlands	4	115.7	2	83.9
Rivercare	40	4,181.8	30	3,752.7
Waterwatch	13	441.4	13	441.4
Total projects	217	19,867.5	183	17,355.2

(a) Funding under the National Reserves program is not included. This NHT program is administered separately by the Commonwealth Government.

(b) Components may not add up to totals because some projects are funded under more than one program and because numbers have been rounded.

Source: Natural Heritage Trust Unit and Coastal Management Section, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

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Australian Heritage Commission, <http://www.ahc.gov.au>

Bureau of Meteorology, <http://www.bom.gov.au>

Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, <http://www.dpiwe.tas.gov.au>

Tasmania Online, <http://www.tas.gov.au>

UNESCO, <http://www.unesco.org>

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Personal finance, other than secured housing finance for owner occupation, is finance provided to individuals for personal, non-business use.

In 2003-04, there was a total \$699.7 million in personal fixed loans in Tasmania, an increase of \$174.7 million (33.3%) on the 2002-03 figure of \$525.0 million. Personal fixed loans increased for all purposes with the exception of unsecured loans for owner occupied housing, which decreased by \$1.6 million (11.0%). The largest increase was in individual residential blocks of land, up by \$32.7 million, or 77.9%.

PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, Value of Fixed Loans, Tasmania

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Purpose	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Motor vehicles(a)	212.7	223.6	235.1	273.1
Boats, caravans and trailers	10.0	9.8	11.5	14.9
Individual residential blocks of land	16.4	22.9	42.0	74.7
Unsecured loans for owner occupied housing(b)	11.4	13.6	14.6	13.0

Household goods	16.5	16.6	21.6	28.6
Debt consolidations	26.5	41.4	47.1	64.7
Travel and holidays	7.7	7.3	7.4	11.9
Refinancing	39.9	44.6	60.9	105.0
Other	63.2	75.9	84.8	111.0
Total fixed loans	404.3	455.6	525.0	699.7

(a) Includes motor cycles and other motor vehicles.

(b) Includes alterations and additions.

Source: Lending Finance, Australia - Time Series Spreadsheet (cat. no. 5671.0, table P7).

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Commercial finance is finance provided to individuals and corporations for business or investment purposes, including for the construction or purchase of dwellings for rental or resale.

In 2003-04, there was \$1,387.1 million in commercial fixed loan commitments in Tasmania, an increase of 35.2% on the 2002-03 figure of \$1,025.6 million.

From 2002-03 to 2003-04, the largest increase in commercial fixed loans was recorded in purchase of real property, which increased by \$89.8 million or 48.0%.

COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, Value of Fixed Loans, Tasmania

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Purpose	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Construction finance	23.2	29.8	23.4	28.5
Purchase of real property(a)	203.7	278.7	469.2	662.0
Plant and equipment	138.7	247.9	186.9	276.7
Refinancing	66.2	63.3	66.5	72.4

Other (includes wholesale finance)	204.7	226.7	230.4	220.6
Total fixed loans	636.5	868.6	1,025.6	1,387.1

(a) Purchase of real property includes those finance commitments to individuals for the purchase of dwellings for rental or sale.

Source: Lending Finance, Australia - Time Series Spreadsheet (cat. no. 5671.0, table C7).

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Lease finance is usually used for the purchase of motor vehicles; however, leases can also be entered into for office equipment, machinery and agricultural equipment. Leases can be entered into with banks, money market corporations, finance companies, public authorities, trading and financial enterprises, and non-profit organisations.

In 2003-04, there was \$26.9 million in lease finance commitments in Tasmania, a decrease of \$10.8 million (28.6%) on the 2002-03 figure of \$37.7 million. The value of lease finance commitments for motor vehicles decreased by \$4.9 million between 2002-03 and 2003-04, to \$17.1 million. In the same period, finance commitments in agricultural, construction and manufacturing equipment increased by \$0.2 million (100.0%), to \$0.4 million. The value of lease finance commitments for motor vehicles accounted for 63.6% of the total lease finance commitments in 2003-04.

VALUE OF LEASE FINANCE COMMITMENTS, Tasmania(a)

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Purpose	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Motor vehicles	17.5	20.0	22.0	17.1
Agricultural, construction and manufacturing equipment	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.4

Office equipment	9.4	6.8	4.6	4.1
Other (including other transport equipment)	1.8	2.3	2.0	0.2
Total lease finance	29.5	36.4	37.7	26.9

(a) Excludes leveraged leases.

Source: Lending Finance, Australia - Time Series Spreadsheet (cat. no. 5671.0, table L7).

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The number of secured new housing finance commitments for owner occupation made in Tasmania in 2003-04 was 14,223. This was 774 more than in 2002-03 and 1,430 more than in 2001-02. Of the 14,223 housing finance commitments made in 2003-04, purchase of established dwellings was the largest proportion, 89.1%.

NUMBER OF HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS, Tasmania(a)

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Purpose	no.	no.	no.	no.
Construction of dwellings	774	1,086	1,089	1,345
Purchase of new dwellings	215	244	316	210
Purchase of established dwellings(b)	11,420	11,463	12,044	12,668
Total	12,485	12,793	13,449	14,223
Re-financing of established dwellings	2,653	2,232	2,884	4,202

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

(b) Includes re-financing.

Source: Housing Finance, Australia - Time Series Spreadsheet (cat. no. 5609.0, table 10a).

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The value of secured new housing finance commitments for owner occupation made in Tasmania in 2003-04 was \$1,649 million. This was \$375 million above the value recorded in 2002-03. Of the \$1,649 million in housing commitments in 2003-04, purchase of established dwellings was the largest proportion, 87.4%.

VALUE OF HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS, Tasmania(a)

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Purpose	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Construction of dwellings	67	108	121	179
Purchase of new dwellings	19	24	37	29
Purchase of established dwellings(b)	829	951	1,116	1,441
Total	923	1,083	1,274	1,649
Re-financing	166	162	238	420

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

(b) Includes re-financing.

Source: Housing Finance, Australia - Time Series Spreadsheet (cat. no. 5609.0, table 10b).

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The average value of a housing loan in Tasmania in 2003-04 was \$116,900, an increase of 23.6% on the previous year. The average loan for the purchase of new dwellings was \$135,600, while the average loan for the construction of dwellings was \$133,400 and the average loan for the purchase of established dwellings (including refinancing) was \$114,700.

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS, Average loan size, Tasmania(a)

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Purpose	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Construction of dwellings	85.9	99.2	111.6	133.4
Purchase of new dwellings	98.2	96.9	120.8	135.6
Purchase of established dwellings(b)	72.6	83.0	92.5	114.7
Total	73.9	84.7	94.6	116.9
Re-financing of established dwellings	62.5	72.9	82.0	100.6

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

(b) Includes re-financing.

Source: Housing Finance, Australia - Time Series Spreadsheet (cat. no. 5609.0, table 10c).

At June 2004, the average housing loan size in Tasmania was \$131,800 (source: Housing Finance, Australia, cat. no. 5609.0). This compares with the national average of \$202,700. At June 1994, the average Tasmanian housing loan size was \$61,200, while at June 1984 it was \$25,600.

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS, Average loan size, Tasmania



Source: Housing Finance Australia - Time Series Spreadsheet (cat. no. 5609.0, table 10c).

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The average weekly value of deposits in banks in Tasmania for March 2002 was \$3,958 million. Of this, current accounts bearing interest contributed \$1,557 million (39.3%) and fixed deposits contributed \$1,309 million (33.1%). The average weekly value of loans for March 2002 was \$5,540 million.

BANK DEPOSITS AND LOANS, Tasmania(a)

	March 2000	March 2001	March 2002
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Deposits			
Current bearing interest	878	1,332	1,557
Current not bearing interest	276	295	305
Fixed	1,106	1,243	1,309
Investment savings accounts	593	279	303
Statement savings accounts	283	251	332
Passbook/school savings accounts	81	39	42
Other	82	98	110
Total deposits	3,301	3,536	3,958

(a) Details are the averages of weekly figures for each month. The figures are derived from returns submitted by banks authorised under the Banking Act together with similar returns voluntarily submitted by the State banks; they exclude the reserve Bank.

(b) Excludes non-resident loans.

Source: Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (<http://www.apra.gov.au>).

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Credit unions, also known as credit cooperatives, are organised as financial cooperatives which borrow from and provide finance to their members. Credit unions mainly lend for purposes other than housing.

In 2000-01, deposits made up 86.6% of liabilities for credit unions in Tasmania while amounts owing on loans made up 84.5% of assets. During the same period, total expenditure by credit unions in Tasmania was \$68.2 million and total income was \$74.6 million.

CREDIT UNIONS(a): LIABILITIES, ASSETS, EXPENDITURE AND INCOME, Tasmania

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Liabilities			
Share capital	-	-	-
Reserves	56.7	60.4	62.8
Deposits	562.0	606.3	673.1
Loans	20.0	12.7	17.1

Other liabilities	23.1	26.3	24.6
Total liabilities	661.8	705.7	777.6
Assets			
Amount owing on loans	558.6	601.9	656.7
Cash on hand	4.8	4.5	5.6
Deposits with banks	4.2	0.2	8.6
Deposits with other	50.6	64.8	64.0
Bills, bonds, etc.	8.9	4.2	4.1
Physical assets	16.2	17.3	18.3
Other assets	18.5	12.8	20.3
Total assets	661.8	705.7	777.6
Expenditure			
Interest on deposits	17.1	19.1	23.8
Interest on loans	0.8	1.8	1.5
Wages and salaries	14.3	14.6	16.9
Administrative expenses	6.6	6.8	7.0
Other expenses	14.4	16.1	19.0
Total expenditure	53.2	58.3	68.2
Income			
Interest from loans	45.8	49.8	55.6
Interest from investments	3.8	4.3	5.6
Other income	10.7	12.8	13.4
Total income	60.4	66.9	74.6

- nil or rounded to zero

(a) Credit unions, also known as credit cooperatives, are organised as financial cooperatives which borrow from and provide finance to their members. Credit unions mainly lend for purposes other than housing.

Source: Annual Statistics on Financial Institutions (cat. no. 5661.0.40.001) and Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (<http://www.apra.gov.au>).

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Gross fixed capital formation is the value of acquisitions less disposals of new or existing fixed assets.

Assets consist of tangible or intangible assets that have come into existence as outputs from processes of production, and that are themselves used repeatedly or continuously in other processes of production over periods of time longer than one year.

In 2003-04, there was \$2,596 million worth of private capital formation in Tasmania. This was \$407 million more than in 2002-03. Of the \$2,596 million private gross fixed capital formation in 2003-04, some \$917 million (35.3%) was in dwellings, \$867 million (33.4%) was in machinery and equipment and \$400 million (15.4%) was in non-dwelling construction.

PRIVATE GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION, Tasmania(a)

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Dwellings	r 411	r 547	r 610	917
Non-dwelling construction	r 142	r 404	r 283	400

Machinery and equipment(b)	r 673	r 772	949	867
Livestock	67	74	r 50	67
Intangible fixed assets	132	131	r 104	110
Ownership transfer costs	91	132	r 193	235
Total private gross fixed capital formation	1,516	2,060	r 2,189	2,596

r revised

(a) Current prices.

(b) This estimate is derived from a quarterly national survey of business. The accuracy of this estimate for Tasmania is generally less accurate than those for larger states and is particularly prone to volatile movements.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

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Gross fixed capital formation is the value of acquisitions less disposals of new or existing fixed assets.

Assets consist of tangible or intangible assets that have come into existence as outputs from processes of production, and that are themselves used repeatedly or continuously in other processes of production over periods of time longer than one year.

In 2003-04, total public gross fixed capital formation in Tasmania was \$708 million, an increase of \$37 million on the 2002-03 figure of \$671 million.

Of the \$708 million public gross fixed capital formation in 2003-04, some \$391 million (55.2%) was from expenditure by public corporations and \$317 million (44.8%) was from general government expenditure.

PUBLIC GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION, Tasmania(a)

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Public corporations(b)				
Commonwealth r	70	71	62	67

State and local r	146	461	271	324
Total r	216	532	333	391
General government				
National r	52	62	68	73
State and local r	227	260	270	244
Total r	279	322	338	317
Total public gross fixed capital formation r	495	855	671	708

r revised

(a) Current prices.

(b) Corporations in which Australian governments own a majority of the shares.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

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Assets and Liabilities of Australian Securitisers, cat. no. 5232.0.40.001

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Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, cat. no. 5220.0

Building Approvals, Australia, cat. no. 8731.0

Lending Finance, Australia, cat. no. 5671.0

Housing Finance, Australia, cat. no. 5609.0

INTERNET SITES

Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA), <<http://www.apra.gov.au>>

Department of Economic Development, <<http://www.development.tas.gov.au>>

Department of Treasury and Finance, <<http://www.treasury.tas.gov.au>>

Reserve Bank of Australia, <<http://www.rba.gov.au>>

State taxation information, <<http://www.treasury.tas.gov.au/domino/df/df.nsf/main-v/tax>>

Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, <<http://www.tcci.com.au>>

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Tasmanian fisheries and marine farming continue to make a very substantial contribution to the social and economic well being of Tasmania.

SUMMARY OF FISHERIES STATISTICS, Tasmania

	Period	Units	Tas.
Employment	Aug 2001	no.	1,573
Production			
Wild fisheries	p2001-02	\$m	197.5
Aquaculture	p2001-02	\$m	136.2
Total	p2001-02	\$m	333.7
Seafood exports	2001-02	\$m	174.9

p preliminary - figures subject to revision

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing; Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment; and ABS data available on request, International Trade database.

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The gross value of production from Tasmania's fisheries increased by 8.0% from 2000-01 to 2001-02.

Most of the increase came from the Aquaculture sector, where the gross value of production increased by \$24.1m.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, Tasmania

	2000-01p	2001-02p	Change
	\$m	\$m	%
Wild fisheries			
Rock lobster (quota managed)(a)	55.6	64.7	16.4
Abalone (quota managed)(a)(b)	129.0	120.0	-6.7
Giant crab (quota managed)(a)	2.6	3.5	30.9
Other fish	9.8	9.0	-8.3
Total wild fisheries	197.0	197.5	0.3
Aquaculture			
Salmonids	95.3	121.9	28.0
Pacific oysters	14.4	11.9	-17.3

Mussels	0.1	0.3	226.0
Other Species	1.5	2.0	33.3
Total aquaculture	112.1	136.2	21.5
 Total fisheries	 309.1	 333.7	 8.0

p preliminary - figures subject to revision

(a) Total weight of quota managed species calculated from data provided via fishers quota dockets.

(b) Average \$/kg for abalone calculated from Department's quarterly abalone beach price calculations. The final figure here is a weighted average of these calculations. Average \$/kg for all other species are calculated from processor monthly returns. The figures presented here represent a weighted average of the data. Note that there may not be a direct correlation between the total weight (declared by the fisher) and the average \$/kg (declared by the processor). The variation is due to many factors.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

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A role of government is to ensure that fisheries resources are used in an ecologically sustainable manner and as efficiently as possible, while yielding a return to the community.

This objective was the primary motivation behind the introduction of the Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995 (Tas.) and the Marine Farming Planning Act 1995 (Tas.). These Acts, which came into effect in May 1996, enable the Tasmanian Government to manage Tasmanian aquaculture and wild fisheries while balancing the continued environmental sustainability of fisheries against the need to derive economic benefits from them.

Recent changes to Commonwealth legislation requires that fisheries be assessed as 'ecologically sustainable' in order to be permitted unfettered export out of Australia. The rock lobster and abalone fisheries are accredited.

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[Wild fisheries management plans](#)

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The Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995 (Tas.) makes provision for the formulation and introduction of management plans to manage each of Tasmania's wild fisheries. Examples of management plans include:

- abalone fishery, commenced in January 1998
- rock lobster fishery, commenced in March 1998
- scalefish fishery, commenced in November 1998
- giant crab fishery, commenced in September 1999
- scallop fishery, commenced in June 2000

Management plans for the jack mackerel fishery are being developed with implementation planned for 2002, and management plans are being considered for sea urchins, octopus and inshore clams.

REVIEWS

To ensure that plans cannot become outdated, each has a built-in period for review.

- The abalone fishery management plan review in 1999 focused on the refinement of the quota system into geographical fishing zones. Further smaller reviews have continued to refine the zoning system and size limits to an increasing level of resolution.
- The scalefish fishery management plan review in 2001 resulted in changes to the original plan. These included the banning of otter board trawling, the non-transferability of fishing licences (Scalefish C), additional commercial netting restrictions and the introduction of bag and possession limits for recreational fishers.
- The rock lobster and giant crab plans were reviewed in 2000 and combined into a new single plan, which was implemented in 2001.

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The Marine Farming Planning Act 1995 (Tas.) provides for the planned development, management, and control of marine farming activities in Tasmania. Sustainable development of the aquaculture industry is to be fostered through the preparation of marine farming development plans, which establish the zones where marine farming is allowed in Tasmania's coastal waters.

The Act requires that an environmental impact assessment be made on each proposed marine farming development plan, and it provides opportunity for community input.

The marine farming development plan outlines the extent and type of marine farming allowed and the management controls that apply within each zone. The zone is then available for lease applications. All marine farm lessees must comply with an environmental monitoring program that is specific to the species farmed.

Leases cover the water column, water surface and sea bed and are for 30 years, with an option to renew for a further 30 years.

At April 2002, marine farming development plans:

had been implemented for Huon River and Port Esperance, D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Tasman Peninsula and Norfolk Bay, Macquarie Harbour, Far North West, Pipeclay Lagoon, Georges Bay, Great Oyster Bay and Mercury Passage, Blackmans Bay, Furneaux Group, and Tamar Estuary;

- were underway for Port Sorell and Pittwater; and
- were under review for D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Huon River and Port Esperance, and Tasman Peninsula and Norfolk Bay.

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The value of Tasmania's seafood exports (fish, crustaceans and molluscs) was \$174.9m in 2001-02.

This was 7.3% of the value of Tasmania's exports. Abalone (fresh, frozen or dried) was Tasmania's main seafood export by value, 29.4% of seafood exports; followed by Abalone (prepared or preserved) at 27.4%, and Lobsters and other sea crawfish (23.0%).

SEAFOOD EXPORTS(a), Tasmania - 2001-02

	Gross weight	Value(b)
	tonnes	\$'000
Fish (live, fresh, chilled or frozen)	5,187	32,832
Lobsters and other sea crawfish	885	40,264
Abalone (fresh, frozen or dried)	1,256	51,401
Abalone (prepared or preserved)	799	47,984
Other (includes prepared or preserved)	161	2,403
Total(c)	8,288	174,885

(a) Fish, crustaceans and molluscs.

(b) Free on board (f.o.b).

(c) Estimates have been rounded and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database.

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Asia was Tasmania's main market for seafood (fish, crustaceans and molluscs) in 2001-02. Hong Kong was the main destination for seafood exports, accounting for 52.2% of the value. Exports to Japan accounted for 13.7% of the total value of seafood exports, and Taiwan, 12.9%.

DESTINATION OF SEAFOOD EXPORTS(a), Tasmania

	2000-01	2001-02
	Value(b)	Value(b)
Destination	\$'000	\$'000
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	82,076	91,330
Japan	34,763	23,909
Taiwan	28,112	22,483
Singapore	11,011	13,918
United States of America	14,375	12,922
Other	6,400	10,323
Total	176,737	174,855

(a) Fish, crustaceans and molluscs.

(b) Free on board (f.o.b).

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database.

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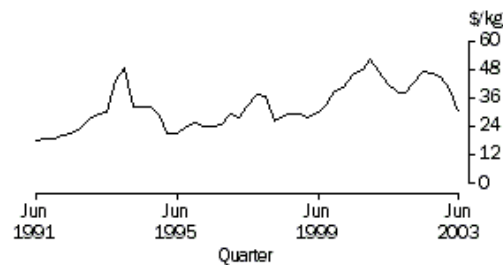
Over 90% of the value of the Tasmanian commercial wild fishery comes from abalone and rock lobster, the vast majority of which is exported to Asian markets. Therefore, demand and prices received are affected by the value of the relative currencies and the strength (or weakness) of the Australian dollar.

The state of the various Asian economies also impacts on demand for these luxury items in those countries.

ABALONE

The beach price is the value paid to divers by processors for abalone. The price paid for abalone has increased over the past 12 years, from \$17.88 per kilogram in the June quarter 1991 to \$30.11 in the June quarter 2003. In this period, the lowest price divers received was \$17.88 in the June quarter 1991, and the highest price was \$51.93 in the December quarter 2000.

ABALONE, Beach price(a)

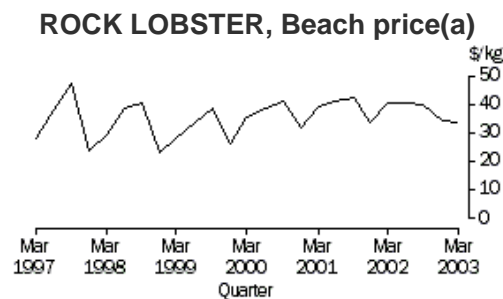


(a) The quarterly value is the average paid during that quarter by processors who processed more than 80 tonnes of abalone in the preceding 12 months.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

ROCK LOBSTER

All rock lobster are landed live and are generally purchased by the processor at the wharf. Since the March quarter 2000, the beach price paid for rock lobster has remained over \$30 per kilogram. In the March quarter 2003, the beach price paid was \$33.88 per kilogram.



(a) The quarterly value is the average paid during that quarter by processors who processed more than 80 tonnes of rock lobster in the preceding 12 months.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

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There were 1,400 Tasmanians employed in commercial fishing in 1996. Of these, 684 were employed in aquaculture, and 398 were employed in marine fishing. This figure of 1,400 compares with 1,121 Tasmanians employed in commercial fishing at the time of the 1991 Census, and 759 at the time of the 1981 Census.

EMPLOYMENT IN COMMERCIAL FISHING(a), Tasmania

Census year	Marine fishing	Aquaculture	Total
1981	n.a.	n.a.	759
1986	n.a.	n.a.	1,027
1991	n.a.	n.a.	1,121
1996	398	684	1,400

n.a. not available

(a) People involved in fish processing or as contractors (e.g. providing transport) are classified to other industries e.g. manufacturing, transport.

Source: ABS data available on request, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

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The rock lobster and abalone fisheries account for over 90% of the value of Tasmanian commercial fisheries. However, in recent years there has been increasing interest in relatively new fisheries, such as banded morwong and wrasse that are sold on the premium live-fish market.

JURISDICTIONS

There are some complicated jurisdictional distinctions in the management of wild fisheries. Tasmania manages certain fisheries outside the normal 3-nautical-mile State waters boundary. Most significantly, Tasmania manages rock lobster, giant crab and abalone out to the 200 nautical mile limit of the Australian exclusive economic zone, or to the Tasmanian-Victorian border at 39°12'.

The Commonwealth manages others, particularly the mobile pelagic species such as the tunas, and fish such as blue eye trevalla, pink ling and school and gummy sharks. In 2001, jurisdiction of the Tasmanian shark fishery was transferred to the Commonwealth, with the Australian Fisheries Management Authority taking responsibility for managing the southern shark fishery off South Australian, Victorian and Tasmanian coastal waters.

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Two species of abalone are harvested in Tasmania: blacklip abalone (*Haliotis rubra*) and greenlip abalone (*Haliotis laevis*). Both species are mobile bottom dwellers that graze on drift seaweed and algae on rock surfaces.

The value of abalone production in 2000-01 was \$129.4m, based on a catch of 2,709 tonnes.

ABALONE FISHERY, Tasmania

	Weight	Value of production
Years	tonnes	\$m
1996-97	2,227	63.1
1997-98	2,363	80.9
1998-99	2,559	74.2
1999-2000	2,565	99.5
2000-01	2,709	129.4

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

Commercial fishing of abalone is carried out by divers using compressed air (usually supplied from the surface by hookah gear). The vast majority of the catch is taken close to shore in depths of less than 20 metres.

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The abalone fishery has been managed for over 15 years by means of a quota system, which limits the amount of the legal commercial catch.

The total allowable catch (TAC) for 2002 is set at 2,537.5 tonnes. This is distributed across four fishing zones: eastern blacklip (857.5 tonnes); western blacklip (1,260 tonnes); northern blacklip (280 tonnes); and greenlip (140 tonnes).

- The TAC is divided into 3,500 parts, called abalone quota units. During 2002 each quota unit is equivalent to 725 kilograms.
- Each quota unit is then separated into four sub-units, 1 sub-unit for each fishing zone. Abalone divers need to be authorised by the holder of abalone quota units before they can take the weight of abalone corresponding to the abalone quota unit.
- There are 125 abalone diving licences, which permit a diver to fish commercially for abalone.

Legal minimum size limits provide further protection for abalone stocks. The size limits are set to protect a proportion of the reproductively active abalone population, thereby enabling all animals to have the opportunity to reproduce twice before they can be harvested. Size limits have been refined as more research has become available.

In the abalone fishery divers must make telephone reports prior to fishing and after fishing. They must also declare their exact weight on landing and various other details on a Commercial Abalone Diver's Docket. The processors are required to complete further details on the docket.

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Major consumer markets for Tasmanian abalone are Japan, Taiwan and Hong Kong. The 'live' abalone market has become an increasingly important part of the fishery in recent years. Different Asian markets have differing preferences for both product form and abalone size.

Further information can be found on the Abalone Fishery page from the Department of Primary Industries and Water web site at <http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au>.

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The Tasmanian rock lobster fishing industry has been managed by the Tasmanian Government for over 100 years and has been an important component of Tasmania's fishing industry for over 150 years. The fishery is based on the harvest of wild stocks of the rock lobster (*Jasus edwardsii*). The commercial fishery is estimated to directly employ about 700 people and is important for the economies of coastal communities in Tasmania.

The value of rock lobster production in 2001-02 was \$64.7m, based on a catch of 1,522 tonnes.

ROCK LOBSTER FISHERY, Tasmania

	Weight	Value of production
Years	tonnes	\$m
1997-98	1,465	45.6
1998-99	1,353	39.9
1999-2000	1,482	48.9
2000-01	r 1,518	r 55.6
2001-02	1,522	64.7

r revised figures

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

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The fishing fleet comprises 250 vessels between 6 m and 26 m in length. Most vessels are used primarily for rock lobster fishing. The only commercial fishing method for rock lobster is the use of rock lobster pots, which are baited and then set for a number of hours, usually overnight. The lobster are attracted by the bait and crawl into the pots. The neck of the pot is designed in such a way that it is difficult for the lobster to get out of the pot. The pots are required to have escape gaps to allow under size rock lobster to escape from the pot.

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In 1998 the Tasmanian Government introduced a quota management system. The maximum amount of rock lobster that can be landed by commercial fishers annually is determined by the total allowable catch (TAC). The TAC for 2002 is 1,523 tonnes.

Other restrictions include the number of pots that can be used by a vessel, minimum size limits and closed seasons to protect spawning females.

Fishers are also required to report their activities by telephone and document their catch.

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Tasmanian rock lobster is a premium quality export product that is sought after in Asian markets, particularly Hong Kong. All of the Tasmanian-based processors sell most of their rock lobster live into the Asian or domestic market.

Further information can be found on the Rock Lobster Fishery page on the Department of Primary Industries and Water web site at <http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au>.

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The giant crab (*Pseudocarcinus gigas*) fishing industry is a comparatively small crab fishery at 107 tonnes, but is of comparatively high value. The value of production in 2001-02 was \$3.5m.

The fishery began in 1992. Before then, giant crabs were taken as a by-catch of the rock lobster, shark and trawl fisheries. At December 2001, the total allowable catch (TAC) of 100 tonnes was thought to be sustainable in the short term.

About half of the catch is exported directly overseas live and the other half is sold in the restaurants of Sydney and Melbourne. The main export markets are Hong Kong and China.

GIANT CRAB FISHERY, Tasmania

	Weight	Value of production
Years	tonnes	\$m
2000-01	101	2.6
2001-02	107	3.5

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

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The volume and value of Tasmanian wild finfish caught varies from year to year.

Key target species landed in the fishery include Australian salmon (*Arripis* spp.), various species of flathead (*Platycephalus* spp.), flounder (mainly *Pleuronectidae*), bastard and striped trumpeter (*Latridopsis forsteri* and *Latris lineata*), wrasse (Family *Labridae*) and garfish (*Hyporhamphus melanochir*). All are for the table fish market.

Catches of jack mackerel have varied in the past decade. Its dark oily flesh is not appreciated for the table, but large quantities are converted into fishmeal.

SELECTED FINFISH, Tasmania - 2001-02p

	Weight(a)	Value of production
Species	tonnes	\$'000
Australian Salmon	462	1,220
Banded morwong	52	589
Bastard trumpeter	24	84

Blue warehou	66	172
Flathead species	48	127
Flounder species	12	72
Garfish	88	366
Leatherjacket	17	21
Striped trumpeter	40	282
Whiting species	40	64
Wrasse species	90	666

p preliminary - figures subject to revision

(a) Total catch figures have been adjusted to reflect an equivalent whole weight. Between 1 Oct. 1997 and 31 Dec. 2000 all dual licensed fisherman only completed the GN01 logbook. Data for these fishermen has not yet been entered onto the State database.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

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With the implementation of a comprehensive management plan in 1998, there are specific licences for access to Tasmanian scalefish resources, with corresponding gear limitations.

Other controls in the fishery include minimum size limits for key species, mesh size limits, possession limits for some species and net length regulations for some gears. Many areas are closed for fishing.

Further information can be found on the Scalefish Fishery page on the Department of Primary Industries and Water web site at <http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au>.

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The two major species of cephalopods taken are the southern calamari (*Septoteuthis australis*) and arrow squid (*Notodarus gouldi*). The more inshore southern calamari, which attracts a premium price, is currently taken in larger quantities. The size of the arrow squid resource, however, is probably much larger and therefore holds potential for expansion.

SQUID AND OCTOPUS, Tasmania - 2001-02p

	Weight(a)	Value of production
Species	tonnes	\$'000
Octopus	63	340
Squid, calamari	103	481
Squid, arrow	2	4

p preliminary - figures subject to revision

(a) Total catch figures have been adjusted to reflect an equivalent whole weight. Between 1 Oct. 1997 and 31 Dec. 2000 all dual licensed fisherman only completed the GN01 logbook. Data for these fishermen has not yet been entered onto the State database.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

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The recent history of the Tasmanian scallop fishing industry has seen it closed, or fished at very low levels, because the spawning stock is at such a low level the successful settlement of juveniles is likely to occur at very irregular intervals.

There was a rapid expansion of fishing effort in the late 1970s and early 1980s, which led to a peak landing of about 12,000 tonnes in 1983. By 1987 all the main beds had been depleted and the fishery was closed for 8 years.

In 1999, some 4,500 tonnes of scallops (live weight) was landed with an estimated value of \$6.3m.

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The fishery is managed by:

- a transferable quota system. Each of the 116 scallop licences has a number of tradeable units attached to it; each unit allows the holder to take 500 kg of scallops. The maximum potential catch for the fleet is capped at close to the long-term annual average catch of about 4,500 tonnes.
- a limited season (July - October) when beds with commercial quantities of fish are identified.
- a 80 mm minimum size limit, which allows for the scallops to have spawned twice before they are harvested.
- closed areas to protect juvenile beds.
- prohibition of dredging in sensitive inshore areas.
- a combination of telephone reporting and paper documentation by fishers to record the weight and other details.

Further information can be found on the Scallop Fishery page on the Department of Primary Industries and Water web site at <http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au>.

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The short-finned eel is fished commercially in inland Tasmanian waters. The Inland Fisheries Service manages the fishery, which has an annual catch of about 45 tonnes. It is a limited entry fishery with 12 commercial fishing licences and some 30 fishers seasonally employed in the industry.

Eels are largely exported frozen to Europe and as live product to Asia. Some value-added fish (mainly smoked) are sold on the local market.

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There were 817 commercial fishing vessels licensed in Tasmania at 24 April 2002. Tasmanian marine fishing licences vary according to the species to be caught, as shown in the following table.

MARINE COMMERCIAL FISHING LICENCES, Tasmania - At 24 April 2002

Licence type	Number
Vessel related licences(a)	
Scalefish A	64
Australian salmon	8
Auto squid jig	18
Scalefish B	157
Banded morwong	28
Beach seine A	25
Beach seine B	24
Scalefish C	188
Giant crab	94
General trawl	9
Limited trawl	3

Muscle spat collection	1
Purse seine	10
Rock lobster	312
Scallop	106
Small mesh gillnet	9
Scallop spot	2
Undaria	1
Vessel(a)	817
Wrasse	59

Personal licences

Handling	14
Commercial dive	57
Mackerel A	4
Mackerel B	2
Marine plant	147
Personal	711
Processing	79

Abalone related

Fishing licence abalone dive	118
Fishing licence abalone quota	16
Abalone quota under deed	704

(a) All licence packages are attached to a Fishing Licence Vessel but not all Fishing Licence Vessel have packages attached to them (vessel only).

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

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Coastal marine and estuarine waters provide the basis for most of the marine farming in Tasmania. The industry is concentrated mainly in the south-east of Tasmania because of the cooler waters, range of sheltered inlets and proximity to infrastructure such as markets, transport services and airports.

Recently, land-based farming using pumped seawater has been developed and technical improvements, particularly in abalone husbandry, should see this increase.

Separate environmental monitoring programs have been developed for shellfish and for finfish marine farming activities. At a farm level, programs have been tailored to the size and location of the farm, the species to be farmed, and the environmental sensitivity of the area.

At April 2002, there were 3,300 hectares of water available for marine farming in Tasmanian State waters. There were 190 licensed farms.

Tasmanian marine farming activity is mainly in Atlantic salmon, Pacific oysters and mussels. Native flat oysters, the big bellied seahorse, scallops and abalone are also farmed. Research into other species is ongoing, with the focus in 2002 being on rock lobster and striped trumpeter.

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Tasmanian marine farming activity is an increasingly important part of Tasmanian primary industry. It accounted for 40.8% (\$136.2m) of the value of marine fishing in 2001-02. This was an increase of 80.6% on the value for 1997-98. Production of 18.9 tonnes in 2001-02 was an increase of 89.0% on production for 1997-98.

There are approximately 1,000 employees (full-time equivalent) in the industry.

MARINE AQUACULTURE, Tasmania

	Weight	Value of production
Years	tonnes	\$m
1997-98	10.0	75.4
1998-99	12.5	85.1
1999-2000	14.7	100.4
2000-01	16.3	112.1
2001-02	18.9	136.2

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

Further information can be found on the Marine Farming/Aquaculture page on the Department of Primary Industries and Water web site at <http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au>.

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All freshwater fish farms must be licensed by the Inland Fisheries Service. All licence applications are assessed in collaboration with other Tasmanian regulatory authorities to ensure compliance with environmental, planning and water legislation. Of the 19 fish farms licensed by the Service at 30 June 2001:

- 15 were for salmonids; and
- 4 for ornamental aquarium fish.

The salmonids farmed are rainbow trout (*Onchorhynchus mykiss*), brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) and Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).

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Private fisheries provide for recreational fishing opportunities without being subject to angling licence provisions. Private fisheries provide a range of angling experiences, and generate significant revenue to Tasmania through tourism. There were 13 private fisheries licensed as at 30 June 2001.

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The Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) industry in Tasmania has developed in the past 15 years. The industry was established as a result of a joint venture project between the Tasmanian Government, the Norwegian company Noraqua and a group of private Australian companies.

In 1985-86, the first 55 tonnes of salmon was harvested; in 1998-99, the estimated live weight production harvest was about 10,000 tonnes with an industry farm gate value of about \$100m.

Tasmania is the only State in Australia with an environment suitable for sea pen culturing of Atlantic salmon. The majority of salmon farms are in the south-east of Tasmania in the D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Huon River and Tasman Peninsula, but there are also a number of farms in Macquarie Harbour on Tasmania's west coast.

Most of the fish is sold into the Australian domestic market in a fresh chilled form. The value-added sector, which includes smoked products and caviar, is increasing. Approximately 25% of production is sold into Asian export markets (particularly Japan).

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The Pacific oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*) was introduced to Tasmania after World War II, but collection from natural spat settlements was marginal and unreliable. Since the 1980s, farmers have had access to reliable supplies of oyster spat grown in a hatchery environment, which has enabled the rapid development of full commercial production.

Approximately 14% of production is sold in Tasmania; most of the remaining 86% is sold to mainland Australian markets and 4% is sold to overseas markets such as Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong and Thailand.

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The Tasmanian blue mussel (*Mytilus edulis planulatus*) industry began in the early 1980s with oyster farmers diversifying into hanging culture of wild-caught spat. Some farmers also collected mussels as part of the process of cleaning salmon cages on which spat had settled. The industry is now making a transition towards using hatchery-cultured spat.

Mussel farms are in the waters of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Huon River, Port Esperance, Tasman Peninsula and Norfolk Bay.

Most of the production is sold live/unopened into mainland Australian markets, where it attracts a premium price because of its large size, high meat content and flavour.

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Two commercial abalone hatcheries were established in 1986 and advances in hatchery technology, genetics and artificial feeding have led to the commercial production of significant numbers of abalone seed on a regular basis. There are three types of hatchery seed available for on-growing, greenlip abalone (*Haliotis laevis*), blacklip abalone (*Haliotis rubra*), and the hybrid 'tiger' species.

Development of the industry has been constrained by the costs of growing abalone: animals fed on their natural diet of seaweed are expensive to produce, and artificial feeds have been (until recently) unsuccessful.

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Husbandry of the big bellied seahorse (*Hippocampus abdominalus*) has developed from laboratory to full-scale commercial production. The bulk of production is likely to be sold into the Asian traditional medicine market.

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The development of new species for marine farming requires a considerable investment in specialist expertise and equipment. It also requires a long-term investment in activities for which there are often no direct beneficiaries, so government has always had some role in this area. Current research programs include the following examples.

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The depletion of the wild fishery, especially in the 1980s, and the marked cyclical changes in scallop abundance, have encouraged the development of a cultured scallop industry.

Through cooperation between local fishermen, Japanese technologists and the Tasmanian Government, a company was set up to develop the culturing techniques for the scallop industry. It is based at Triabunna and has a special lease covering a substantial area of Mercury Passage and Great Oyster Bay. Early attempts at bottom re-seeding were unsuccessful, but the company has survived using hanging culture methods.

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Greenback flounder (*Rhombosolea tapirina*) have been successfully cultured by the Department of Primary Industries, Water & Environment in conjunction with the University of Tasmania's Department of Aquaculture. The work has been published and trialled commercially, with development being so far constrained by investment levels and marketing issues.

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Southern rock lobster (*Jasus edwardsii*) is considered to offer potential as an aquaculture species.

Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute researchers are working on closing the life cycle under a special Tasmanian Government grant. They have also carried out successful trials at husbanding wild-caught juvenile animals. At April 2002, consideration is being given to allowing a limited commercial capture of puerulus (the stage at which the animals are first recruited to the reef habitat) to be husbanded through to saleable size.

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Finfish culturing is recognised as being an important part of the aquaculture industry in the future, particularly as the world will soon experience shortages in the supply of white fish.

Striped trumpeter (*Latris lineata*) have been successfully spawned in an artificial environment by the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, with juveniles being reared to 2 years of age. Technical difficulties with rearing have imposed delays on the research, but it continues to be pursued by University of Tasmania and Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute researchers.

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In Tasmania very little processing of fish products is undertaken that adds value to the product.

Processing establishments vary in size, scope of operations and sophistication of technologies employed. The majority of establishments undertake only the most basic cleaning, filleting, chilling, freezing and packaging processes, but some have the capacity for significant product transformation. Much of the value that is added to the catch is due to correct handling and quick delivery by air to local or overseas markets.

Fish, crustaceans and molluscs intended for export are processed in establishments registered under the Export (Fish) Regulations. Edible fish for local consumption are mainly sent fresh-chilled to markets.

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Commercial abalone divers are required to deliver their abalone to the holder of a fish processing licence endorsed for abalone.

Processors handling abalone are located throughout Tasmania. The number increased from 20 in 1992 to 27 in 2000, with the number peaking at 43 in 1995.

Most abalone are detached from the shell (shucked) then canned or individually quick-frozen. A small (but growing) proportion of the catch is exported live to interstate and Asian markets.

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Some 45 processors around Tasmania were licensed to process rock lobster in 1999-2000. Most rock lobster is sold overseas live, fresh, cooked or frozen; export of live lobsters has increased, while the export of whole cooked product is declining.

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The key distinction between recreational and commercial fishing is that people fishing recreationally take fish for recreation and their own use whereas commercial fishers take fish for sale.

Recreational fishing is a Tasmania-wide activity. The widespread use of boats for fishing increases access to fishing grounds; however, boats used for recreation are usually smaller than commercial vessels and cannot be used safely to access all grounds fished by the commercial sector.

Increased ownership of boats, better navigation and fish finding gear, improved access roads and the increasing number of 4-wheel drive vehicles have all contributed to expand the range of recreational fishing and to magnify its potential impact on the fish resource.

The Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment is responsible for the management of fishing in Tasmanian marine waters. The Inland Fisheries Service is responsible for freshwater fishing in defined inland waters.

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An estimated 6.5% of Tasmanians aged 18 years and over (22,100 people) fished in the 12 months to 30 June 2000. Of these, 81.4% were males (Source: Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia (Cat. no. 4177.0).)

Fishing is also popular among visitors to Tasmania. In 2000-01, about 22,700 visitors (about 4.3% of all visitors) participated in recreational sea fishing, while 18,800 (about 3.5% of all visitors) fished for trout (Source: Tourism Tasmania, Tasmanian Visitors Survey).

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ACTIVITY

An aboriginal person who is undertaking cultural activities does not require a recreational sea fishing licence. All other fisheries rules, such as bag and possession limits, size restrictions and seasons, must be followed.

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All marine fishing is administered by the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, which issued 40,437 marine recreational licences in 2002.

MARINE RECREATIONAL LICENCES, Tasmania(a)

Licence	2000	2001	2002
14-day special rock lobster	76	92	113
28-day special rock lobster	7	5	2
Abalone dive	6,674	7,444	9,157
Beach seine	677	723	740
Graball net 1	7,480	7,401	7,486
Graball net 2(b)	2,654	2,515	-
Mullet net	880	845	746
Rock lobster dive	4,829	5,403	6,525
Rock lobster pot	9,727	10,307	12,160
Rock lobster ring	2,332	2,559	3,223
Scallop dive	246	305	255
Scallop dredge	49	45	30
Total	35,631	37,644	40,437

- nil or rounded to zero

(a) For season ended 31 October.

(b) Graball net 2 licence no longer issued due to legislation changes that now limits a licence holder to one graball net only.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

Inland fisheries are controlled by the Inland Fisheries Service, which issued 24,906 angling licences in 2000-01. Of these, 82.2% were issued to Tasmanians, 17.4% to people from interstate and 2.4% to people from overseas.

**FRESHWATER ANGLING LICENCE SALES,
Tasmania - 2000-01**

Home address(a)	Total
Tas.	19,974
Interstate	
NSW	1,018
Vic.	2,265
Qld	390
SA	248
WA	237
NT	40
ACT	147
Total interstate	4,345
Overseas	587
Total	24,906

(a) The home address given on the application form.

Source: Inland Fisheries Service, Annual Report 2000-01.

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Recreational rock lobster fishing is mainly centred off the south-east coast of Tasmania, which accounts for 47% of the total recreational effort and 45% of the total harvest in 2000-01.

Recreational fishers can harvest rock lobster by using pots and rings, or by diving. In the year ended 31 October 2001, there were 10,307 recreational licences issued for taking rock lobster by pots, 5,403 for diving and 2,559 for using rings.

An estimated 128,000 rock lobster were harvested by licensed recreational fishers in the 2000-01 licensing year, 7.4% of the total Tasmanian harvest. Some 55% of the 2000-01 harvest was taken by pots, 44% by diving methods and 1% by rings (Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute survey, published 2002).

The recreational fishery is constrained by daily bag limits, and gear restrictions of 1 pot or 4 rings per recreational licence holder.

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Abalone are taken by divers on reef areas around Tasmania, often while diving also for rock lobster. In the year to 31 October 2001, there were 7,444 abalone dive licences issued. The estimated recreational catch for abalone for 1997 was 100,000 fish, or less than 5% of the total abalone take.

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A wide variety of scalefish species, as well as squid and octopus, are fished by using lines, nets and spears. The most popular fish taken are flathead, flounder, Australian salmon, trevally, warehou, trumpeter, morwong, bream, cod and various reef fish. Stocks of some species, particularly of the reef fish, have come under increasing fishing pressure.

Bag limits have now been introduced for all scalefish species.

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Recreational fishing for school shark and gummy shark (with a combined bag limit of 2) is important in some areas, particularly off beaches in north eastern Tasmania and around the Bass Strait islands. Shark fishing is also popular in the North West. Despite controls on the commercial fishery, there are still major concerns about the sustainability of school shark stocks.

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Tasmania is recognised internationally for its game fishing, and several world records are held. Fish are taken by trolling offshore, mainly on the east coast from Flinders Island to the Tasman Peninsula, between January and June.

Southern bluefin tuna is the premier game species in the south, particularly around Eaglehawk Neck. Fish average around 18 kg, but fish up to 40 kg are not uncommon. Yellowfin tuna, which tend to be larger, averaging 31 kg, are more common in the north. Striped tuna and albacore tuna are also frequently caught. Striped marlin are often encountered and small numbers taken.

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The Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment estimated over 10 years ago that, by applying national averages to Tasmania, the likely value of tackle, clothes and boats owned by Tasmanian salt water fishers was around \$145m, with an annual expenditure of \$49m.

In 1990-91, the Tasmanian fresh water angling industry was worth \$28 million per year. However, fishing was not an expensive recreation for most since 47% of fishers spent less than \$100 a year on their interest (Participation in Sporting and Physical Recreational Activities, Tasmania - Cat. no. 4175.6).

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Left unmanaged, the volume of recreational and commercial fishing and today's better gear would lead to lower individual catches in the recreational fishing sector. It would also lead to over capitalisation and reduced financial returns in the commercial fishing industry.

The Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment has developed management plans for both commercial and recreational fisheries. New minimum size limits and netting restrictions have been introduced, and bag limits for all species with the aim of establishing sustainable fishing in Tasmania.

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The [Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute \(TAFI\)](#), established in July 1998, is a joint venture between the Tasmanian Government and the University of Tasmania. It was established as a centre of excellence in applied marine research to support the development and sustainable management of Tasmania's living marine resources. TAFI is a stand-alone institute within the University's Faculty of Science and Engineering.

TAFI's research is centred on the key areas of wild fisheries, aquaculture and the marine environment and combines the marine research resources of four research centres:

- the School of Aquaculture, at the University's Launceston campus;
- the Fish Health Unit at the Mount Pleasant Animal Laboratories of Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment in Launceston;
- the Marine Research Laboratories of the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment in Hobart; and
- the School of Zoology, at the University's Hobart campus.

The Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment provides an annual core

grant of \$2.4m to TAFI to conduct marine research and development in Tasmania.

University input includes specialist and support staff, a range of specialist facilities, administrative support and funding from central sources and the Faculty of Science and Engineering, as well as access to federal funding initiatives through the Department of Education Training and Youth Affairs (DETYA). Additional external income is sourced from several State and Federal funding bodies and industry partners.

RESEARCH IN WILD FISHERIES

The goals of the research programs on wild fisheries reflect the basic need for:

- methods to monitor stock performance;
- knowledge of the dynamics of the species; and
- the development and articulation of management advice.

The research programs for the abalone and rock lobster fishing industry involve analysis of information provided by fishers supplemented by independent surveys, and combined in models that now have years of development behind them.

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Tourism Tasmania, Tasmanian Visitor Survey 1996/97 to 2000/01.

INTERNET SITES

Department of Primary Industries and Water, <http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au>

fishOnline, <http://www.fishonline.tas.gov.au>

Inland Fisheries Service, <http://www.ifs.tas.gov.au>

Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute, <http://fcms.its.utas.edu.au/scieng/mrl/index.asp>

Tasmanian legislation, <http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au>

Tasmania Online, <http://www.tas.gov.au>

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[Mystery pilchard death in Tasmanian waters](#) - Tasmanian Year Book, 1996 (cat. no. 1301.6)

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Almost half of Tasmania's land is forested, including cool temperate rainforest, wet and dry eucalypt forest and plantations. Forests cover a total of about 3,353,000 hectares or 49% of the State's area, compared with an estimated 59% at the time of European settlement.

Tasmania has a wide range of native forest-based industries. These vary from woodcraft to wood fuels, from veneer manufacture and sawmilling to woodchip, pulp, newsprint and fine-paper making. Other important forestry sector industries include leatherwood honey production, tourism, and recreational and educational activities based in multiple-use forests.

The Australian Government and the State Government share a vision of ecologically sustainable management of the forest estate that integrates environmental, commercial and community values and uses.

SUMMARY OF STATE FOREST STATISTICS, Tasmania

	Period	Unit	Tas.
--	--------	------	------

Forest estate

Total State Forest (including Forest Reserves)(a)	As at 30 June 2003	'000 ha	1,501
Total Forest Reserves(a)	As at 30 June 2003	'000 ha	175
Total plantations (stocked area)(b)(c)(d)(e)	As at 30 June 2003	'000 ha	87

Native forest area harvested

Clearfell, selective harvesting	2002-03	'000 ha	16.9
---------------------------------	---------	---------	------

Forest areas established

Native forest regenerated	2002-03	'000 ha	10.5
Hardwood plantations established(d)(e)(f)	2002-03	'000 ha	3.5
Softwood plantations established(c)(e)(f)	2002-03	'000 ha	2.5

Wood and paper manufacturing

Employment(g)	1999-2000	no.	3,639
Wages and salaries(h)	1999-2000	\$m	144.1
Turnover	1999-2000	\$m	1,271.3

(a) This area reflects the final proclamation of the Regional Forest Agreement (Land Classification) Act 1998.

(b) Figure excludes plantation areas clearfelled but not yet replanted.

(c) Includes softwood plantations, 50% of which are now owned by Renewable Resources Ltd, for which data is supplied by Rayonier Australia.

(d) The majority of mixed hardwood/softwood plantations are reported as hardwood.

(e) Includes Tassie Trees Trust plantations which are mainly jointly-owned with private growers, but include small proportions owned solely by Forestry Tasmania.

(f) Includes replanting.

(g) Includes working proprietors.

(h) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: Forestry Tasmania, Annual Report 2002-03; Manufacturing Industry, Tasmania (Cat. no. 8221.6).

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The increased emphasis on improved environmental performance was reflected in the Forest Practices Act 1985 (Tas.), the first such legislation of its kind in Australia.

This legislation, along with the **Forest Practices Code**, governs forestry operations on public and private land while it provides for Forest Practices Officers to enforce forest environmental standards, the major emphasis of the legislation on education and training.

The Forest Practices Code (FPC) provides a set of standards to protect special values during forest operations such as logging and road construction. The Code is regularly revised as a result of operational experience and research findings and is managed by a separate body, the Forest Practices Board. Under the Forest Practices Act, **Forest Practices Plans** must be drawn up for commercial forest harvesting operations before they are allowed to proceed. In 2002-03, a total of 35,320 hectares of native forest was brought under Forest Practices Plans.

AREAS OF NATIVE FORESTS COVERED BY FOREST PRACTICES PLANS, Certified in 2002-03

State forest

Private land

Total area

	ha	ha	ha
Clearfelling to be followed by:			
Regeneration by seeding	4,820	1,360	6,180
Plantation	3,230	2,490	5,720
Non-forest land use(a)	100	2,600	2,700
Partial logging(b)	10,120	10,600	20,720
Total	18,270	17,050	35,320

(a) Clearing, primarily for agriculture and infrastructure, including roads.

(b) Thinning, retention of advanced growth, seed trees, or shelterwood; or group or single tree selection.

Source: Forest Practices Board, Annual Report 2002-03.

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In 1990, the Forests and Forest Industry Council (FFIC) was formed. The council, which includes representatives of all forestry interests, is a forum in which strategies for sustainable timber and other forest resources can be reviewed.

The Council formulated the Forests and Forest Industry Strategy (FFIS), which commits the parties involved to the following principles:

- setting eucalypt veneer and sawlog harvests from State multiple-use forest at sustainable levels, reviewed every five years;
- setting aside forest land for long-term multiple-use forestry;
- setting aside forest areas on scientific grounds for conservation purposes;
- setting aside 'deferred forests' - public land identified as having potentially high conservation and timber values - to be excluded from timber harvesting or reservation, pending further evaluation; and
- implementing an intensive forest management program including thinning native forests, establishing plantations and the more efficient use of forest land and timber resources, including the transition from principally oldgrowth forests to regrowth and plantations resources.

The Commonwealth Government's Resource Assessment Commission (RAC) inquiry into the Forest and Timber Industries in 1992 found that the forest management agencies have in place sustained yield strategies for wood production.

Forestry Tasmania was created in 1994 following the commercialisation of the Forestry Commission. The new corporation was established with an independent board with a responsibility to improve commercial outcomes while delivering multiple-use management of State forests.

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Following the 1992 National Forest Policy, the Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) was signed between the Commonwealth Government and the Tasmanian Government in November 1994. In January 1999, in association with this agreement, the two governments signed the joint **Statement on Sustainable Forest Management**. The first of its kind in Australia, the statement provides assurance to domestic and international customers that the wood has been harvested in Tasmania in a manner where environmental values are well protected, both in reserves and through appropriate sustainable forest management practices in wood production forests.

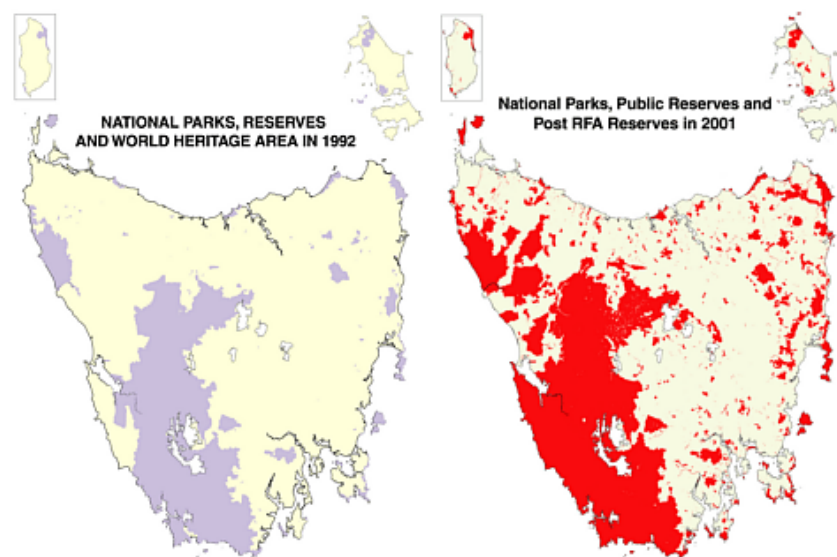
The RFA covers the whole State, including all public and private forests. Key components of the RFA include:

- the establishment of a comprehensive, adequate and representative reserve system that meets nationally agreed criteria;
- improved certainty of access to production forests for the wood-based industries with resource maintained at least at current levels;
- a program of intensive forest management on State forests to increase the supply of wood and boost employment in the industry;

- provision for future growth and development of Tasmanian industries associated with forest and timber products;
- improvements to the systems for the ecological sustainable management of Tasmania's forests;
- assistance with developing forest-based tourism and recreational opportunities based on Tasmania's environmental advantages; and
- further development of forest-based research.

The RFA funding package allocated to Tasmania was \$110m over 5 years. Of this, Forestry Tasmania applied \$57m to Intensive Forest Management (beyond the minimum required to ensure regeneration) and implementing State Government policy in relation to forest resource expansion.

A progress report on the implementation of the RFA was published by the Resource Planning and Development Commission in September 2002.



Source: Forestry Tasmania.

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Following the Regional Forest Agreement, the Tasmanian Government announced a Forestry Growth Plan in November 1998. The plan involves partnerships between the State Government, Forestry Tasmania and industry. The plan includes:

- building new road infrastructure;
- investigating partnership opportunities between Forestry Tasmania and private tree growers and sawmillers;
- introducing merchandising flitch mills; and
- investigating the feasibility of new port facilities to improve export opportunities.

In June 1999 after a three-year program supported by successive State governments, Forestry Tasmania entered into a joint venture arrangement with international fund manager GMO Renewable Resources, to develop State-owned softwood plantations to world scale. This joint venture involved a 50% sale of the northern softwood plantation resource for \$48.8m and accelerated investment in plantation expansion.

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Land and forest management is the constitutional responsibility of State and Territory Governments. Each State has a forest authority (i.e. Forestry Tasmania) that is responsible for the management and control of publicly owned forests, in accordance with relevant Forestry Acts and Regulations.

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Forestry Tasmania, Tasmania Fire Service and Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment Parks and Wildlife Service are the three government bodies with responsibility for fire management on public land in Tasmania.

In 2002-03, Forestry Tasmania's fire management personnel attended 124 wildfires. These wildfires affected 49,978 hectares of vegetation.

Forestry Tasmania conducted 8,178 hectares of planned burning for regeneration and establishing plantations, with no escapes recorded.

FORESTRY TASMANIA, FIRE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

	Unit	2002-03
Fires attended	no.	124
Managed by inter-agency cooperation	no.	17
Area burnt	ha	49,978

Source: Forestry Tasmania, Annual Report 2002-03.

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All native forest that is harvested on public land is regenerated to native forest or re-established as plantation.

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The regeneration of native forest eucalypt coupes (a discrete area of forest, which is harvested and regenerated) is assessed after three years from planting. The assessments are based on regeneration surveys, which are carried out at one year of age following clearfelling, and at two years of age following partial harvesting. Remedial treatments are implemented if required, and periodic checks of environmental factors (particularly damage caused by mammals through grazing) are undertaken before the coupes are deemed to be successfully regenerated.

Of the 4,808 hectares of native eucalypt coupes treated in 1998-99, some 4,568 hectares (95.0%) were successfully regenerated.

NATIVE FOREST REGENERATION, Tasmania - 1998-99

	Total area treated	Area met standard	
		ha	%
Eucalypts	ha		
Clearfelled	2,215	1,975	89.2
Partially logged	2,593	2,593	100.0

Total	4,808	4,568	95.0
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Source: Forestry Tasmania, Annual Report 2002-03.

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Forestry Tasmania owns and operates the Forestry Nursery in Perth. It propagates plants and grows more than 7 million trees each year for reforestation and farm planting. The trees are grown for both Forestry Tasmania's Districts and private customers.

Forestry Tasmania owns and operates the Tasmanian Seed Centre, which has offices in Perth, Geelong and Hobart. It supplies seeds for Forestry Tasmania's regeneration and plantation programs and sells seeds externally, both in Australia and internationally. The Seed Centre has seeds of most Tasmanian trees and shrubs.

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In Tasmania there are several forest research organisations. The headquarters of the Cooperative Research Centre for Sustainable Production Forestry is located in Hobart. This is a collaborative venture between major Australian forestry companies, CSIRO, State Governments and universities supported by the Commonwealth Government. The centre conducts research and education programs for those in the business of growing trees. Efforts are focused in three main areas: genetic improvement, sustainable management and resource protection.

CSIRO Forestry and Forest Products has a research centre in Tasmania and Forestry Tasmania has a large research division. The Forests and Forest Industry Council of Tasmania also plays a role in research support.

The Warra Long Term Ecological Research (LTER) site is situated in the Southern Forests of Tasmania. It is a sister site to dozens of LTER sites across the world and provides an experimental research base to underpin forest management for conservation and sustainable wood production.

Trials by Forestry Tasmania, and an increasing number by other agencies and individuals, at Warra included:

testing sivicultural alternatives to clearfelling in wet Stringy-bark (*Eucalyptus obliqua*) forests;

- analysing the effects of sivicultural practices on mosses, lichens, invertebrates and other organisms;
- developing sustainability indicators for soils and water;
- conserving decaying log habitats; and
- understanding social perceptions of forestry activities at the Warra site.

Other native forests research included economic evaluation of thinning regimes in regrowth eucalypt forests, and development of methods for producing fast-growing blackwood within eucalypt coupes.

Eucalypt plantations were also a major research focus for Forestry Tasmania. Projects included refining the methods for selecting suitable plantation sites, developing fertiliser prescriptions, and establishing seed orchards for high-quality genetic material for future plantations.

FORESTRY TASMANIA, FOREST RESEARCH FUNDING

	2001-02	2002-03
	\$'000	\$'000
University of Tasmania	16	16
University of Melbourne	10	10
Forest Practices Board (class 4 streams)	30	25
Forest Education Foundation	173	146
Warra LTER projects	9	15
CSIRO Spot Fires Project	32	-

Source: Forestry Tasmania, Annual Report 2002-2003.

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Forestry Tasmania managed 1,310,000 hectares of multiple-use forest at 30 June 2003. In managing multiple-use forests, Forestry Tasmania aims to balance human needs and the maintenance of diverse forest eco-systems.

Good management following this principle involves the balanced provision of all resources, goods and services while retaining the biological, social and cultural values of the forest. To achieve this, multiple-use forests embrace:

- long term research sites;
- conservation areas;
- sustainable wood production areas;
- non-timber products such as leatherwood honey;
- recreation opportunities such as bushwalking and four-wheel driving; and
- visitor facilities and tourism developments.

TOURISM

Tourism and recreation are keystones in Forestry Tasmania's vision of multiple-use forests. These opportunities will increase with the Statewide tourism strategy, which develops and markets high-profile tourism destinations in State forests. The first of these, the Tahune Air Walk and Visitors Centre in the Huon District, opened on 1 July 2001.

The Air Walk and the Scottsdale Forest Eco Centre in the north-east have together won 13 prestigious awards. A maze at Dismal Swamp in the north-west is due to open in April 2004.

Forestry Tasmania worked with other State Government agencies to produce Tasmanian Walking Track Strategies. This paper resulted in upgrades of the 'Great Short Walks' tracks around the State, and visitor facilities in the Great Western Tiers.

Another Forestry Tasmania initiative led to a partnership with the Institute of TAFE Tasmania, Drysdale and the Forest Education Foundation for tourism training packages. These aim to raise service standards for Forestry Tasmania, other Tasmanian forest tourism operators, community groups, and tourism students.

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As at 30 June 2003, Tasmania had 3.4 million hectares of forested land, including 79,000 hectares of softwood plantation and 129,000 hectares of hardwood plantation. Approximately 30% (1.0 million hectares) of Tasmania's forested land is 'other private land'. Of the 2.3 million hectares of public land that is forested, 49% is State forest.

PLANTATIONS

In the past 50 years, a large plantation base has been established and is still rapidly expanding. The main species are the eucalypts Tasmanian Blue Gum and Shining Gum (*E. nitens*), Blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*), and *Pinus radiata*.

At 30 June 2003 in Tasmania, there were approximately 208 thousand hectares of plantations located on private and State lands. An increase in the area of plantations, particularly eucalypt plantations has been a feature of recent years. While the majority of softwood plantations are grown on State lands (55 thousand hectares or 69.6% of all softwood plantations), the majority of hardwood plantations are grown on privately owned land (96 thousand hectares or 74.4% of all hardwood plantations).

FOREST TYPES BY LAND CLASSIFICATION, Tasmania - 30 June 2003

	State forest	Forest Reserves	Conservation reserves	Public reserves	Other publicly managed land(a)	Other private land(b)	Total area
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
Forest type							
Forest							
Tall native eucalypt forest(c)	493	42	175	6	12	150	878
Low native eucalypt forest(d)	337	67	394	14	51	685	1,548
Subtemperate (myrtle) rainforest(e)	176	38	326	-	4	22	567
Other native forest(f)	56	10	47	1	4	34	152
Softwood plantation	54	-	-	1	-	23	79
Hardwood plantation	33	-	-	-	-	96	129
Total forest(g)	1,149	157	942	22	71	1,010	3,353
 Non-forest(h)	 177	 19	 1,379	 24	 208	 1,653	 3,459
Total area	1,326	175	2,322	46	279	2,664	6,812

(a) Includes land owned by, or vested in, the Hydro Electric Commission and Commonwealth; municipal reserves; and private and municipal lands managed by the Wellington Park Management Trust.

(b) Private property areas are as advised by Private Forests Tasmania, and generally reflect forest mapping as at early 2000.

(c) Eucalypt forest with current or potential height of 34 m or more.

(d) Eucalypt forest with current or potential height of less than 34 m.

(e) With no significant eucalypt or acacia.

(f) Including acacia spp, melaleuca etc.

(g) Estimates have been rounded and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

(h) Including scrub, moorland, farmland, rocks and lakes.

Source: Forestry Tasmania, Annual Report 2002-03.

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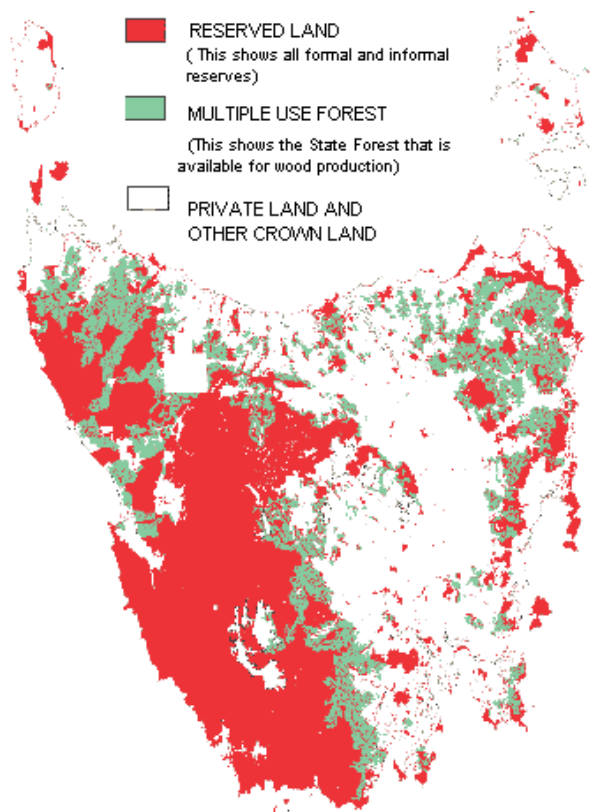
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The Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment is responsible for managing approximately one-third of Tasmania's land. This includes National Parks and reserves except for Forest Reserves and Crown lands.

About 40% of Tasmania's forest is in the World Heritage Area, National Parks or other reserves which are unavailable for timber harvesting. As part of the Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) an assessment of wilderness quality in Tasmania was carried out using the National Wilderness Inventory procedures. A total of 1.94 million hectares of high-quality wilderness area was defined in the RFA. Some 95% of this high-quality wilderness is protected.

Forestry Tasmania manages 1.5 million hectares of forests for wood production, recreation, conservation and other values.

Forest Management Plans have been completed, with public consultation, for all State forest to reflect the RFA outcomes. The seven Management Plans cover the Circular Head, Murchison, Mersey, Bass, Eastern Tiers, Derwent and Huon areas.



Source: Forestry Tasmania.

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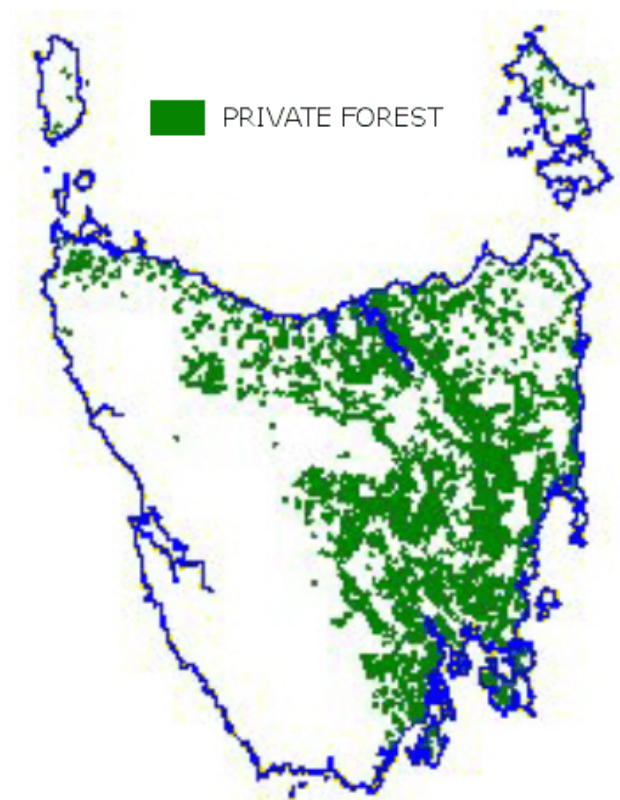
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Tasmania is unique among the Australian States in the extent that private forests is included in the State's forested land: 1 million hectares or 30%.

Approximately 16% of private forested land in Tasmania is owned by large industrial companies, with the balance owned by individual private owners. Gunns Limited is the largest private forest manager in the State. Norske Skog is the largest private softwood estate manager. Non-industrial tree farmers constitute the remainder of the forest estate with many of these growers forming market co-operatives to sell their timber.



Source: Private Forests Tasmania.

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Farm forestry is the term applied to the use of trees on privately owned farms, excluding large industrial forestry activity. Farm forestry plays an important role in land management in Tasmania and is coordinated by Private Forests Tasmania (PFT) the State Government funded authority that facilitates the sustainable use of trees on private land.

The Farm Forests Project funding under the Commonwealth Natural Heritage Trust, which assisted landowners in farm forest planning, concluded in December 2002.

Under this Project, PFT prepared 130 plans in consultation with private landowners to integrate new plantations with other agricultural activities. Successful implementation of these plans increases long-term sustainability and productivity of native forests and provides additional livestock and crop shelter as well as increasing environmental benefits from integrated plantations. For example, strategic tree planting addresses weed control in 60% of plantation plans as well as salinity (30% of plans) and erosion (10% of plans).

Longer rotation ages associated with sawlog and veneer products were promoted to optimise both environmental benefits (such as weed control, and reduction in salinity and erosion) and potential financial return for the grower compared to pulpwood products.

Direct seeding of native species was also actively promoted because of its low cost compared to direct planting of seedlings. It is also suited to situations where a large amount of seed species are readily available and a range of species may need to be interplanted to mimic natural vegetation communities, especially for shelter and amenity purposes.

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Private Forests Tasmania (PFT) is a Tasmanian Government funded authority established under the Private Forests Act 1994 to specifically promote and assist the private forest sector to sustainably manage native forests and encourage the expansion of plantations. The authority also has a commitment to foster the use and value of trees in land management.

As part of its responsibilities, PFT has been actively encouraging private landowners to consider more active management of trees on their land. This includes both existing native forest and planting additional areas. In all cases, an important initial step is the preparation of a property forest management plan to first describe existing forested areas, and secondly, evaluate options consistent with the landowner's objectives and resources.

Native forest management issues often involve managing for weed control, considering thinning to improve stand growth, and hygiene and fencing to better manage both stock and native browsing animals.

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Both multiple-use forest land on State forests and private lands are available for wood production. The average annual volume of wood (delivered for chipping and grinding) harvested from public and private forests, from 1995-96 to 1999-2000 was 3.7 million cubic metres.

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The most valuable eucalypts in Tasmania for commercial use are the following:

- Stringy-bark (*E. obliqua*);
- Gum Top Stringybark or Alpine Ash (*E. delegatensis*);
- Swamp Gum or Mountain Ash (*E. regnans*);
- Shining Gum (*E. nitens*); and
- Tasmanian Blue Gum (*E. globulus*).

Although Tasmania's native forests produce some very valuable softwood timber, these are very slow growing and in short supply. They include King Billy Pine, Huon Pine and Celery Top Pine. Although they are of high commercial value, most of these stands are permanently reserved from timber harvesting and attention has been given to building up plantations of exotic softwood species, particularly *Pinus radiata*.

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In 2003-04, logs delivered to sawmills and plywood mills totalled 1,121,900 cubic metres, an increase of 5.5% from 2002-03. In 2003-04, sawn, peeled and sliced timber production was 436,900 cubic metres, an increase of 9.6% from 2002-03.

LOGS MILLED AND CHIPPED, Tasmania

	Tas. logs delivered for milling	Sawn, peeled and sliced timber produced(a)	Tas. logs delivered for chipping and grinding(b)(c)	Chipped and ground wood produced
Year	'000 m ³	'000 m ³	'000 m ³	'000 tonnes
1998-99	875.4	334.8	3,459.6	3,929.9
1999-2000	936.9	366.0	4,526.8	5,145.3
2000-01	865.8	338.6	np	np
2001-02	993.8	387.4	np	np
2002-03	1,063.2	398.5	np	np
2003-04	1,121.9	436.9	np	np

(a) Includes Blackwood, Myrtle, Sassafras etc.

(b) Includes log equivalent of limbwood and billets.

(c) With recent acquisitions, resulting in increased concentration of ownership in the woodchip industry in 2000-01, production data collected by the ABS are no longer released.

Source: Forest Products Survey.

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Tasmania's forests are the source of a variety of wood products including sawlogs, veneer logs, export logs, and pulpwood from both hardwood and softwood forests.

In 2002-03, there were 2,828,265 tonnes of pulpwood harvested from native forests, an increase of 16.7% on 2001-02. Sawlogs harvested from softwood plantations totalled 229,643 cubic metres, an increase of 2.0% over the same period.

NATIVE FOREST AND SOFTWOOD PLANTATION PRODUCTION, Tasmania

	2001-02	2002-03
Native forests(a)		
Sawlogs ('000 m ³)	388	439
Veneer logs ('000 m ³)	11	10
Pulpwood ('000 t)	2,424	2,828
Eucalypt peeler log ('000 t)(a)	87	158

Softwood plantations(b)

Sawlogs ('000 m ³)	225	230
Export logs ('000 m ³)	124	65
Pulpwood ('000 t)	6	5
Roundwood ('000 m ³)	213	303

- (a) The quantities reported for eucalypt peeler log production have previously been reported as pulpwood.
- (b) The quantities reported for softwood plantation production relate only to Forestry Tasmania's half share in Taswood Growers. This is the softwood joint venture company owned by Forestry Tasmania and Renewable Resources Ltd.

Source: Forestry Tasmania, Annual Report 2002-03.

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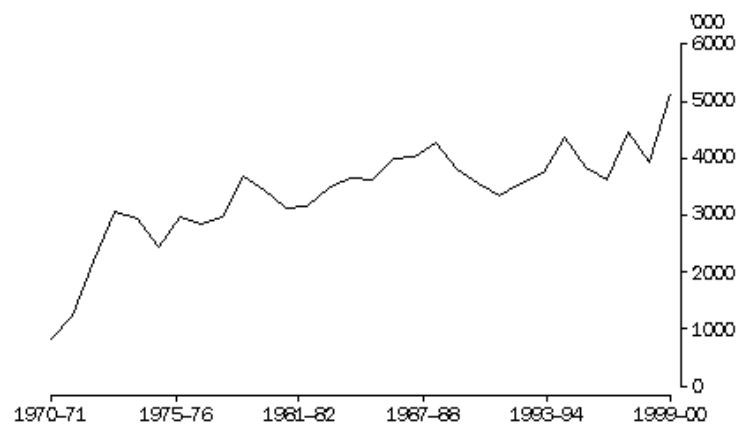
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The advent of large-scale woodchipping operations in 1970-71 saw an increase in forest-based production. Whereas there had only been a couple of pulp mills chipping for wood production, there were now three major export chipping sites commencing operations - two on the Tamar River and one at Triabunna on the East Coast. These mills were equipped with a full range of wood handling, debarking and chipping machinery, were situated at deepwater ports, utilising bulk-chip-handling conveyors and loading facilities for direct export to Japan.

Initial production of 828,600 tonnes (green weight) of woodchips in 1970-71 was derived from 771,500 cubic metres of bush logs coupled with 125,000 cubic metres of off-cuts processed by sawmilling establishments with small, end-of-line chippers.

By 1988-89, total production of woodchips had reached 4,260,500 tonnes. Following a decrease to 3,356,000 tonnes in 1991-92, production rose to 4,343,100 tonnes in 1994-95. A peak of 5,145,300 tonnes was reached in 1999-2000, the highest woodchip production on record.

WOODCHIP PRODUCTION(a), Tasmania - 1970-71 to 1999-2000



(a) With recent acquisitions, resulting in increased concentration of ownership in the woodchip industry in 2000-01, production data collected by the ABS are no longer released.

Source: ABS data available on request, Forest Products Survey.

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Tasmania's wood and paper products are important components of Tasmania's primary and secondary industries. They are particularly important in providing economic development for rural Tasmania, including in the Huon Valley, the Derwent Valley, Triabunna on the East Coast, as well as Bell Bay, Burnie and Wesley Vale in the north of the State.

The industries include hardwood and softwood sawmilling, plywood and panels manufacturing, woodchip production and export, and the pulp and paper industries. In 1999-2000, the value of turnover in the wood and paper product industries was \$1,271m, of which log sawmilling and timber dressing contributed turnover of \$540.4m.

FOREST PRODUCT INDUSTRIES, Summary of Operations, Tasmania - 1999-2000

	Employment at 30 June(a)	Wages and salaries(b)	Turnover
Industry class	no.	\$m	\$m
Log sawmilling and timber dressing(c)			
Log sawmilling	441	n.p.	n.p.
Wood chipping	362	n.p.	n.p.

Timber resawing and dressing	953	28.4	165.6
Total	1,755	56.2	540.4
Other wood product manufacturing(c)			
Fabricated wood mfg	206	n.p.	n.p.
Wooden structural component	353	7.6	31.6
Wood product mfg nec	70	*1.0	*4.8
Total(d)	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Paper and product manufacturing(c)			
Pulp, paper and paperboard mfg	953	n.p.	n.p.
Total(d)	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total wood and paper manufacturing	3,639	144.1	1,271.3

* estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

n.p. not available for publication (but included in totals where applicable)

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes the drawing of working proprietors.

(c) Part of manufacturing industry.

(d) The total shown is that for all ANZSIC classes within this industry group. Data for other ANZSIC classes within the industry group are either not available for publication (due to confidentiality restrictions) or there are no units classified to those ANZSIC classes.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Tasmania (Cat. no. 8221.6).

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Forestry Tasmania, <http://www.forestrytas.com.au>

International Institute for Sustainable Development, <http://www.iisd.ca>

Private Forests Tasmania, <http://www.privateforests.tas.gov.au>

Warra Long-Term Ecological Research, <http://www.warra.com/>

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[Bats: Things that go bump in the night](#) - Tasmanian Year Book, 1998 (cat. no. 1301.6)

[The Cooperative Research Centre for Temperate Hardwood Forestry](#) - Tasmanian Year Book, 1996 (cat. no. 1301.6)

[Forest fires](#) - Tasmanian Year Book, 1996 (cat. no. 1301.6)

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Since 1 January 1901, Australia has been a federation of six states. In 1911 two territories, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, were transferred to the Commonwealth from New South Wales and South Australia.

This federal system of government is based on British-derived parliamentary institutions (the Westminster system) and American-derived federal arrangements. Under this system, government in Tasmania is exercised at three levels:

- Commonwealth Government, with authority based on a written constitution and centred in Canberra
- State Government, with residual powers (powers not reserved for the Commonwealth), and centred in Hobart
- local government, with authority derived from state Acts, and operating in 29 subdivisions of the state.

SUMMARY GOVERNMENT STATISTICS, Tasmania - 2005

Commonwealth Government

Senate

12 Tas. representatives

State Government

Governor

Mr William Cox

Premier

Mr Paul Lennon

Legislative Council

15 members

House of Assembly

25 members

Ministry

8 members

Local government

Local government authorities

29

Source: Department of Education; Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia; Parliament of Australia; and Department of Premier and Cabinet.

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Legislative power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Commonwealth Parliament, which consists of:

- the Sovereign, Queen Elizabeth II (represented by the Governor-General)
- the Senate
- the House of Representatives.

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Under the Commonwealth Constitution, ultimate executive power is vested in the Crown and is exercised by the Governor-General as the direct representative of the Queen. The Queen's status is set out by the Australia Act 1986.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S POWERS

The Governor-General's powers include:

- summoning, proroguing and dissolving Parliament
- recommending appropriations
- assenting to Bills
- issuing writs for general elections
- appointing and dismissing Ministers
- submitting proposals for referendums

making proclamations and regulations

- creating government departments and making statutory appointments.

The Governor-General also has what are referred to as 'reserve powers'. These may be used without the advice of the Prime Minister, but are used only in times of political uncertainty.

CURRENT GOVERNOR-GENERAL

His Excellency, Major General Michael Jeffery, AC, CVO, MC (Retd) was sworn in as Australia's 24th Governor-General on 11 August 2003 at Parliament House, Canberra.

More information about the Governor-General can be found at the Governor-General web site:
<http://www.gg.gov.au>

More information about Government terminology can be found at the Tasmanian Government Parliamentary Library web site <http://www.parliament.tas.gov.au/TPL/Backg/Terminology.htm>.

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The Senate was originally constituted with the aim of protecting the rights and interests of the states.

Today, its main function has become generally that of a house of review.

Since 1984 each state has been represented by 12 senators. In addition, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory have been represented by 2 senators each since the election of 13 December 1975.

SENATORS' TERMS

Each senator's term is normally six years, with half the Senate seats coming up for election every three years. However, in the case of a double dissolution of both Houses, half the senators are elected for a six-year term (the first six elected in each state) and half for a three-year term.

Detailed information about Tasmania senators and senators for other states and territories can be found on the Parliament of Australia web site, <http://www.aph.gov.au/senate/senators/index.htm>

SENATE ELECTIONS

In Senate elections each state is an electorate. Electors are required to cast a vote for every candidate standing within the state in order of their preference or for a party or group. Election of members is carried out in accordance with the principles of proportional representation by the single transferable vote.

SENATE ELECTIONS, Tasmania(a) - October 2004

Group	Votes		Swing(b)	Quota(c)
	no.	%		
Liberal Party	146,532	46.1	+7.3	3.2
Australian Labor Party	106,531	33.5	-3.3	2.3
Australian Greens	42,214	13.3	-0.5	0.9
Australian Democrats	2,614	0.8	-3.8	0.1
Christian Democrat Party (Fred Nile Group)	2,076	0.6	+0.6	0.0
Citizens Electoral Council	508	0.2	+0.2	0.0
Family First	7,563	2.4	+2.4	0.2
Other	9,629	3.0	-2.9	0.2
Formal vote	317,667	96.6	-0.1	..
Informal vote	11,091	3.4	+0.1	..
Total votes recorded	328,758	95.9		..

.. not applicable

(a) State first preferences.

(b) The difference between the performance of a candidate or party at election in comparison with the previous election.

(c) The number of votes needed by a candidate or party to be elected. Candidates for the Senate are elected using a proportional representation system.

Source: Australian Electoral Commission.

More information about elections in Australia can be found on the Australian Electoral Commission web site, <http://www.aec.gov.au>

SENATE VACANCIES

If a vacancy occurs in the Senate, the appropriate state government, usually by a joint sitting of parliament, nominates a replacement of the same political affiliation, who sits for the remainder of the term.

Further information about the Senate is available on the Parliament of Australia web site, <http://www.aph.gov.au/senate>,

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When designing the House of Representatives, the founders of the parliamentary system envisaged a legislative body representing the national interest. The party that has the support of a majority of members in the House of Representatives provides the government. Australia is divided into 150 single-member electorates of which five must be Tasmanian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MEMBERSHIP

Representation in the House of Representatives is based upon the general principle of having, as near as practicable, electorates with equal numbers of electors. This is provided by regular electoral redistributions undertaken by an independent Electoral Commission.

Information about Tasmanian members of the House of Representatives and members for other states and territories can be found on the Parliament of Australia web site,

<http://www.aph.gov.au/house/members/index.htm>

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTIONS

Election of members is carried out in accordance with the principles of the absolute majority through use of preference voting. If a vacancy occurs, it is filled by holding a by-election. Elections must be held at least every 3 years.

The federal election of 9 October 2004 resulted in the re-election of the Liberal Party-National Party Coalition Government, for a fourth consecutive term, under the leadership of the Prime Minister, John Howard.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTIONS, Tasmania(a) - October 2004

Group	no.	Votes	Swing(b)
		%	%
Australian Labor Party	140,918	44.6	-2.6
Liberal Party	132,724	42.0	+4.9
The Greens	31,242	9.9	+2.1
Citizens Electoral Council	1,158	0.4	+0.3
Family First	8,973	2.8	+2.8
Socialist Alliance	1,108	0.4	+0.3
Formal vote	316,123	96.4	-0.2
Informal vote	11,769	3.6	+0.2
Total votes recorded	327,892	95.7	-0.5

. . not applicable

(a) State first preferences.

(b) The difference between the performance of a candidate or party at election in comparison with the previous election.

Source: Australian Electoral Commission.

More information about elections in Australia can be found on the Australian Electoral Commission web site, <http://www.aec.gov.au>

Further information about the House of Representatives is available on the Parliament of Australia web site, <http://www.aph.gov.au/house>

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The Tasmanian Constitution was limited by the establishment of the Commonwealth Constitution. In effect, the Parliament of Tasmania may make laws operative within the state upon all matters not within the exclusive power of the Australian Parliament but, on those matters for which the Australian Government may also legislate, the Tasmanian law may be superseded by the passing of an Act by the Commonwealth Parliament.

Tasmania's legislature consists of the Queen, represented by the Governor, and two Houses of Parliament: the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly.

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The Governor of Tasmania is the representative of the Sovereign in the state and exercises the powers of the Crown in state matters. The Queen appoints the Governor on the advice of the Premier, generally for a five-year term. Powers and duties of the Governor are similar to those of the Governor-General and were gazetted in March 1986.

THE GOVERNOR'S POWERS

The Governor's powers include:

- performing ceremonial functions as the representative of the Queen
- summoning and terminating Parliament; after considering the advice of the Premier
- assenting to Bills
- opening each session of parliament by outlining the legislative program of the government.

The Governor's executive powers include:

- appointing ministers of the Crown, judges and other important state officers except those

appointments that may be made by certain statutory corporations

- creating the Executive Council of the day
- acting against the advice of the Executive Council if circumstances require, although reasons for such action must be immediately reported to the Queen.

THE CURRENT GOVERNOR

The Honourable William Cox, AC, RFD, ED, was sworn in as Governor of Tasmania on 15 December 2004, succeeding the previous Governor of Tasmania, Mr Richard Butler, AC.

SUCCESSION OF GOVERNORS

A list of Governors from the time of Lt Bowen's settlement in 1803 can be found on the Tasmanian Parliamentary Library web site, http://www.parliament.tas.gov.au/tpl/datasheets/Governors_Table.htm

More information about the Governor of Tasmania is available from the Department of Premier and Cabinet web site, <http://www.dpac.tas.gov.au/governor>

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In Tasmania, as in the other states and the Commonwealth, executive government is based on the system that evolved in Britain in the 18th century, and which is generally known as 'Cabinet', or 'responsible' government. Its essence is that:

- heads of the state (in Tasmania, the Governor) should perform governmental acts on the advice of ministers
- they should choose ministers of state from members of parliament belonging to the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the popular House
- the ministry, the Cabinet, so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the state
- the ministry should resign or advise an election if it ceases to command a majority there.

The Cabinet system operates chiefly by means of constitutional conventions, customs or understandings, and through institutions that do not form part of the legal structure of government. In law, the executive power of the state is exercised by the Governor who is advised by and appoints the Executive Council.

The Executive Council comprises all Ministers of the Crown, the Chief Justice and Judges from the

Supreme Court. At Executive Council meetings, the decisions of Cabinet are (where necessary) given legal form, appointments are made, resignations accepted, proclamations issued, and regulations approved.

THE PREMIER

Mr Paul Lennon was sworn in as Premier of Tasmania on 21 March 2004, following the resignation of Mr Jim Bacon, Premier since 14 September 1998.

Mr Lennon's areas of responsibility include Aboriginal Affairs, Local Government, Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs, Service Tasmania, Commonwealth/State Relations, Seniors Bureau and Treasury.

A list of the Premiers of Tasmania from 1856 (the year in which the first elected Parliament sat) can be found on the Tasmanian Parliamentary Library web site,

http://www.parliament.tas.gov.au/tpl/datasheets/Premiers_Table.htm

More information about the Premier of Tasmania is available from the Premier's web site,

<http://www.premier.tas.gov.au>

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The House of Assembly, together with the Legislative Council and His Excellency the Governor, constitute the parliament, whose responsibility it is to consider legislation, to authorise the raising of revenue and the expenditure of state money.

The House of Assembly (The Tasmanian Lower House) comprises 25 members elected for a term of four years from five 5-member electorates.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Tasmania uses a system of proportional representation, known as the Hare-Clark system, in elections for the House of Assembly. The essential features of the system in Tasmania are:

- Party groups, if officially registered, are identified on ballot papers.
- Candidates' positions on the ballot paper are rotated, so that favoured (top and bottom) positions are shared equally between all candidates.
- A valid vote must show at least 5 preferences.

- To secure election, candidates must gain a quota - the total first preference votes plus 1 divided by 6.
- On polling day, no media advertising and no soliciting of votes near the polling booth is permitted.
- The constituencies are the same 5 divisions used for House of Representatives elections.
- In normal circumstances, there are no by-elections; a vacant seat is filled by a count-back of the vote at the last election.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 2002

The Tasmanian House of Assembly election was held on Saturday, 20 July 2002. The 2002 elections resulted in the Liberal Party losing three seats, while the Tasmanian Greens won an extra three seats. The ALP, under the leadership of Jim Bacon, won an outright majority for the second time in four years.

House of Assembly election results are available on the Tasmanian Parliamentary Library web site, <http://www.parliament.tas.gov.au/tpl/Elections/ElectionInfo.htm>

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

Further information about the House of Assembly, including a list of current members, can be found on the Parliament of Tasmania web site, <http://www.parliament.tas.gov.au/ha/House.htm>

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The Legislative Council has the tradition of being a non-party House; in June 2005 the composition of the council was 10 Independents and 5 Labor Party members.

The Leader for the government in the Legislative Council therefore cannot rely upon a vote taken on party lines to ensure the passage of any government bill. Contrary to the House of Assembly, where parties usually dominate to ensure the passage of government legislation, no such certainty exists with legislation through the council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Members of the Legislative Council are elected by single-member electorates for six-year terms by preferential voting. Periodic elections are held every year to elect either two or three members.

As for the House of Assembly, candidates' names are rotated on the ballot papers. To be elected, a candidate must obtain 50% of the valid votes plus one, including preferences. A valid vote must show at least 3 preferences.

Legislative Council election results are available on the Tasmanian Parliamentary Library web site,

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS

Further information about the Legislative Council, including a list of current members, is available on the Parliament of Tasmania web site, <http://www.parliament.tas.gov.au/lc/council.htm>

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Local government in Tasmania is administered by 29 councils. These include the cities of Hobart, Launceston, Glenorchy, Devonport, Burnie and Clarence.

The functions and powers authorised under Section 20 of the Local Government Act 1993 ensure that local governments provide the following services:

- garbage and waste disposal facilities
- roads and footpaths
- drainage
- building and health inspections
- parks, recreation facilities, gardens, cemeteries
- community centres
- water supply and sewerage.

ELECTIONS

Local council elections are held in October each even year. Both the mayor and deputy mayor positions are contested every two years, but the councillors have four-year terms and only half the councillors face election every two years.

MAYOR

Hobart's chief elected member is termed lord mayor. The principal member of each other local council is now termed the 'mayor', replacing the term 'warden'.

To access a current list of mayors for all councils in Tasmania, including contact details and web sites, see the Local Government Association of Tasmania web site at <http://www.lgat.tas.gov.au>.

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Department of Premier and Cabinet, <http://www.dpac.tas.gov.au>

Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, <http://www.gg.gov.au>

Local Government Association of Tasmania, <http://www.lgat.tas.gov.au>

Parliament of Australia, <http://www.aph.gov.au>

Parliament of Tasmania, <http://www.parliament.tas.gov.au>

Tasmanian Electoral Office, <http://www.electoral.tas.gov.au>

Tasmanian Legislation, <http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au>

Tasmanian Parliamentary Library, <http://www.parliament.tas.gov.au/tpl/tplmain.htm>

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Government Finance Statistics (GFS) provide information on the finances of public sector entities classified in a uniform and systematic way and provide for analysis of the impact of government finances on the rest of the economy. The statistics are produced on an accrual basis, in which revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities are recorded as they are earned, accrued or incurred, regardless of when cash changes hands. Cashflow data are also compiled to supplement the accrual data. The accrual series commenced in 1998-99. GFS for the years 1961-62 to 1997-98 were only prepared on a cash basis.

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The classification system used in Government Finance Statistics is based on international standards set out in the United Nations' **System of National Accounts 1993** (SNA93) and the International Monetary Fund's **Manual on Government Finance Statistics**. These classifications are intended to organise the individual financial transactions and balances of the public sector into meaningful categories appropriate for analysis, planning and policy determination. The classifications are:

- **Economic Type Framework** - Deals with the economic nature of stocks and flows. Includes sections for the operating statement, cashflow statement, balance sheet, and various other sections for analysis of data.
- **Taxes Classification** - Provides for more detailed analysis of taxation revenues.
- **Government Purpose Classification** - Classifies operating revenues and expenses and certain capital flows according to the purpose of the transactions.
- **Type of Asset Classification** - Classifies purchases and sales of non-financial assets according to particular characteristics, such as produced and non-produced assets. Mainly used in the National Accounts.

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GFS are presented separately for the three levels of government, Commonwealth, State and local.

Each level of government is also further broken down to three institutional sectors, General Government, Public Non-Financial Corporations, and Public Financial Corporations, which groups together those entities having specific economic characteristics. Statistics can be shown for various combinations of these sectors.

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Statistics are presented on a consolidated basis, which means that stocks and flows within a defined sector or sub-sector are eliminated. This is done to avoid double counting.

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GFS are based on financial information provided in, or underlying, the published accounting statements and reports of government departments and authorities, plus further dissections where required, mainly supplied by the Department of Treasury and Finance. From 2000-01, Tasmanian local government councils data are collected and provided to the ABS by the Local Government Division (LGD) of the Department of Premier and Cabinet as part of the local government Key Performance Indicators (KPI) data collection. Prior to 2000-01, data were collected directly from councils. For more information on the KPIs, see the report entitled 'Measuring Council Performance in Tasmania 2000-01' on the Department of Premier and Cabinet web site, <http://www.dpac.tas.gov.au/divisions/lgo/information/kpis.html>

From time to time, as more information becomes available, the statistics may be revised since previous releases, and users of the statistics should take care that the statistics are the latest available.

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State General Government entities are those departments and authorities which are mainly engaged in the production of goods and services outside the normal market mechanism. The costs of production are mainly financed from tax revenues. These goods and services are often free of charge, or provided at a nominal price well below their cost of production. State General Government entities are:

Department of Education

Department of Health and Human Services

Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources

Department of Justice and Industrial Relations

Department of Police and Public Safety

Department of Premier and Cabinet

Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment

Department of State Development

Department of Treasury and Finance

House of Assembly

Inland Fisheries Service

Legislative Council

Legislature-General

Marine and Safety Tasmania
Office of the Governor
Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens
State Fire Commission
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Taxation reforms introduced by the Commonwealth Government, in agreement with the States, from 1 July 2000 as part of 'A new Tax System' include the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST). In conjunction with the introduction of the GST, the Commonwealth has ceased its wholesale sales tax, and its collection of the franchise taxes on liquor, tobacco and petroleum products on behalf of the States under the so-called safety net tax arrangements. The States have ceased bed taxes, financial institutions duty, stamp duties on marketable securities, and have adjusted their gambling taxes to take account of the impact of the GST on gambling operators. State debit taxes are to be phased out by 1 July 2005.

STATE GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAXES, Tasmania

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Employers payroll taxes	144	144	165
Taxes on property			
Taxes on immovable property	45	45	46

Taxes on financial and capital transactions	103	115	122
Total	148	160	168
Taxes on provision of goods and services			
Levies on statutory corporations	14	14	14
Taxes on gambling	69	79	60
Taxes on insurance	28	29	37
Total	111	123	112
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities			
Motor vehicle taxes and stamp duties	87	86	96
Petroleum products franchise taxes	47	58	6
Tobacco franchise taxes	104	97	-
Liquor franchise taxes	19	21	-
Total	256	262	102
Total taxes	659	690	547
Taxes received from public corporations	41	36	31

- nil or rounded to zero

Source: Taxation Revenue, Australia (Cat. no. 5506.0) and ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics Collection.

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As part of 'A new Tax System' introduced by the Commonwealth Government, in agreement with the States, from 1 July 2000, the Goods and Services Tax (GST) replaced various Commonwealth and State taxes. The GST is passed on to the States as grants, along with budget balancing assistance to ensure that the States are not worse off in the early years of the introduction of the GST. These grants replace the previous general revenue assistance grants, and the State taxes listed above, resulting in a change in the revenue mix for the Tasmanian General Government sector. Commonwealth current grants are the major source of revenue for the Tasmanian General Government sector, and have increased as a proportion of total revenue under the new arrangements. In 2000-01, Commonwealth current grants made up 58% of total revenue, up from 47% in 1999-2000, while State taxes were 20% of total revenue in 2000-01, down from 26% in 1999-2000.

STATE GENERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT, Tasmania

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Item	\$m	\$m	\$m
GFS Revenue			
Taxation revenue	659	690	547

Current grants and subsidies	1,110	1,228	1,555
Sales of goods and services	331	314	283
Interest income	36	38	30
Other	285	334	269
Total	2,422	2,604	2,684
less			
GFS Expenses			
Gross operating expenses			
Depreciation	85	138	145
Employee expenses	1,048	1,091	1,164
Other operating expenses	656	682	697
Total	1,789	1,911	2,006
Nominal superannuation interest expenses	69	68	67
Other interest expenses	189	157	122
Current grants and transfers	271	294	380
Capital grants and transfers	34	40	4
Total	2,351	2,470	2,578
equals			
GFS Net Operating Balance	71	134	106
less			
Net acquisition of non-financial assets	11	-42	-38
equals			
GFS Net Lending(+)/Borrowing(-)	59	176	144

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0) and ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics Collection.

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This table shows the expenses of the general government sector according to the purposes served by the expenditure. All expenses from the Operating Statement are included. Education and health continue to be the major areas of expenditure, while interest expenses (public debt transactions) are falling.

STATE GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES BY PURPOSE, Tasmania

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Purpose	\$m	\$m	\$m
General public services	122	119	148
Public order and safety	191	198	217
Education			
Primary and secondary education	482	569	581
Technical and further education	82	83	85
Other education	59	24	24
Total	622	675	690

Health	471	521	552
Social security and welfare	143	143	162
Housing and community amenities	94	83	135
Recreation and culture	101	92	108
Fuel and energy	4	5	4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	87	82	50
Mining, manufacturing and construction	5	8	8
Transport and communications	126	166	161
Other economic affairs	89	117	125
Nominal interest on superannuation	69	68	67
Public debt transactions	189	157	124
Other	35	36	26
Total	2,351	2,470	2,578

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0) and ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics Collection.

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The net worth of the general government sector increased over the period 1998-99 to 2000-01. The major contributors to the growth were the increase in the general government sector's equity in the public non-financial corporations sector, and the decrease in net debt. Net debt is calculated as the sum of liabilities in the form deposits held, advances received and borrowing, less assets in the form of cash and deposits, advances paid, and investments loans and placements.

STATE GENERAL GOVERNMENT BALANCE SHEET, Tasmania

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Purpose	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Deposits	441	662	808
Advances paid	251	184	149
Investments, loans and placements	10	1	1
Other non-equity assets	73	71	91
Equity	3,191	3,512	3,666
Total	3,966	4,430	4,715

Non-financial assets			
Land and fixed assets	5,509	5,564	5,511
Other non-financial assets	2	2	5
Total	5,510	5,566	5,516
 Total	 9,476	 9,996	 10,232
Liabilities			
Deposits held	31	17	20
Advances received	614	475	360
Borrowing	1,589	1,499	1,532
Unfunded superannuation and other employee entitlements	1,924	1,899	2,014
Other provisions	-	-	1
Other non-equity liabilities	123	119	105
Total	4,282	4,008	4,032
 GFS Net Worth	 5,194	 5,988	 6,200
 Net Debt	 1,532	 1,143	 953
 Net financial worth	 -316	 422	 684

- nil or rounded to zero

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0) and ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics Collection.

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State Government Public Non-Financial Corporations are State owned or controlled entities which are mainly engaged in the production of goods and services for sale in the market place. The intention is to maximise returns to their owners, and to recover, as a minimum, a substantial part of costs. Tasmanian Public Non-Financial Corporations are:

Aurora Energy Pty Ltd
Burnie Port Corporation Pty Ltd
Civil Construction Services Corporation
Egg Marketing Board
Forestry Tasmania
Hobart Ports Corporation Pty Ltd
Hydro Tasmania
Metro Tasmania Pty Ltd
Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority
Port of Devonport Corporation Pty Ltd
Port of Launceston Pty Ltd
Printing Authority of Tasmania
Private Forests Tasmania

Rivers and Waters Supply Commission
Southern Regional Cemetery Trust
Stanley Cool Stores Board
Tasmanian Grain Elevators Board
Tasmanian International Velodrome Management Authority
The Public Trustee
TOTE Tasmania
Transend Networks Pty Ltd
TT-Line Company Pty Ltd

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STATE PUBLIC NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS OPERATING STATEMENT, Tasmania

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Item	\$m	\$m	\$m
GFS Revenue			
Current grants and subsidies	47	43	42
Sales of goods and services	880	934	943
Interest income	6	8	8
Other	34	27	20
Total	968	1,013	1,011
less			
GFS Expenses			
Gross operating expenses			
Depreciation	156	159	165
Employee expenses	194	174	195
Other operating expenses	314	328	343
Total	663	661	703

Dividend expenses	75	69	77
Income tax equivalent expenses	56	43	43
Interest expenses	154	149	120
Other expenses	6	5	11
Total	954	926	953
equals			
GFS Net Operating Balance	14	87	58
less			
Net acquisition of non-financial assets	16	-9	-30
equals			
GFS Net Lending(+)/Borrowing(-)	-2	95	88

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0) and ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics Collection.

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The net assets of the Tasmanian State public non-financial corporations sector are shown in shares and other contributed capital, leaving net worth as zero. These net assets are shown as equity assets of the parent general government sector, and therefore reflected in the net worth of general government.

STATE PUBLIC NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS BALANCE SHEET, Tasmania

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Purpose	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Deposits	107	108	99
Investments, loans and placements	15	23	8
Other non-equity assets	183	124	202
Equity	-	1	12
Total	304	248	321
Non-financial assets			
Land and fixed assets	5,164	5,448	5,562

Other non-financial assets	27	14	11
Total	5,191	5,462	5,573
 Total	 5,495	 5,710	 5,894
Liabilities			
Deposits held	4	-	2
Advances received	128	55	40
Borrowing	1,482	1,498	1,504
Unfunded superannuation and other employee entitlements	338	343	351
Other provisions	272	258	281
Other non-equity liabilities	148	117	130
Total	2,373	2,271	2,308
 Shares and other contributed capital	 3,123	 3,440	 3,585
 GFS Net Worth	 -	 -	 -
 Net Debt	 1,493	 1,429	 1,439
 Net financial worth	 -5,191	 -5,462	 -5,573

- nil or rounded to zero

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0) and ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics Collection.

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The total state public sector includes general government departments and authorities and the public financial and non-financial corporations combined. The financial information is presented on a consolidated basis, which means that transactions and balances between entities within the total public sector are eliminated to avoid double counting.

The Consolidated Financial Statements for the State of Tasmania prepared on the basis of Australian Accounting Standard 31 (AAS31) contain similar information to statistical reports prepared on a GFS basis. However, some significant conceptual differences exist between the two types of report, reflecting the more economic focus of GFS and the more financial focus of AAS31 statements. The Consolidated Financial Statements for the State of Tasmania 2000-01 can be found on the Department of Treasury and Finance web site, <http://www.treasury.tas.gov.au>

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Between 1999-2000 and 2000-01, State taxation revenue decreased and current grants and subsidies increased, as a result of the cessation of some State taxes in conjunction with the implementation of the Commonwealth GST.

STATE TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR OPERATING STATEMENT, Tasmania

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Item	\$m	\$m	\$m
GFS Revenue			
Taxation revenue	618	654	516
Current grants and subsidies	1,111	1,227	1,555
Sales of goods and services	1,277	1,298	1,271
Interest income	133	202	276
Other	150	213	163
Total	3,289	3,594	3,780
less			
GFS Expenses			

Gross operating expenses			
Depreciation	241	298	311
Employee expenses	1,242	1,266	1,362
Other operating expenses	1,016	1,045	1,076
Total	2,498	2,610	2,748
Nominal superannuation interest expenses	69	68	67
Other interest expenses	406	429	440
Current grants and transfers	224	254	351
Capital grants and transfers	9	14	3
Total	3,206	3,375	3,609
equals			
GFS Net Operating Balance	83	219	172
less			
Net acquisition of non-financial assets	28	-53	-69
equals			
GFS Net Lending(+)/Borrowing(-)	56	272	241

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0) and ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics Collection.

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Between 1998-99 and 2001-02, the net worth of the total public sector increased by \$1,007 million, largely flowing from the reduction in net debt by \$811 million. Net debt is calculated as the sum of liabilities in the form deposits held, advances received and borrowing, less assets in the form of cash and deposits, advances paid, and investments loans and placements.

STATE TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR BALANCE SHEET, Tasmania

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Purpose	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Deposits	109	254	27
Advances paid	122	125	107
Investments, loans and placements	1,806	2,121	2,263
Other non-equity assets	344	272	335
Equity	86	76	94
Total	2,467	2,848	2,827

Non-financial assets			
Land and fixed assets	10,730	11,065	11,125
Other non-financial assets	27	16	16
Total	10,757	11,081	11,141
 Total	 13,223	 13,929	 13,969
Liabilities			
Deposits held	107	117	135
Advances received	612	470	355
Borrowing	3,999	4,084	3,778
Unfunded superannuation and other employee entitlements	2,264	2,243	2,367
Other provisions	716	742	802
Other non-equity liabilities	330	285	331
Total	8,028	7,941	7,769
Shares and other contributed capital	-	-	-
 GFS Net Worth	 5,194	 5,987	 6,201
 Net Debt	 2,682	 2,172	 1,871
 Net financial worth	 -5,562	 -5,094	 -4,941

- nil or rounded to zero

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0) and ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics Collection.

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The cash flow statement provides information on all transactions involving cash including, supplementing the accrual information in the operating statement and balance sheet. Cash outflows are shown as negative values. The cash flow provides useful information for analysis of the public sector's call on the financial markets.

STATE TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR CASH FLOW STATEMENT, Tasmania

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Item	\$m	\$m	\$m
Total cash receipts from operating activities	3,239	3,678	3,963
Total cash payments for operating activities	-2,950	-3,137	-3,475
Net cash flows from operating activities	289	541	488
Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets			
Sales of non-financial assets	77	91	57

Purchases of non-financial assets	-347	-321	-295
Total	-271	-231	-239
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for policy purposes	30	158	16
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for liquidity purposes	-316	-318	59
Net cash flows from financing activities			
Advances received (net)	-14	-140	-116
Borrowing (net)	184	-25	-113
Other financing (net)	220	37	-90
Total	390	-128	-319
Net Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in Cash Held	123	21	5
Net cash flows from operating activities, net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets and distributions paid	19	310	249
Surplus(+)/deficit(-)	19	310	249

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0) and ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics Collection.

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As part of 'A new Tax System' introduced by the Commonwealth Government, in agreement with the states, from 1 July 2000, the Goods and Services Tax (GST) replaced various Commonwealth and state taxes. The GST is passed on to the states as grants, replacing the previous general revenue assistance grants. Due to the cessation of various state taxes under the new arrangements, the states' total tax collections have decreased significantly, which is reflected in the taxation per head in the table below. For more information on the impact of the tax changes, see [State Government finance, general government, taxes](#) and [State Government finance, general government, operating statement](#).

STATE, TERRITORY AND LOCAL TAXES PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
	\$	\$	\$
New South Wales	2,522	2,672	2,373
Victoria	2,235	2,339	2,083
Queensland	1,670	1,746	1,517

South Australia	1,954	2,151	1,825
Western Australia	2,074	2,150	1,863
Tasmania	1,716	1,786	1,511
Northern Territory	1,974	2,000	1,363
Australian Capital Territory	2,023	2,220	2,033
Average	2,170	2,288	2,011

Note: Based on June 1999, 2000 and 2001 population figures published in Australian Demographic Statistics, September quarter 2001 (cat. no. 3101.0).

Source: Taxation Revenue (cat. no. 5506.0) and ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics Collection.

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Public Financial Corporations provide financial intermediation services or auxiliary financial services, and aim to recover a significant proportion of costs through revenues. Public financial corporations are:

Tasmanian Public Finance Corporation (Tascorp)
Motor Accidents Insurance Board (MAIB).

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STATE PUBLIC FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS OPERATING STATEMENT, Tasmania

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Item	\$m	\$m	\$m
GFS Revenue			
Sales of goods and services	83	86	86
Interest income	379	424	471
Other	2	3	5
Total	464	514	563
less			
GFS Expenses			
Gross operating expenses	107	115	112
Dividend expenses	6	6	7
Income tax equivalent expenses	1	1	3
Interest expenses	350	392	429
Other expenses	1	2	4
Total	465	516	555

equals			
GFS Net Operating Balance	-1	-3	7
less			
Net acquisition of non-financial assets	-	-3	-1
equals			
GFS Net Lending(+)/Borrowing(-)	-2	0	9

- nil or rounded to zero

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0) and ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics Collection.

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The net assets of the Tasmanian State public financial corporations sector are shown in shares and other contributed capital, leaving net worth as zero. These net assets are then shown as equity assets of the parent general government sector, and therefore reflected in the net worth of general government.

STATE PUBLIC FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS BALANCE SHEET, Tasmania

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Purpose	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Deposits	74	195	1
Investments, loans and placements	4,817	5,060	5,288
Other non-equity assets	160	147	94
Equity	81	69	71
Total	5,133	5,471	5,454
Non-financial assets			

Land and fixed assets	57	53	52
Other non-financial assets	0	0	0
Total	57	53	52
 Total	 5,190	 5,525	 5,506
Liabilities			
Deposits held	585	812	993
Advances received	-	-	-
Borrowing	3,963	4,043	3,773
Unfunded superannuation and other employee entitlements	2	2	2
Other provisions	444	483	521
Other non-equity liabilities	130	119	148
Total	5,125	5,459	5,437
 Shares and other contributed capital	 65	 67	 68
 GFS Net Worth	 -	 -	 -
 Net Debt	 -343	 -400	 -522
 Net financial worth	 -57	 -54	 -52

- nil or rounded to zero

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0) and ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics Collection.

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Local government in Tasmania consists of 29 councils making up the local general government sector, and a local government public non-financial corporations sector comprising three bulk water supply authorities and one waste management authority. The bulk water authorities were previously owned by the State Government, and have been progressively devolved to the constituent councils. The financial information is presented on a consolidated basis, which means that transactions and balances between entities within the total public sector are eliminated to avoid double counting. Local government councils and authorities are:

GENERAL GOVERNMENT (COUNCILS)

Break O'Day

Brighton

Burnie

Central Coast

Central Highlands

Circular Head

Clarence

Derwent Valley

Devonport
Dorset
Flinders
George Town
Glamorgan/Spring Bay
Glenorchy
Hobart
Huon Valley
Kentish
King Island
Kingborough
Latrobe
Launceston
Meander Valley
Northern Midlands
Sorell
Southern Midlands
Tasman
Waratah/Wynyard
West Coast
West Tamar

PUBLIC NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATION

Cradle Coast Water Authority
Dulverton Waste Management Authority
Esk Water Authority
Hobart Water Authority

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Tasmanian local government taxation consists entirely of the municipal general rate. The fire levy is not treated as revenue of local government in GFS, as it collected on behalf of the State Fire Commission. Only the fees retained for collecting the fire levy are included as local government revenue. Service components of annual rates and charges, such as those for water, sewerage and garbage, are included in sales of goods and services.

LOCAL TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR OPERATING STATEMENT, Tasmania

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Item	\$m	\$m	\$m
GFS Revenue			
Taxation revenue	149	150	164
Current grants and subsidies	63	72	68
Sales of goods and services	177	189	191
Interest income	8	9	10
Other	28	19	32
Total	425	439	465

less**GFS Expenses****Gross operating expenses**

Depreciation	121	123	121
Employee expenses	124	135	138
Other operating expenses	154	154	173
Total	399	412	431

Interest expense	15	15	15
Grants and transfers	11	12	9
Total	424	438	455

equals

GFS Net Operating Balance	1	1	9
----------------------------------	----------	----------	----------

less

Net acquisition of non-financial assets	-14	-13	-4
-----------------------------------------	-----	-----	----

equals

GFS Net Lending(+)/Borrowing(-)	15	14	14
----------------------------------------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0) and ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics Collection.

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This table shows the expenses of local government according to the purposes served by the expenditure. All expenses from the Operating Statement are included. Housing and community amenities, including sewerage and garbage services, and transport and communication are the main areas of expenses.

LOCAL TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR EXPENSES BY PURPOSE, Tasmania

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Purpose	\$m	\$m	\$m
General public services	56	54	61
Public order and safety	2	2	2
Health	14	17	13
Social security and welfare	11	14	12
Housing and community amenities - water supply	50	52	54
Housing and community amenities - other	100	96	104
Recreation and culture	52	55	53
Transport and communications	108	110	106
Other economic affairs	4	11	5

Public debt transactions	15	15	15
Other	13	12	29
Total	424	438	455

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0) and ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics Collection.

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Local government has low net debt levels. The net worth is largely driven by the non-financial assets, particular the local road and water and sewerage infrastructure.

LOCAL TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR BALANCE SHEET, Tasmania

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Purpose	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Deposits	60	67	40
Advances paid	4	3	3
Investments, loans and placements	79	73	101
Other non-equity assets	45	48	45
Total	187	192	190
Non-financial assets			
Land and fixed assets	3,751	3,817	3,955
Other non-financial assets	1	8	4

Total	3,752	3,826	3,958
Total	3,939	4,017	4,148
Liabilities			
Deposits held	3	2	3
Borrowing and advances received	210	225	206
Unfunded superannuation liability and other employee entitlements	34	35	35
Other provisions	1	5	6
Other non-equity liabilities	33	37	17
Total	282	304	267
Shares and other contributed capital	1	-1	-
GFS Net Worth	3,657	3,715	3,881
Net Debt	71	83	65
Net financial worth	-95	-111	-77

- nil or rounded to zero

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0) and ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics Collection.

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The cash flow statement provides information on all transactions involving cash including, supplementing the accrual information in the operating statement and balance sheet. Cash outflows are shown as negative values. The cash flow provides useful information for analysis of the public sector's call on the financial markets.

LOCAL TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR CASH FLOW STATEMENT, Tasmania

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Item	\$m	\$m	\$m
Total cash receipts from operating activities	425	429	458
Total cash payments for operating activities	-325	-329	-340
Net cash flows from operating activities	100	100	118
Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets			

Sales of non-financial assets	13	12	8
Purchases of non-financial assets	-107	-115	-118
Total	-95	-103	-110
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for policy purposes	1	-	-
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for liquidity purposes	-6	-4	-2
Net cash flows from financing activities			
Advances received (net)	-7	-1	8
Borrowing (net)	-1	-6	-7
Other financing (net)	20	15	-6
Total	11	8	-5
Net Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in Cash Held	12	1	1
Net cash flows from operating activities, net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets and distributions paid	6	-3	8
Acquisition of assets under finance leases and similar arrangements	-3	-1	-
Surplus(+)/deficit(-)	2	-3	8

- nil or rounded to zero

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INTERNET SITES

Department of Treasury and Finance, <http://www.treasury.tas.gov.au>

Department of Premier and Cabinet, <http://www.dpac.tas.gov.au>

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Despite impressive health gains during the twentieth century, many people still die prematurely, while many more suffer a reduced quality of life through health problems, many of which are the results of lifestyle or environmental factors.

Although the table below shows differences between Tasmanians and all Australians engaging in health risk behaviour, these differences are not statistically significant.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH RISK FACTORS(a) - 2001

Risk factors	Unit	Males		Females	
		Tas.	Aus.	Tas.	Aust.
Smoking status					
Current smoker(b)	%	25.0	27.3	23.7	21.4
Alcohol drinking status					
Risky/high risk drinkers(c)	%	12.8	13.2	7.0	8.5

Body weight

Overweight or obese(d)	%	54.2	54.4	36.6	38.2
------------------------	---	------	------	------	------

Exercise level

Physically inactive(e)	%	31.9	30.9	32.0	32.0
------------------------	---	------	------	------	------

(a) Persons 18 years and over.

(b) Refers to those adults who answered 'yes' when asked whether they currently smoked. It is not based on regularity of smoking.

(c) Average daily consumption of alcohol is over 50ml.

(d) Scores 25 or more on the body mass index.

(e) Did no exercise or exercised at a very low level in the two weeks prior to the survey.

Source: Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0).

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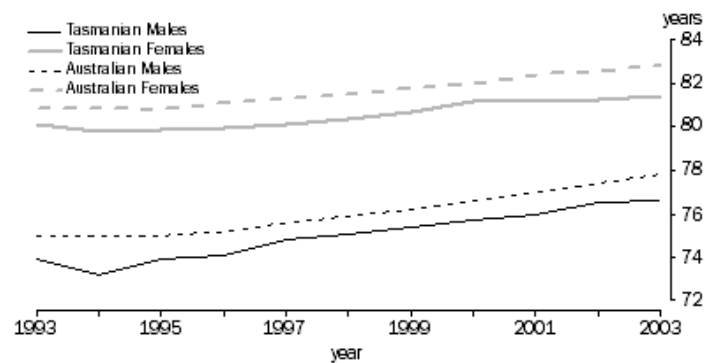
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Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his/her lifetime.

A Tasmanian male born in 2003 (based on the 2001-2003 age specific death experience) could expect to live 76.6 years and a female could expect to live 81.4 years. By comparison, in 1903 (based on the 1901-1910 age specific death experience), life expectancy at birth was 57.8 years for Tasmanian males and 59.9 years for Tasmanian females.

The graph below shows that there has been a trend of increasing life expectancy for Tasmanian and Australian males and females between 1993 and 2003.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH - 1993-2003



Source: Demography, Tasmania (cat. no. 3311.0) and Deaths (cat. no. 3302.0).

Recent reductions in the death rates at the older ages, especially from diseases of the circulatory system, have led to improvements in life expectancy of adults. In 1903, life expectancy for Australian males aged 65 years was 11.3 years, compared with 16.7 years for Tasmanian males in 2003. For Australian females aged 65 years, life expectancy in 1903 was 12.9 years, compared with 20.0 years for Tasmanian females in 2003.

(Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics, cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)

The table below shows that all age groups have an increased life expectancy compared to the same age groups ten years ago.

LIFE EXPECTANCY, Tasmania

	1993	2003
	years	years
Males		
Age 0	73.9	76.6
Age 1	73.4	76.1
Age 20	55.0	57.5
Age 40	36.5	38.5
Age 60	18.9	20.6
Age 65	15.3	16.7
Age 80	6.7	7.4
Females		
Age 0	80.1	81.4
Age 1	79.5	80.9
Age 20	60.8	62.1

Age 40	41.4	42.6
Age 60	23.2	24.2
Age 65	19.1	20.0
Age 80	8.0	9.2

Source: Deaths Australia, cat.no. 3302.0.

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Long-term conditions were reported by 79.1% of the Tasmanian population in 2001. These are defined as an illness, injury, or disability which has lasted at least six months, or which is expected to last for six months or more.

Of all people reporting long-term conditions, the most common conditions reported were:

- hypermetropia, or far-sightedness, 21.5%
- myopia, or short-sightedness, 21.1%
- arthritis, 19.6%
- back pain/problems/disc disorders, 19.3%
- hayfever & allergic rhinitis, 15.8%
- hypertensive disease, 12.6%
- deafness (complete/partial), 11.8%
- asthma, 11.6%

Tasmanians recorded the highest rates in Australia for diseases of the circulatory system; diseases of the digestive system; diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue; diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (including arthritis and rheumatism); and congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities.

Tasmanians recorded the lowest rates in Australia for diseases of the genito-urinary system; and endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases.

(Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 National Health Survey)

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In 2001, some 19.7% of the Tasmanian population aged 15 years and over reported that their health was excellent, 31.4% very good and 27.4% good. Another 21.5% reported that their health was fair or poor. Tasmanians were more likely to assess their health as fair or poor (21.5%) than people aged 15 years and over living elsewhere in Australia (18.7%).

SELF-ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS(a), Tasmania - 2001

	Males	Females	Persons
Status	%	%	%
Excellent	18.5	20.8	19.7
Very Good	33.7	29.3	31.4
Good	27.5	27.2	27.4
Fair/Poor	20.3	22.7	21.5
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

(b) Any discrepancies between the sums of component items and totals are due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 National Health Survey.

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Indigenous people have the lowest health status of any identifiable population group in Australia. Life expectancy for Aboriginal people is 15 to 20 years less than the general community and prevalence of disease is up to 12 times higher than the Australian average. The Aboriginal Health Unit in the Department of Health and Human Services is striving to improve the standard of health of Tasmania's Indigenous people to a level equal to that of non-Indigenous Tasmanians. This involves identifying the health and wellbeing needs and priorities of Tasmanian Indigenous communities.

(Source: [Department of Health and Human Services](#))

The most common health issues identified among Aboriginal people in Tasmania over recent years, from a number of sources have been:

- respiratory infection and chest disease (including pneumonia, bronchitis, influenza, viral infection, asthma and smoker's lung),
- diarrhoea or gastroenteritis,
- skin problems,
- ear and/or hearing problems,

- heart disease,
- eye problems,
- high blood pressure,
- kidney disease,
- diabetes,
- injuries/poisoning,
- stress related conditions including depression, suicidal behaviour, anxiety,
- eye/ear and associated health problems,
- communicable diseases, and
- cancer.

(Source: [Aboriginal Health Regional Plan, 2001-2003, Tasmanian Aboriginal Health Forum, 2001](#))

In a 1998 survey, Indigenous Tasmanians reported that:

- 46% did not drink or only rarely drank alcohol (compared with 40% of non-Indigenous Tasmanians),
- 42% were smokers (compared with 25% of non-Indigenous Tasmanians),
- 31% drank at least once a week (compared with 43% of non-Indigenous Tasmanians),
- 12% had excellent health (compared with 13% of non-Indigenous Tasmanians),
- 24% had fair or poor health (compared with 18% of non-Indigenous Tasmanians),
- 24% had experienced depression,
- 8% had seriously contemplated taking their own life.

(Source: Healthy Communities Survey, 1998, Tasmanian Department of Health and Human Services)

It should be noted that the above results have not been adjusted for differences in the age structures of the Tasmanian Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. The Tasmanian Indigenous population is a

younger population than the general Tasmanian population, with 41% under the age of 15 (compared to 22% of the total population). This should be taken into account when comparing the two populations, as variables relating to health may be strongly associated with age.

(Source: [Aboriginal Health Regional Plan, 2001-2003, Tasmanian Aboriginal Health Forum, 2001](#))

A separation is a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death) or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change in the type of care for an admitted patient (for example, from acute to rehabilitation), and includes admitted patients who receive same day procedures (for example, renal dialysis). Aboriginal Tasmanians have a higher rate of separations from public hospitals than the general Tasmanian population, with 173.1 separations per 1000 Aboriginal Tasmanians compared to 164.5 separations per 1000 Tasmanians.

(Source: [Report on Government Services, 2005](#))

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In Tasmania in 2001, some 462,500 health-related actions were taken in the two weeks prior to interview, according to the 2001 ABS National Health Survey.

The most common action taken was a consultation with a doctor (GP or specialist, 108,900 persons), with another 56,800 consulting with other health professionals. The most common health professional consulted was a chemist (16,700 Tasmanians), followed by a physiotherapist or hydrotherapist (8,600), then a nurse (7,200).

31,900 Tasmanians had at least one day away from work or school in the two weeks prior to interview, and another 51,000 had other days of reduced activity.

HEALTH-RELATED ACTION TAKEN(a), Tasmania - 2001

				Persons
	Males	Females	Proportion	Numbers
	%	%	%	'000

Hospital in-patient episode	**0.4	*0.7	*0.5	*2.5
Visit to casualty/emergency	*1.0	*0.5	*0.7	*3.5
Visited outpatients	*1.1	*1.3	1.2	5.7
Visit to day clinic	2.2	2.6	2.4	11.0
Doctor consultation (GP or specialist)	19.0	28.0	23.5	108.9
Dental consultation	3.9	6.2	5.1	23.5
Consultation with other health professional	10.7	13.9	12.3	56.8
Had days away from work or study(b)	6.7	7.1	6.9	31.9
Had other days of reduced activity	9.5	12.6	11.0	51.0
None of the above actions	66.1	54.1	60.0	277.6
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	462.5

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Action taken in 2 weeks prior to interview.

(b) Days away due to own illness/injury only.

(c) Persons may have taken more than one type of action during the two weeks prior to interview and therefore components do not add to totals.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 National Health Survey.

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Over the past two decades the National Health and Medical Research Council has developed and disseminated guidelines providing dietary advice for Australians. The guidelines seek to promote the potential benefits of healthy eating, to reduce the risk of diet-related disease and improve the community's health and wellbeing.

The Dietary Guidelines for Australian Adults are:

Enjoy a wide variety of nutritious foods:

- eat plenty of vegetables, legumes and fruits,
- eat plenty of cereals (including breads, rice, pasta and noodles), preferably wholegrain,
- include lean meat, fish, poultry and/or alternatives,
- include milks, yoghurts, cheeses and/or alternatives. Reduced-fat varieties should be chosen, where possible,
- drink plenty of water,

and take care to:

- limit saturated fat and moderate total fat intake,
- choose foods low in salt,
- limit your alcohol intake if you choose to drink, and
- consume only moderate amounts of sugars and foods containing added sugars.

Prevent weight gain: be physically active and eat according to your energy needs.

Care for your food: prepare and store it safely.

Encourage and support breastfeeding.

These guidelines are not in order of importance. Each one deals with an issue that is key to optimal health.

(Source: [Dietary Guidelines for Australian Adults, 2003, NHMRC](#))

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According to the 2001 National Health Survey, 15.3% of Tasmanians ate one or less serves of vegetables per day, while another 4.7% ate no serves of fruit and 44.7% only ate one serve of fruit a day.

The most popular type of milk for Tasmanians was whole milk (51.7%), with more females using the low or reduced fat, skim or soy equivalent milk.

In 2001, nearly a quarter (23.5%) of Tasmanians usually added salt to their meals after cooking.

SELECTED DIETARY BEHAVIOURS(a) - 2001

	Males	Females	Persons
Dietary behaviour	%	%	%
Usual daily serves of vegetables			
Doesn't eat vegetables/1 serve or less	17.6	13.1	15.3
2-3 serves	40.5	38.6	39.5
4 serves or more	42.0	48.3	45.2

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usual daily serves of fruit			
Doesn't eat fruit	6.3	3.1	4.7
1 serve or less	49.7	39.8	44.7
2-3 serves	35.7	44.5	40.2
4 serves or more	8.2	12.6	10.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usual type of milk			
Whole	58.1	45.6	51.7
Low/reduced fat	27.3	33.7	30.6
Skim	6.1	11.6	8.9
Soy	*2.1	3.7	2.9
Evaporated or sweetened condensed/none of the above	6.4	4.9	5.6
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt added after cooking			
Never/rarely	52.1	64.2	58.3
Sometimes	18.0	18.5	18.3
Usually	29.8	17.3	23.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Persons aged 12 years and over.

(b) The total includes type of milk not known.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 National Health Survey.

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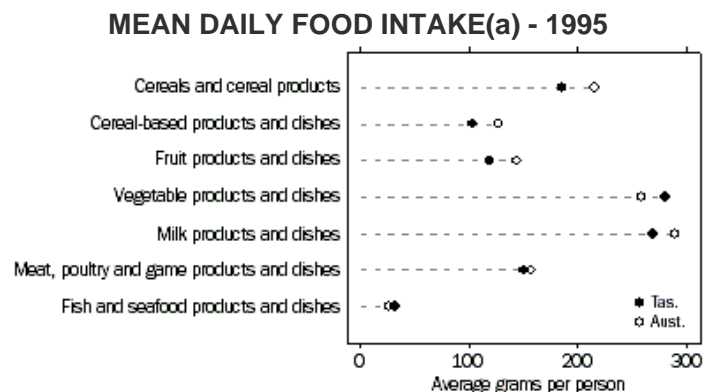
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In 1995, Tasmanian adults had the lowest average intake of fruit products and dishes (119 g per day) of any State. Adults in Tasmania generally reported the lowest mean intake of most foods and beverages; however, they had a higher mean intake of vegetables and vegetable products, particularly potatoes and carrots, than adults in other States.

MEAN DAILY FOOD INTAKE(a) - 1995

	Tasmania	Australia
Selected food groups	grams per person per day	grams per person per day
Cereals and cereal products	185	215
Milk and milk products	269	289
Vegetable products and dishes	281	259
Meat, poultry and game products and dishes	150	157
Cereal-based products and dishes	103	127
Fruit products and dishes	119	144
Fish and seafood products and dishes	31	26

(a) Persons aged 19 years and over.



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Source: National Nutrition Survey, 1995: Foods Eaten, Australia (cat. no. 4804.0).

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Fish and seafood products and dishes	31	26

(a) Persons aged 19 years and over.

Source: National Nutrition Survey, 1995: Foods Eaten Australia (cat. no. 4804.0).

The results of the 2001 National Health Survey show that Tasmanians consume higher levels of vegetables than the Australian average, with 15.3% of Tasmanians eating 1 serve or less of vegetables per day compared to 22.5% for all Australians. Tasmanians are more likely to consume whole milk (51.7%) compared to the Australian average (48.7%). Tasmanians are also more likely to never or rarely add salt after cooking (58.3%), compared to all Australians (54.9%).

SELECTED DIETARY HABITS - 2001(a)

Usual daily serves of vegetables	Tasmania (%)	Australia (%)
Doesn't eat vegetables/1 serve or less	15.3	22.5
2-3 serves	39.5	47.8
4 or more serves	45.2	29.7
Total	100.0	100.0
Usual type of milk		
Whole	51.7	48.7
Low/reduced fat	30.6	29.9
Skim	8.9	12.4
Soy	2.9	3.9
Evaporated or sweetened condensed/None of the above	5.6	5.3
Total(b)	100.0	100.0
Salt added after cooking		
Never/rarely	58.3	54.9
Sometimes	18.3	19.5
Usually	23.5	25.5
Total	100.0	100.0

(a) Persons aged 12 years and over.

(b) This total includes type of milk not known.

Source: National Health Survey 2001.

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Fats are present in many foods either as a naturally occurring constituent or through being added during processing, cooking, or just prior to being eaten. In the National Nutrition Survey 1995, the fats and oils food group consists only of fats added to foods just prior to being eaten.

According to the National Nutrition Survey, of all States and Territories, Tasmania has the highest proportion of its population consuming fats and oils (82.0%), and the highest mean daily intake of fats and oils at 16 grams per person (aged 19 years and over) per day. This compares to the national average of 12.2 grams per person per day.

(Source: National Nutrition Survey, 1995: Foods Eaten, Australia, cat. no. 4804.0)

According to the National Health and Medical Research Council, for anyone who is overweight a reduction in total fat intake to 20–25 per cent of energy should be part of dietary management, as a contribution to reducing the energy density of food and drink, together with more physical exercise. For adult Australians who are not overweight, a moderate total fat intake is around 30 per cent of energy and, while watching the fat intake, it is important for heart health not to reduce the major sources of n-6 and n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids.

(Source: [Dietary Guidelines for Australian Adults, 2003, NHMRC](#))

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Of all States and Territories, Tasmania has the highest proportion of persons aged 19 years and over who consume fish and seafood products (8.0% of Tasmanians). This compares with 6.0% for Australia. As well, Tasmanians consume the highest mean daily intake of fish and seafood products (14 grams per person) and fin fish (excluding canned) (9 grams per person) of all States and Territories.

(Source: National Nutrition Survey, 1995: Foods Eaten, Australia, cat. no. 4804.0)

Fish contribute a number of important nutrients, some of which are marginal in the Australian diet. Fish is a very valuable source of protein as well as a major source of minerals and vitamins, such as iron, zinc, vitamin B12 and n-3 fats.

(Source: [Dietary Guidelines for Australian Adults, 2003, NHMRC](#))

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Multiple Sclerosis (MS) is a chronic inflammatory disease of the brain and spinal cord that leads to various degrees of disability. The cause of MS is not yet known, however, there is strong evidence indicating that both an inherited susceptibility and environmental factors play an important role in its aetiology.

Tasmania has Australia's highest prevalence of MS: 75 out of every 100,000 people are affected. At the Menzies Centre for Population Health Research in Hobart, The Tasmanian MS Research Program investigates the factors, both environmental and genetic, that might contribute to the development of MS.

The Environmental MS Study suggests that MS may be caused by an immune disturbance following viral infection and that the timing of childhood infections may be important.

The Genetic Research Program into MS has completed a genome scan for MS susceptibility genes, and is now organising this data for genetic analysis.

More information about the research into multiple sclerosis can be found on the Menzies Centre web site: <http://www.menzies.utas.edu.au>; and at the MS Society of Tasmania web

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The three main types of diabetes are:

- Type 1 diabetes (previously known as insulin dependent diabetes or juvenile onset diabetes),
- Type 2 diabetes (previously known as non-insulin dependent diabetes or adult onset diabetes), and
- Gestational diabetes.

Prevalence of diabetes

In the 2001 National Health Survey, 2.1% of Tasmanians reported having medically diagnosed Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes, compared to 2.9% of all Australians.

The National Diabetes Register (NDR) has been collecting information about people who have begun to use insulin to manage their diabetes (Type 1 diabetes) since 1 January 1999. In the period 1999-2001, Tasmania had 627 people registered on the NDR, or 41.4 people per 100,000 population.

For the same period, Tasmanians reported the highest average rate of new cases of Type 1 diabetes per year (18.1 per 100,000 population) for registrants aged 0-39 years. Of those registrants, there were 61 new cases for Tasmanians aged 0-14 years, consisting of a rate of 25.5 people per 100,000 males aged 0-14 years and 17.5 people per 100,000 females aged 0-14 years.

For further information about types, prevalence and research into diabetes in Tasmania see the [Feature article - Diabetes mellitus](#).

Further information about diabetes is available at the International Diabetes Institute web site: <http://www.diabetes.com.au>; the Diabetes Australia website: <http://www.diabetesaustralia.com.au>; and the National Centre for Monitoring Diabetes: <http://www.aihw.gov.au/diabetes/ncmd.cfm>.

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Mental illnesses typically affect people in the most developmentally important or productive years of their life and may be incapacitating. Unlike cancer or cardiovascular disease, which mainly kill elderly people, mental illnesses are commonly of early onset and enduring, particularly if untreated or treated late.

Mental disorders fall into two main categories:

- Anxiety disorders (e.g. panic disorder, agoraphobia, obsessive-compulsive disorder, social phobia, generalised anxiety disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder), and
- Affective (mood) disorders (e.g. depression, bipolar affective disorder, postnatal depression).

(Source: **Bridging the Gap - Review of Mental Health Services, Tasmania, October 2004**.
Department of Health & Human Services)

According to the 1997 Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults Survey, some 15.0% (51,102) of people in Tasmania aged 18 years and over reported having a mental disorder in the 12-month period prior to interview.

PREVALENCE OF MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS(a) - 1997

Tasmania

Australia

	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
	'000	%	'000	%
Anxiety disorders	28.6	8.4	1,299.9	9.7
Affective disorders	25.5	7.5	778.6	5.8
Total mental disorders(b)(c)	51.1	15.0	2,383.1	17.7

(a) During the 12 months prior to interview. Interviews were undertaken in May to August 1997.

(b) Includes substance abuse disorders.

(c) A person may have more than one mental disorder. The components when added may be larger than the total.

Source: ABS data available on request, Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults Survey.

According to the 2001 National Health Survey, 10.2% (47,100) of people in Tasmania had a long-term mental or behavioural problem, and some 14.0% or 48,100 Tasmanians aged 18 years and over experienced high or very high levels of psychological stress in the four weeks prior to interview. Of the 40,100 Tasmanians aged 15 years and over with a long-term mental or behavioural problem, 15,800 had an affective disorder, and 29,700 had other mental and behavioural disorders.

Some 20.3% of Tasmanians reported using medication for their mental wellbeing in the two weeks prior to interview, with 11.7% using pharmaceutical medications, 7.7% using vitamin or mineral supplements, and 5.7% using herbal or natural medications.

(Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 National Health Survey)

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Cervical cancer is one of the most preventable and curable of all cancers. It is the eighth most common cancer in Australian women. It is estimated that up to 90.0% of the most common type of cervical cancer (squamous cell carcinoma) may be prevented if cell changes are detected and treated early.

The Tasmania Cervical Cytology Register commenced in 1994. The register provides records of women's screening history and a back-up reminder service to women overdue for screening. The register is supported by public and professional education activities, encouraging women in the target age group of 20-69 years to ask their doctors for regular two-yearly Pap smears.

In 2001, some 48,580 Tasmanian women were screened, and in 2002, some 45,643 women were screened.

A 62.6% participation rate was recorded for the 24 month period 2001-2002. In the 24 month period up to December 2003, the participation rate among women in the target group was 63.2%.

(Source: [Report on Government Services, 2005](#); [Cervical Screening in Australia 2001-2002, AIHW](#))

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BreastScreen Tasmania commenced in 1993. BreastScreen is government funded to provide free screening mammograms every two years. The target population is women aged 50-69, however, all women over the age of 40 are eligible to attend. In 2002-03, some 22,204 women were screened, and in 2003-04, some 22,421 women were screened. In 2002-03, some 58.9% of the Tasmanian female target population participated in breast screening.

In 2003, invasive cancers and ductal carcinomas in situ were detected in 99.8 Tasmanian women per 10,000 of the target population screened, in the first round of screening.

(Source: [Report on Government Services, 2005](#))

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The most frequent causes of early death in Tasmanian males are ischaemic heart disease, lung cancer, and stroke. In females the most frequent causes are ischaemic heart disease, stroke, and breast cancer. Contributing to these diseases is a range of diagnosable preventable conditions including diabetes, elevated cholesterol, hypertension, tobacco and alcohol dependency and obesity, some of which are in turn associated with the underlying risk factors of poor diet and physical inactivity. While diabetes and cardiovascular disease also have some biological or genetic underlying component, much of their burden in the population is regarded as preventable.

(Source: [State of Public Health Report, 2003, Department of Health and Human Services](#))

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Health risks associated with smoking include cancers, respiratory diseases such as bronchitis and emphysema, and circulatory diseases including thrombosis and heart disease.

The 2001 National Health Survey showed that, of Tasmanians aged 18 years and over:

- 24.3% were smokers,
- 26.5% were ex-smokers,
- 49.1% had never smoked,
- a higher proportion of males were smokers (25.0%), than females (23.7%),
- a higher proportion of males were ex-smokers (30.8%) than females (22.5%).

SMOKING STATUS, by sex, Tasmania - 2001

	Males	Females	Persons
Status	%	%	%

Smoker	25.0	23.7	24.3
Ex-smoker	30.8	22.5	26.5
Never smoked	44.2	53.8	49.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS Data available on request, 2001 National Health Survey.

SMOKER STATUS BY AGE

The smoking rate was highest among those Tasmanians aged 18-34 years (34.6%) and lowest among those Tasmanians aged 65 years and over (9.8%).

Among those Tasmanians aged 65 years and over, 51.4% had never smoked, whereas just 41.0% of Tasmanians aged 55-64 had never smoked.

SMOKER STATUS, by age, Tasmania - 2001

	Age Group (years)				
	18-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Status	%	%	%	%	%
Smoker	34.6	27.8	23.1	12.7	9.8
Ex-smoker	14.0	23.5	27.3	46.3	38.8
Never smoked	51.4	48.7	49.7	41.0	51.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 National Health Survey.

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TOBACCO COALITION

The Tobacco Coalition was established in 2004. Stakeholders from government and non-government sectors work together to address tobacco issues in Tasmania. Membership includes representatives from:

- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Education
- Department of Police and Public Safety
- Department of Health and Aged Care (Commonwealth)
- Quit Tasmania
- The Cancer Council of Tasmania
- Heart Foundation
- Asthma Tasmania

- Chronic Disease Prevention Alliance
- Smoke Free Tasmania.

(Source: [Department of Health and Human Services](#))

SMOKE-FREE AREAS

In 2001, Smoke Free Tasmania led a public health campaign to secure comprehensive Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) legislation in Tasmania.

That legislation, Public Health Amendment (Smoke-Free Areas) Act 2001 (Tas.) commenced on 3 September 2001. It secured, for the first time in Tasmania, smoke-free enclosed public places and workplaces. The legislation was enacted to reduce the risk to the health of all Tasmanians from environmental tobacco smoke.

From January 1, 2006, under the Public Health Amendment (Smoke-Free Areas) Act 2004, the Tasmanian Government extended smoke-free areas to include all pubs and clubs. Restrictions were also placed on outside smoking areas in premises such as pubs, clubs, and nightclubs.

(Source: [Department of Health and Human Services](#))

SUMMARY OF THE ETS LEGISLATION

Under the Public Health Amendment (Smoke-Free Areas) Act 2004 (Tas.) the following areas are deemed smoke-free:

- All indoor (enclosed) public places and workplaces
- Entrances and exits to buildings (within 3 metres)
- Air intake for ventilation equipment (within 10 metres)
- Outdoor areas on licensed premises (except designated outdoor smoking areas)
- Outdoor dining areas (at least 50.0% of tables and/or seating grouped together in one part of that dining area)
- Outdoor sporting or cultural venues (any area containing reserved seating)
- Work vehicles (while being used in the course of employment if another person is present in the vehicle)

- Designated smoke-free areas.

(Source: [Department of Health and Human Services](#))

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Recent evidence indicates that, at low levels, alcohol has health benefits for some people, particularly in contributing to the reduction of the risk of heart disease from middle age onwards. However, people who drink regularly at higher levels place themselves at increased risk of chronic ill health and premature death, while an episode of heavy drinking places the drinker and others at risk of injury and death. These patterns of drinking also have substantial social and economic implications, not only for individuals, but also for families, workplaces, and society as a whole.

ALCOHOL RISK LEVEL, Persons aged 18 years or over

	Tasmania	Australia
Risk status	%	%
Last consumed alcohol 1 week or more ago (including never consumed alcohol)	38.8	38.4
Low risk	51.3	50.8
Risky/High risk	9.8	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: 2001 National Health Survey.

Approximately 9.8% of Tasmanians drink alcohol at levels deemed risky by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC). The National Health and Medical Research Council provides the following guidelines to minimise both short-term and long-term risks from alcohol consumption:

FOR MEN:

- No more than 4 Standard Drinks a day on average, and no more than 6 Standard Drinks on any one day*.
- one or two alcohol-free days per week.

FOR WOMEN:

- No more than 2 Standard Drinks a day on average and no more than 4 Standard Drinks on any one day*.
- one or two alcohol-free days per week.

*These drinks should be spread over several hours. For example, men should have no more than 2 standard drinks in the first hour and 1 per hour after that. Women should have no more than 1 standard drink per hour.

The above guidelines assume you:

- are not about to undertake any activity involving risk or a degree of skill, including driving, flying, water sports, skiing, using complex or heavy machinery or farm machinery, etc,
- do not have a condition that is made worse by drinking, or a family history of alcohol-related problems,
- are not on medication,
- are not pregnant.

(Source: [Australian Alcohol Guidelines: Health Risks and Benefits, National Health and Medical Research Council, 2001](#))

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In Tasmania in 2001, some 21,000 males and 12,300 females were classified as having a risky or high risk drinking status. However, the majority of Tasmanians were classified as low risk (101,500 males and 73,300 females).

ALCOHOL DRINKING STATUS(a), Tasmania - 2001

Drinking Status	Age group (years)			
	18-34	35-54	55 and over	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000
Males				
Low risk	30.6	41.8	29.2	101.5
Risky/high risk	7.8	9.7	*3.5	21.0
Last consumed alcohol 1 week to less than 12 months ago	9.0	11.7	9.6	30.3
Last consumed alcohol 12 months or more ago/Never consumed alcohol	*2.1	*3.6	8.8	14.5
Total(b)	49.5	66.8	51.0	167.3

Females				
Low risk	22.9	34.6	15.8	73.3
Risky/high risk	*3.3	6.3	*2.7	12.3
Last consumed alcohol 1 week to less than 12 months ago	18.4	18.2	16.7	53.3
Last consumed alcohol 12 months or more ago/Never consumed alcohol	5.8	9.7	21.6	37.1
Total(b)	50.4	68.8	56.9	176.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(b) Includes persons for whom time since last drank alcohol was not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 National Health Survey.

In 2001, some 24.4% of Tasmanians (21.6% of Australians) aged 18 years had consumed alcohol in the last year, whilst 7.5% of Tasmanians (10.8% of Australians) never consume alcohol.

Tasmanians were represented in smaller proportions in the risky and high risk category (6.3% and 3.5%, respectively) than the total Australian population (6.7% and 4.1%, respectively).

ALCOHOL DRINKING STATUS(a)(b) - 2001

	Tasmania	Australia
Drinking status	%	%
Low risk	51.3	50.8
Risky	6.3	6.7
High risk	3.5	4.1
Last consumed alcohol 1 week to less than 12 months ago	24.4	21.6
Last consumed alcohol 12 months or more ago	6.9	6.0
Never consumed alcohol(c)	7.5	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0

(a) Based on Australian Alcohol Guidelines, October 2001.

(b) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(c) Includes approximately 1% persons for whom time since last drank alcohol was not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 National Health Survey.

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Being overweight or obese are risk factors for many diseases, including coronary heart disease.

The body mass index is used to ascertain whether individuals are overweight or obese, and involves dividing weight (kg) by the square of height (m²).

The National Health and Medical Research Council recommends the following groupings:

BODY MASS INDEX, Groupings

Body mass index	
Underweight	Less than 18.5
Normal weight	18.5 to less than 20.0
	20.0 to less than 25.0
Overweight	25.0 to 30.0
Obese	Greater than 30.0

Source: ABS National Health Survey 2001: Summary Results (cat. no. 4364.0).

In 2001, some 40.5% of Tasmanian males and 20.9% of Tasmanian females aged 18 years and over were overweight and 13.6% and 15.6%, respectively, were obese. Only 38.1% of Tasmania's population aged 18 years and over are actually classified as normal according to their score on the body mass index.

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In 2001, an estimated 32.0% of Tasmanians aged 18 years and over were sedentary (includes those doing no exercise) in the two weeks prior to the survey. Some 39.6% of Tasmanians exercised at a low level, and 28.4% at a moderate or high level.

In Tasmania, a higher proportion of males (34.4%) exercised at a moderate or high level than females (22.7%); while more females (45.3%) exercised at a low level than males (33.7%).

EXERCISE LEVEL(a)(b), Tasmania - 2001

Exercise level	Males	Females	Persons
Number ('000)			
Sedentary	53.8	57.5	111.3
Low	56.4	79.2	135.6
Moderate/High	57.1	39.3	96.4
Total	167.3	176.0	343.3
Proportion (%)			
Sedentary	31.9	32.0	32.0

Low	33.7	45.3	39.6
Moderate/High	34.4	22.7	28.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(b) Based on the frequency, intensity (i.e. walking, moderate exercise and vigorous exercise) and duration of exercise in the 2 weeks prior to interview.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 National Health Survey.

These statistics relate to a [Tasmania Together](#) benchmark.

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According to the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC), fruits and vegetables have protective effects against non-communicable chronic diseases, due to the presence of nutrients and 'phytochemicals' in plant foods. People who regularly eat diets high in fruit and vegetables (and legumes) have substantially lower risks of coronary heart disease, stroke, several major cancers, and possibly hypertension and type 2 diabetes mellitus (NHMRC, 2003).

The intake of fruit and vegetables required will vary according to body size and activity level, but in general the NHMRC recommends consumption for adults of at least two servings of fruit and five of vegetables each day. The recommended servings are higher for both pregnant and breastfeeding women. For adolescents aged 12–18 years, the recommended average servings are at least three servings of fruit and three servings of vegetables/legumes each day.

49.8% of Tasmanians aged 18 years and over eat one serve of fruit or less each day. This is higher than the Australian average of 47.5% eating one serve of fruit or less each day.

SELECTED RISK FACTORS, Tasmanians aged 18 years and over, 2001

Usual daily intake of fruit

Tasmania (%)

Australia (%)

Doesn't eat fruit/1 serve or less	49.8	47.5
2-3 serves	40.2	42.1
4 serves or more	10.0	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Sources: 2001 National Health Survey; Health Risk Factors, Australia, cat. no. 4812.

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In the 4 weeks prior to the National Health Survey, an estimated 53,500 Tasmanians suffered an injury (11.6% of Tasmanians). This included 18,400 Tasmanians who suffered a low fall (4.0%), and 10,400 persons who injured themselves when hitting something or being hit by something (2.3%). Another 6,900 suffered a bite or a sting (1.5%), 1,800 persons were injured when exposed to fire (0.4%), and 1,600 persons suffered a high fall (0.3%).

(Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 National Health Survey)

In 2002-03, there were 10,492 injuries reported to the WorkCover Tasmania Board. Of these, 30% (3,171) occurred to women, and 70% (7,321) occurred to men (see Table below).

NUMBER AND AVERAGE CLAIM COST OF INJURIES, Tasmania

	All injuries 2002-03			All injuries 1992-1993		
	no.	(\$)	% of total	no.	(\$)	% of total
Males	7,321	7,361	70	14,514	7,464	74
Females	3,171	8,353	30	4,970	10,665	26

Total persons	10,492	7,661	100	19,484	8,281	100
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Source: [Employment Injuries in Tasmania - Statistical Bulletin 2002-03 Appendix A. WorkCover Tasmania.](#)

A compensable injury is a workplace injury sustained by a worker for which worker's compensation is determined to be payable, following a worker submitting a claim for compensation. Of the 10,492 reported injuries, 9,741 were compensable (751 consisted of a report only). In 2002-03, there were 12 fatalities, with an average cost per fatality of \$167,808.

By comparison, in 2003-04, there were 10,260 reports (9616 compensable, 644 report only), and 4 fatalities.

(Source: [Workers Compensation, Statistical Report, 1999–00 to 2003–04, Workplace Standards Tasmania, 2004](#))

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The number of deaths registered in Tasmania in 2003 was 3,965, a decrease of 14 on the 2002 figure of 3,979. The crude death rate for Tasmania in 2003 was 8.3 deaths per 1,000 of mid-year population, a similar rate to the previous year (8.4 per 1,000). The infant mortality rate for Tasmania in 2003 was 7.0, an increase from the 2002 figure of 6.2.

MORTALITY(a), Selected Summary Measures, Tasmania

	Deaths registered	Crude death rate	Standardised death rate	Infant mortality rate
	no.	rate(b)	rate(c)	rate(d)
1997	3,809	8.0	8.3	6.5
1998	3,605	7.6	7.7	5.7
1999	3,783	8.0	7.8	7.6
2000	3,711	7.9	7.5	5.8
2001	3,876	8.2	7.6	6.2
2002	3,979	8.4	7.6	6.2
2003	3,965	8.3	7.5	7.0

- (a) The number of deaths registered may differ from data based on year of occurrence.
 - (b) Number of deaths registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.
 - (c) Allows a comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population (in this instance all persons in the 2001 Australian population). It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study.
 - (d) The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.
- Source: Demography, Tasmania (cat. no. 3311.6); Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0); Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0).

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In recent years, the trend has been for a declining frequency of deaths of persons aged less than 40 years.

In 2003, the deaths of 3,965 resident Tasmanians were recorded. Male deaths numbered 2,030 while female deaths numbered 1,935, a ratio of 104.9 male deaths for every 100 female deaths.

DEATHS(a), Tasmania - 2003

	Males	Females
Age (years)	no.	no.
Under 1	24	16
1-4	-	3
5-14	3	8
15-24	28	3
25-34	39	15
35-44	66	36
45-54	100	73
55-64	242	133

65-74	451	283
75-84	647	613
85 and over	427	753
Not stated	-	-
Total	2,030	1,935

- nil or rounded to zero

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. This means that the sum of the parts may not equal the total.

Source: Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0).

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The crude Tasmanian death rate for 2003 was 8.3 deaths per 1,000 population, the highest of all states and territories.

However, the standardised Tasmanian death rate (which allows a comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures) was 7.4 per 1,000 standard population, which was the second highest after the Northern Territory (9.0). The Australian standardised death rate for 2003 was 6.4 deaths per 1,000 standard population.

From the relatively high rates of death in infancy (Age 0), age-specific death rates sharply decline through childhood (See Table below "Age-Specific Death Rates - 2003").

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES - 2003

	Males		Females	
	Tasmania	Australia	Tasmania	Australia
Age (years)	deaths per '000 males	deaths per '000 males	deaths per '000 females	deaths per '000 females

0	8.1	5.4	5.7	4.3
1-4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
5-14	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
15-24	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.3
25-34	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.4
35-44	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.8
45-54	3.0	3.0	2.1	1.8
55-64	9.1	7.5	5.0	4.5
65-74	25.7	21.3	15.3	11.9
75-84	64.1	58.0	44.7	37.6
85 and over	184.9	159.4	143.5	132.6

Source: Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0).

In 2003, Tasmania's lowest age-specific death rates (ASDRs) were experienced by males aged 1-4 years and 5–14 years and females aged 15–24 years, with ASDRs of 0.1 deaths per 1,000 population. Generally throughout the life span, ASDRs are higher for males. However, the difference between the sexes becomes more prominent after the age of 64 years.

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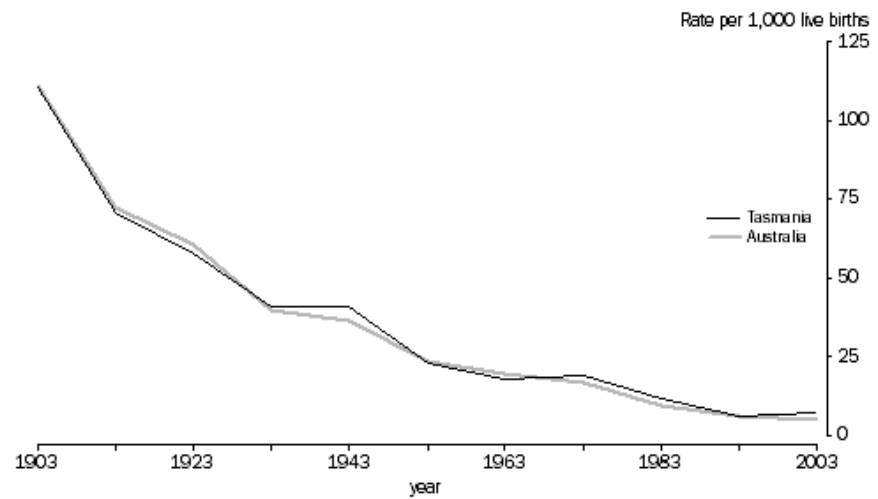
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During the last century, there was a decline in the rates of infant mortality for both Tasmania, and Australia as a whole. In 1903, the infant mortality rate in Tasmania was 110.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, compared to 7.0 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2003. The Tasmanian figure for 1903 was similar to that recorded for Australia as a whole in 1903 (111.4 deaths per 1,000 live births). The Tasmanian figure in 2003 was higher than that recorded for Australia as a whole in 2003 (4.8 deaths per 1,000 live births).

The graph below shows that Tasmania's infant mortality rate was slightly lower than the rate for Australia as a whole in the early part of the 20th century.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES - 1903-2003



Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0 65,001); Australian Demographic Trends (cat. no. 3102.1)

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In 2003, there were 40 infant deaths recorded in Tasmania (24 males and 16 females), an increase of 3 from the 2002 total (37). As illustrated in the table below, the number of infant deaths in Tasmania can fluctuate markedly from year to year. However, male infant deaths consistently outnumber female infant deaths.

INFANT DEATHS(a), Tasmania - 1998-2003

	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Infant deaths	no.						
Males		24	27	17	22	22	24
Females		10	19	16	18	15	16
Total		34	46	33	40	37	40
Infant mortality rate	rate(b)						
Males		7.9	8.8	5.7	6.5	7.3	8.0
Females		3.4	6.4	5.9	5.9	5.0	5.8
Total		5.7	7.6	5.8	6.2	6.2	7.0
Age at death - males	no.						

Under 1 day	5	8	5	5	11	9
1 day to under 1 week	7	6	5	3	4	4
1 week to under 4 weeks	3	4	5	4	-	4
4 weeks to under 1 year	9	9	-	10	6	7
Age at death - females						
	no.					
Under 1 day	4	5	4	6	5	7
1 day to under 1 week	-	3	4	-	-	-
1 week to under 4 weeks	-	7	-	3	4	3
4 weeks to under 1 year	4	4	7	8	5	5

- nil or rounded to zero

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. This means that the sum of the parts may not equal the total.

(b) Per 1,000 live births.

Source: Demography, Tasmania (cat. no. 3311.6); Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0).

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Malignant neoplasms (cancers) and ischaemic heart disease were the leading causes of death for Tasmanians in 2003, accounting for 1,080 and 748 deaths respectively.

Malignant neoplasms were responsible for 30.2% of male deaths and 24.1% of female deaths.

Diseases of the circulatory system, which include ischaemic heart diseases and cerebrovascular diseases, brought about the deaths of 1,373 persons in 2003, accounting for 34.6% of deaths recorded that year. Some 32.1% of male deaths (652) and 37.3% of female deaths (721) were attributable to these diseases.

Deaths from **cerebrovascular diseases** (including strokes) were more common for females than males, resulting in 159 female deaths (8.2% of female deaths), compared to 119 male deaths (5.9% of male deaths) in 2003.

Diseases of the respiratory system accounted for 341 deaths in 2003. There were 181 male (8.9% of males) and 160 female (8.3% of females) deaths from diseases of the respiratory system.

There were 69 deaths (1.7% of all deaths) attributed to **intentional self-harm** (suicide) in Tasmania in

2003. Of these, 54 (78%) were males and 15 (22%) were females. Males aged from 25-44 years accounted for 34.8% of all deaths from intentional self-harm, with 24 deaths.

There were 53 deaths (1.3% of all deaths) from **transport accidents** in Tasmania in 2003. Of these, 46 (86.8%) were males and 7 (13.2%) were females. Males aged from 25-44 years accounted for 34.0% of all deaths from transport accidents in 2003, with 18 deaths.

There were 158 deaths (4.0% of all deaths) from **diabetes mellitus** in Tasmania in 2003. Of these, 85 (53.8%) were males and 73 (46.2%) were females. People aged 75 years and over accounted for 70.3% of all deaths from diabetes mellitus, with 111 deaths.

UNDERLYING CAUSE OF DEATH, Tasmania - 2003

	Males	Females	Total
Cause of death	no.	no.	no.
Mental and behavioural disorders	37	66	103
Diseases of the nervous system	58	100	158
Diseases of the respiratory system	181	160	341
Diseases of the digestive system	73	77	150
Diseases of the genitourinary system	38	48	86
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	114	98	212
- Diabetes mellitus	85	73	158
Neoplasms	634	487	1,121
- Malignant neoplasms	613	467	1,080
Diseases of the circulatory system	652	721	1,373
- Ischaemic heart diseases	377	371	748
- Cerebrovascular diseases	119	159	278
External causes of morbidity and mortality	154	71	225
- Transport accidents	46	7	53
- Intentional self-harm	54	15	69
Other causes of death (a)	89	107	196
Total	2,030	1,935	3,965

(a) Includes certain infectious and parasitic diseases; diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism; diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue; symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified; diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue; certain conditions originating in the perinatal period; congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities; pregnancy,

childbirth and the puerperium.

Source: Causes of Death, Australia (cat. no. 3303.0).

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As part of a national strategy to increase childhood immunisation rates in Australia, the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR) commenced operation on 1 January 1996.

At 31 March 2005, of the 41,488 Tasmanian children under the age of 7 years registered with the ACIR, those fully immunised to the highest level appropriate for their age group included:

- 92.9% of those aged 12 months to less than 15 months,
- 94.0% of those aged 24 months to less than 27 months, and
- 84.2% of those aged 72 months to less than 75 months.

(Source: Australian Childhood Immunisation Register, Health Insurance Commission)

In 1998, among Tasmanians aged 18 years and over:

- 76.4% thought that immunisation was very effective in preventing childhood disease,
- 20.5% thought that immunisation was effective,
- 1.0% thought that immunisation was not very effective,

- 0.4% thought that immunisation was not effective at all.

In 1998, Tasmanians aged 18-24 were least likely to think that immunisation was very effective (68.1%), whilst Tasmanians aged 55-64 were most likely to believe immunisation was very effective.

BELIEFS ABOUT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IMMUNISATION, Tasmania - 1998

	Age Group					
	18-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Response	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very effective	68.1	74.6	78.6	80.6	79.5	73.3
Effective	27.9	21.6	17.5	15.7	16.1	18.2
Not very effective	*1.2	*1.0	*1.0	*0.7	*0.7	*1.3

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

Source: Healthy Communities Survey, 1998, Tasmanian Department of Health and Human Services.

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Surveillance is vital to the:

- control of communicable diseases,
- identification and assessment of the relative burden of diseases,
- monitoring of trends over time, and
- meeting international reporting requirements, such as providing disease statistics to the World Health Organization (WHO).

Fifty-eight communicable diseases agreed upon nationally were reported to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS) in 2003.

There were 2,147 cases of notifiable diseases reported in Tasmania in 2003.

DISEASES NOTIFIED - 2003

Tasmania		Australia	
no.	rate(a)	no.	rate(a)

Campylobacterosis	624	130.8	15,372	116.5
Chlamydial	609	127.6	30,161	151.7
Hepatitis C (unspecified)	342	71.7	14,169	71.3
Salmonellosis	151	31.6	7,011	35.3
Pertussis (Whooping cough)	132	27.7	5,106	25.7
Other	289	60.3	33,137	163.56
Total	2,147	449.7	104,956	564.06

(a) Per 100,000 population.

Source: National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System Annual Report 2003.

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The Tasmanian Department of Health and Human Services provides hospital services through three major hospitals, 20 rural hospital sites and multi-purpose service centres, and one palliative care centre. Tertiary services are provided in limited locations and include neurosurgery, cardiac surgery, neo-natal intensive care, vascular surgery, specialised paediatric surgery and a severe burns unit. Secondary hospital services such as general medicine and general surgery, orthopaedics, obstetrics and gynaecology, and paediatric services are more widely available throughout the state.

The three major public hospitals (Royal Hobart Hospital, Launceston General Hospital, and North West Regional Hospital) are also the state's designated teaching hospitals, although private hospitals and residential aged care facilities also make a significant contribution to the training and education of Tasmania's health care professionals.

Some public hospital services are purchased from the private sector. Major contracted patient services include maternity services (North West Private Hospital), and ophthalmology (Tasmanian Eye Clinic, Launceston Eye Clinic and North West Private Hospital). Diagnostic pathology and imaging services are also contracted for the North West Regional Hospital, as are nuclear medicine services at the Launceston General Hospital. There is also a partnership between the Royal Hobart Hospital and the Hobart Private Hospital with respect to some patient care and support services.

Single site private hospital services include:

- St Vincent's Hospital (Launceston) Ltd, run by the Sisters of Charity Health Service,
- The Hobart Clinic, which provides an acute psychiatric service to the whole of the state and is owned and operated by the Hobart Clinic Association,
- Phillip Oakden House, which is run by the Anglican Church;

Multi-site private services include:

- Healthscope Ltd provides services at the North West Private Hospital, the Hobart Private Hospital and St Helen's Private Hospital,
- Calvary Health Care Tasmania has three campuses in the Hobart area, at Lenah Valley, South Hobart and New Town, and
- St Luke's Private Hospital in Launceston.

(Source: **Reforms for the 21st Century: The Tasmanian Hospital System: Report of the Expert Advisory Group Review into Key Issues of Public and Private Hospital Services in Tasmania, May 2004**, Department of Health and Human Services)

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A separation is an episode of care which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death) or a portion of a hospital stay ending in a change of status (for example from acute care to rehabilitation). Hospitals providing acute care services are those in which the treatments typically require short durations of stay (Source: [Australian Hospital Statistics, 2000–01, AIHW](#)).

In Tasmania between 1998-99 and 1999-2000 the rate of hospital separations (public and private) was under 260 per 1,000 population, before increasing to 273 per 1,000 population in 2000-01. In 2001-2002, the rate of hospital separations increased further to 313 per 1,000 population.

Hospital beds (per 1,000 population) refers to the total number of beds in all hospitals (public) providing acute care services per 1,000 estimated mean resident population. The Table below shows that the number of hospital beds per 1,000 population increased in 2001-02 in Tasmania, while the national average fell slightly.

The Table also shows that the average length of stay in hospital is slightly longer in Tasmania in 2001-02 compared to the national average, with a 0.3 of a day difference.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

	1999-2000		2000-01		2000-02		2002-03	
	Tas.	Aust.	Tas.	Aust.	Tas.	Aust.	Tas.	Aust.
Hospital separations (per 1,000 population)	258	298	273	305	313	324	n.p.	334
Hospital beds (per 1,000 population)	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.0	n.a.	4.0
Average length of stay in hospital (days)	4.2	3.8	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.6	n.p.	3.5

n.p. = not published

n.a. = not available

Source: Australian Social Trends 2005 (cat. no. 4102.0).

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Mental Health Services is located within the Community, Population and Rural Health Division of the Department of Health and Human Services. Elements of the Service are:

- acute inpatient services,
- adult community mental health services,
- child and adolescent mental health services,
- psychiatric rehabilitation,
- intensive support,
- community dementia and psychogeriatric services, and
- forensic services.

Estimates of the prevalence of mental disorders in Tasmania, estimated from Australian figures, indicate that around 60,000 Tasmanians would experience a mental disorder in a 12-month period.

On 30 June 2004, there were 1,647 children and adolescents being supported by child and adolescent mental health services, representing 1.46% of the estimated child and adolescent population.

There were 2,848 adults (inclusive of 34 registered with University Psychology Clinic) registered as being actively supported by adult community mental health centres and clinicians in Tasmania. This represents 0.98% of the total adult population in Tasmania.

There were 237 older persons registered as being actively supported/case managed by mental health service clinicians specialising in older people in Tasmania. This represents 0.35% of the total estimated older persons population in Tasmania.

(Source: [Bridging the Gap - Review of Mental Health Services, Tasmania, October 2004, Department of Health & Human Services](#))

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The Tasmanian Ambulance Service (TAS) is a statutory service of the Hospital and Ambulance Division of the Department of Health and Human Services.

TAS provides emergency ambulance care, rescue and transport services and a non-emergency patient transport service through a network of 44 stations. Tasmania has a wide dispersal of highly qualified paramedics throughout urban and rural areas supported by volunteer officers who work alongside paramedics in 14 locations, as well as from 23 wholly volunteer stations.

The service works closely with acute care hospitals and health facilities and interstate and international groups and organisations such as Tasmania Police, Search & Rescue Division, Fire Services and the Royal Flying Doctor Service.

TAS operates with a fleet of approximately 70 ambulance vehicles. It has a combined staff of approximately 600, made up of approximately 450 volunteer ambulance officers and 150 salaried staff.

During 2003-04, ambulance services responded to 53,000 incidents and transported 32,000 patients (an incident is an event that results in a demand for ambulance resources to respond). Of those incidents:

- 51% were emergency incidents,
- 28% were urgent incidents, and
- 21% were non-emergency incidents.

(The number of patients transported in 2003-04 is under-counted due to an extended period of industrial action resulting in loss of data.)

(Source: [Report on Government Services 2005](#); and the Department of Health and Human Services website: <http://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/>)

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The Menzies Research Institute is a population health research organisation attached to the University of Tasmania that utilises the distinctive characteristics of the Tasmanian community for its research.

Tasmania is an ideal population to research due to:

- its stable population and extensive genealogical records,
- the small island geography, and
- a community that participates freely as study participants, volunteers and supporters.

The Centre specialises in epidemiology and public health. Past successes include:

- highlighting the importance of vitamin D in the development of bones in children and adults,
- showing evidence of the link between early life sun exposure and susceptibility to multiple sclerosis,
- discovering genes that causes disease, and
- showing the link between infant bedding and childhood asthma.

The Centre's current research program includes:

- a focus on preventing diseases including cancer, multiple sclerosis, cardio vascular disease, diabetes, osteoporosis, epilepsy and infant health,
- continuing research into the link between infant bedding and childhood asthma,
- exploring the complex link between environmental and genetic causes of disease, and
- undertaking nationwide studies, and collaborating with interstate and international researchers. The Institute's work continues to extend throughout Australia and the western Pacific and southeast Asian regions.

Particular projects:

- The Childhood Determinants of Adult Health (CDAH), the first study within Australia that will show the long-term consequences of childhood obesity and physical inactivity. CDAH involves more than 5,000 participants across Australia who in 1985 took part in the Australian Schools Health and Fitness Survey. Data from the 1985 study provided the national benchmark for health and fitness levels, including obesity levels. The study participants will undergo 40 minutes of testing, which aims to measure risk factors for the development of cardiovascular disease and diabetes in later life.
- For the past three years, the Institute has been gathering extensive environmental and biological data on Tasmanians with Multiple Sclerosis (MS), and a control group of Tasmanians without the condition. In 2003, researchers at the Institute provided the first evidence from an analytical study that low sun exposure, and therefore low ultraviolet radiation, was associated with the development of MS. Observations to date from the various MS studies being conducted at the Institute suggest that the genes involved in sunlight exposure may play a role in the development of MS.
- One Institute study has found adults who had more contact with younger brothers or sisters during their first six years of life have a reduced risk of MS. The research found that increasing amounts of time spent in contact with a younger sibling aged less than two years in the first six years of life was associated with reduced risk of developing MS, possibly by altering childhood infection patterns and related immune responses.
- A new research project at the Institute will examine factors that may contribute to the risk of falls, loss of balance and dementia as people get older. Researchers will examine the relationship between factors affecting vascular health and age-related changes in the brain structure and function. Previous research has suggested that such factors may be involved in causing changes in brain structure that are common with increasing age.
- The Tasmanian Parkinson's Disease Research Project will study Tasmanian families with more than one family member affected with Parkinson's disease. The research team hopes to examine the contribution of known Parkinson's disease-causing genes in the identified families, and to

discover other genes that have not been linked to the disease before.

For further information, visit the Menzies Centre for Population Health Research website:
www.menzies.utas.edu.au.

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LAND UTILISATION ON RURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, Tasmania ('000 ha)

Year(a)	Crops(b)	Sown grasses(b)	Balance of area	Total area of rural establishments
1860-61	62	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1870-71	64	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1880-81	57	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1890-91	64	81	n.a.	n.a.
1900-01	91	124	1,782	1,996
1910-11	116	200	1,862	2,178
1920-21	120	267	2,216	2,603
1930-31	108	305	2,241	2,654
1940-41	103	313	2,282	2,698
1949-50	118	308	2,169	2,594
1950-51	122	322	2,176	2,621
1951-52	124	237	2,155	2,516
1952-53	130	326	2,198	2,654
1953-54	142	336	2,156	2,635
1954-55	132	363	2,177	2,672
1955-56	137	400	2,145	2,682

1956-57	122	424	2,088	2,634
1957-58	122	458	2,070	2,649
1958-59	144	461	2,055	2,660
1959-60	135	491	2,009	2,635
1960-61	153	487	1,995	2,635
1961-62	155	508	1,988	2,651
1962-63	165	515	1,919	2,599
1963-64	158	552	1,871	2,581
1964-65	167	576	1,855	2,598
1965-66	158	622	1,849	2,629
1966-67	181	628	1,825	2,633
1967-68	170	680	1,813	2,663
1967-69	193	618	1,776	2,587
1969-70	169	737	1,732	2,637
1970-71	172	747	1,712	2,631
1971-72	147	772	1,688	2,607
1972-73(c)	80	856	1,656	2,592
1973-74	74	920	1,567	2,561
1974-75	67	921	1,504	2,492
1975-76(d)	60	935	1,464	2,459
1976-77(d)	65	904	1,340	2,308
1977-78	70	910	1,302	2,281
1978-79	80	904	1,247	2,232
1979-80	78	895	1,256	2,229
1980-81	84	903	1,234	2,220
1981-82	90	910	1,168	2,168
1982-93	98	903	1,167	2,168
1983-84	101	905	1,155	2,162
1984-85	99	918	1,103	2,120
1985-86	88	916	1,082	2,087
1986-87(e)	78	832	963	1,873
1987-88	85	832	954	1,871
1988-89	82	853	949	1,883
1989-90	83	856	995	1,933
1990-91	75	852	943	1,870
1991-92	76	830	939	1,845
1992-93	73	830	942	1,845
1993-94	78	859	1,032	1,969
1994-95	77	(f)	n.a.	1,933
1995-96	75	612	1,262	1,949
1996-97	73	633	1,214	1,920

1997-98	78	710	1,126	1,914
1998-99	76	743	1,109	1,928
1999-2000	77	746	970	1,793

n.a. not available

(a) Year ended 31 March.

(b) Area of sown grasses cut for hay, seed and green fodder is included under 'crops'.

(c) From 1972-73 area of sown grasses cut for hay, seed and green fodder is included under 'sown grasses'.

(d) Not strictly comparable with earlier years due to changes in definition of a 'rural establishment'.

(e) The scope of the census for 1986-87 differs from previous years.

(f) Data not collected.

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LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED(a) FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, Tasmania

Year	Cattle and calves				Sheep and lambs			Pigs
	Bulls, bullocks and steers	Cows and heifers	Calves	Total	Sheep	Lambs	Total	
1929-30	20.4	13.0	1.8	35.3	228.1	113.4	341.5	64.3
1939-40	32.7	12.1	3.6	48.4	248.4	212.6	461.0	73.4
1949-50	29.3	23.7	4.6	57.6	245.7	262.4	508.1	50.9
1959-60	47.1	56.9	40.5	144.6	505.0	661.5	1,166.4	114.5
1969-70	78.6	66.5	32.8	177.9	608.3	688.7	1,297.0	160.1
1970-71	78.9	61.1	22.0	162.1	713.2	680.7	1,393.9	170.6
1971-72	96.3	69.2	19.3	184.8	813.0	662.2	1,475.2	165.0
1972-73	124.7	110.2	25.9	260.8	636.5	641.7	1,278.2	152.0
1973-74	126.3	103.6	29.6	259.4	335.6	489.7	825.3	115.6
1974-75	149.3	75.4	37.5	262.1	402.8	577.1	979.9	101.4
1975-76	164.1	119.4	64.5	348.0	454.9	613.6	1,068.5	94.1
1976-77	144.9	139.9	72.9	357.7	469.1	523.5	992.6	99.6
1977-78	161.0	132.8	68.7	362.5	386.8	650.1	1,036.8	92.5

1978-79	123.6	103.2	54.5	281.2	345.4	502.9	848.3	90.5
1979-80	95.6	83.0	39.5	218.1	316.9	613.2	930.1	88.7
1980-81	95.9	86.1	42.2	224.1	403.3	646.7	1,050.0	88.6
1981-82	106.6	91.5	53.8	251.9	452.0	690.7	1,142.7	77.2
1982-83	109.4	106.5	59.6	275.5	563.3	764.4	1,327.7	77.3
1983-84	80.4	73.2	46.4	200.0	418.9	756.9	1,175.9	80.2
1984-85	83.4	63.7	38.2	185.3	427.3	683.9	1,111.3	83.1
1985-86	85.5	57.7	32.2	175.4	466.6	665.7	1,132.3	84.4
1986-87	103.9	68.9	32.2	204.9	509.7	670.6	1,180.3	89.6
1987-88	105.1	76.8	35.6	217.4	630.0	656.0	1,286.1	97.5
1988-89	97.2	63.9	40.5	201.6	412.4	595.0	1,007.5	95.5
1989-90	117.0	74.7	34.9	226.6	532.3	588.8	1,121.1	86.7
1990-91	111.9	79.4	30.6	221.9	448.3	555.9	1,004.2	79.9
1991-92	104.7	93.6	32.3	230.6	446.7	489.8	936.5	84.8
1992-93	99.0	90.4	32.7	222.1	473.4	456.5	929.5	92.5
1993-94	101.8	85.2	23.2	210.2	526.1	437.8	963.8	95.8
1994-95	111.2	96.7	28.8	236.7	569.3	477.2	1,046.5	92.9
1995-96	95.4	88.9	41.4	225.6	349.7	393.3	743.0	86.5
1996-97	109.4	93.2	43.5	246.0	367.7	358.2	725.9	73.3
1997-98	93.4	123.6	53.9	270.9	461.0	423.3	884.2	78.1
1998-99	94.8	116.3	61.0	272.1	439.9	480.1	919.9	81.2
1999-2000	109.0	108.9	62.1	280.0	589.9	456.3	1,046.2	70.1
2000-01	90.2	94.2	49.7	234.1	364.7	416.1	780.8	57.6

(a) Including livestock slaughtered on farms.

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PRODUCTION OF RED MEAT, Tasmania (Tonnes: carcass weight)

Year	Beef and veal			Mutton and lamb			Pigmeat(a)	Total
	Beef	Veal	Total	Mutton	Lamb	Total		
1929-30	n.a.	n.a.	8,153	4,448	1,595	6,043	2,848	17,044
1939-40	10,626	165	10,791	4,845	2,989	7,834	3,560	22,185
1949-50	12,299	169	12,468	4,896	4,173	9,069	2,597	24,134
1959-60	22,610	906	23,516	10,267	10,846	21,113	5,438	50,067
1969-70	30,909	599	31,509	12,767	11,282	24,049	8,007	63,564
1970-71	29,481	398	29,879	14,755	11,318	26,073	8,530	64,482
1971-72	34,422	374	34,796	16,314	10,875	27,189	8,266	70,251
1972-73	46,946	525	47,471	12,201	10,327	22,528	7,389	77,388
1973-74	45,669	613	46,282	6,672	8,096	14,768	5,477	66,527
1974-75	47,592	721	48,313	7,984	9,508	17,492	4,872	70,677
1975-76	57,923	1,242	59,165	8,996	9,851	18,847	4,516	82,528
1976-77	55,790	1,613	57,403	8,494	8,189	16,683	4,946	79,032
1977-78	59,779	1,556	61,335	7,035	9,849	16,884	4,785	83,004
1978-79	46,269	1,152	47,421	6,833	7,883	14,716	4,834	66,971
1979-80	36,561	835	37,396	5,656	9,017	14,673	4,862	56,931

1980-81	36,814	924	37,738	7,418	9,977	17,395	4,866	59,999
1981-82	40,560	1,267	41,827	8,493	10,649	19,142	4,265	65,234
1982-83	43,516	1,379	44,895	10,364	11,840	22,204	4,197	71,296
1983-84	31,376	961	32,337	8,178	11,746	19,924	4,319	56,580
1984-85	30,821	880	31,701	8,297	10,701	18,998	4,752	55,451
1985-86	30,843	914	31,757	9,382	10,298	19,680	4,665	56,102
1986-87	37,780	1,379	39,159	9,957	10,423	20,380	5,491	65,030
1987-88	39,479	1,791	41,270	11,645	10,213	21,858	5,974	69,103
1988-89	36,178	2,083	38,261	8,069	9,522	17,590	5,810	61,661
1989-90	45,467	2,093	47,560	10,254	9,576	19,830	5,320	72,710
1990-91	42,310	776	43,086	8,456	9,117	17,573	4,795	65,453
1991-92	45,266	665	45,931	8,355	8,070	16,425	5,168	67,524
1992-93	44,925	692	45,617	8,949	7,456	16,405	5,749	67,770
1993-94	47,458	515	47,973	9,992	7,047	17,039	6,019	71,031
1994-95	49,907	977	50,884	11,230	8,412	19,642	5,982	76,509
1995-96	45,377	875	46,252	7,414	7,407	14,821	5,634	66,707
1996-97	51,504	905	52,409	7,820	6,765	14,585	4,832	71,826
1997-98	53,064	1,149	54,213	9,841	8,072	17,913	4,916	77,041
1998-99	53,271	1,241	54,512	8,724	9,222	17,946	5,242	77,700
1999-00	57,557	1,236	58,793	11,796	8,833	20,629	4,403	83,825
2000-01	48,771	996	49,767	7,232	8,014	15,246	3,583	68,596

n.a. not available

(a) Includes pork for manufacture into bacon and ham.

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PRODUCTION OF WOOL AND LAMBING, Tasmania(a)

Year	Production of wool			Lambing	
	Number of sheep and lambs shorn	Average yield per sheep and lamb shorn (including crutchings)	Production of wool (including dead wool and wool on skins)(b)	Ewes mated	Lambs marked
	kg	'000 kg	'000	'000	'000
1860	n.a.	n.a.	2,058	n.a.	n.a.
1870	n.a.	n.a.	1,881	n.a.	n.a.
1880	n.a.	n.a.	4,094	n.a.	n.a.
1890	n.a.	n.a.	4,075	n.a.	n.a.
1900	n.a.	n.a.	3,064	n.a.	n.a.
1910	n.a.	n.a.	6,050	n.a.	n.a.
1920-21	1,551	2.94	5,218	416	299
1930-31	1,961	3.11	6,713	695	547
1940-41	2,517	2.78	7,746	988	764
1950-51	2,245	2.99	7,824	774	637

1951-52	2,379	3.42	9,305	839	726
1952-53	2,502	3.19	8,984	894	768
1953-54	2,553	3.16	9,124	916	788
1954-55	2,715	3.53	10,794	968	884
1955-56	2,733	3.45	10,624	979	877
1956-57	3,082	3.78	13,009	1,150	1,056
1957-58	3,388	3.50	13,234	1,266	1,199
1958-59	3,673	3.57	14,803	1,381	1,269
1959-60	3,834	3.44	15,241	1,461	1,354
1960-61	3,678	3.44	14,456	1,378	1,267
1961-62	3,830	3.56	15,635	1,440	1,368
1962-63	3,783	3.64	15,677	1,419	1,310
1963-64	3,868	3.47	15,425	1,458	1,353
1964-65	3,978	4.06	17,994	1,478	1,374
1965-66	4,318	3.88	18,986	1,651	1,594
1966-67	4,517	3.88	19,574	1,688	1,574
1967-68	4,572	3.34	17,376	1,779	1,522
1968-69	4,632	4.09	21,299	1,736	1,561
1969-70	4,792	4.05	21,861	1,831	1,715
1970-71	4,806	3.99	21,671	1,889	1,705
1971-72	4,607	4.03	21,063	1,805	1,617
1972-73	4,251	3.76	18,154	1,604	1,369
1973-74	4,101	3.90	17,549	1,535	1,361
1974-75	4,153	4.12	18,888	1,644	1,466
1975-76	4,352	4.13	19,951	1,677	1,515
1976-77	4,229	3.82	18,109	1,640	1,378
1977-78	4,242	4.00	18,294	1,672	1,529
1978-79	4,319	4.04	19,079	1,712	1,582
1979-80	4,550	4.00	20,003	1,861	1,706
1980-81	4,627	3.91	20,049	1,892	1,674
1981-82	4,841	3.69	21,783	2,010	1,843
1982-83	4,901	3.65	21,680	2,035	1,853
1983-84	4,845	3.74	21,887	2,014	1,794
1984-85	5,000	3.74	21,935	2,100	1,908
1985-86	5,270	3.88	24,994	r 2,127	r 1,960
1986-87(c)	5,234	3.91	26,341	r 2,016	r 1,849
1987-88	5,260	3.67	23,519	r 1,982	r 1,709
1988-89	5,139	3.65	22,315	r 1,871	r 1,569
1989-90	5,540	3.86	27,065	r 2,016	r 1,826
1990-91	5,401	3.78	r 23,727	r 1,882	r 1,601
1991-92	4,695	3.74	r 19,932	r 1,660	1,240

1992-93	4,511	3.90	r 19,267	1,634	1,362
1993-94	4,534	3.88	r 20,747	1,636	1,402
1994-95	n.a.	n.a.	r 19,839	1,535	1,234
1995-96	n.a.	n.a.	r 17,734	1,463	1,258
1996-97	3,812	4.38	r 20,626	1,481	1,316
1997-98	4,039	3.98	r 19,205	1,557	1,305
1998-99	3,821	3.85	r 18,213	1,469	1,251
1999-2000	3,662	4.21	r 19,595	1,404	1,298

n.a. not available

r figures or series revised since previous issue

(a) Up to 1925-26, numbers recorded were at varying dates in the years shown; from 1926 to 1940 at 31 December; from 1941-42 at 31 March; from 1999-2000 onwards at 30 June.

(b) Wool data are based on information from Brokers and Dealers.

(c) The scope of the census for 1986-87 differs from previous years.

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WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO FARMERS, Per Unit of Selected Farm Products, Tasmania (\$ per tonne)

	Cereal for grain		Orchard fruit		Small fruit		Vegetables			
Year	Wheat	Barley	Apples	Pears	Currants	Raspberries	Potatoes	Peas	Onions	Wool, greasy
1929-30	18	15	17	23	40	40	13	n.a.	n.a.	220
1939-40	12	17	23	25	70	70	18	n.a.	n.a.	260
1949-50	50	32	64	73	130	130	30	n.a.	n.a.	1,320
1959-60	51	59	99	100	220	200	39	28	n.a.	1,150
1969-70	53	52	110	136	310	330	46	99	n.a.	880
1970-71	48	51	103	134	330	350	42	119	n.a.	740
1971-72	54	47	103	117	330	350	37	115	n.a.	1,900
1972-73	52	52	121	174	350	350	57	106	n.a.	2,290
1973-74	104	77	121	117	390	410	87	116	n.a.	1,920
1974-75	104	92	149	181	470	530	59	131	81	1,370
1975-76	97	99	173	171	500	500	77	147	127	1,570
1976-77	82	111	165	195	550	580	83	156	157	2,100

1977-78	86	121	202	261	700	740	83	158	181	2,090
1978-79	109	122	195	248	720	870	102	158	166	2,340
1979-80	128	124	223	284	780	950	104	159	178	2,700
1980-81	139	150	220	352	800	1,080	110	177	233	2,770
1981-82	136	162	281	331	666	1,173	116	223	272	2,820
1982-83	139	182	369	446	549	915	119	243	317	2,717
1983-84	159	171	401	553	654	1,887	141	245	431	2,958
1984-85	162	169	439	536	574	3,254	135	263	369	3,343
1985-86	159	145	596	572	700	2,721	143	208	342	3,420
1986-87	145	150	579	663	721	4,137	151	215	303	4,128
1987-88	165	157	666	652	737	5,241	167	251	374	6,904
1988-89	188	181	575	687	898	4,467	198	331	328	6,931
1989-90	177	206	548	685	901	2,537	202	328	385	5,906
1990-91	147	189	515	770	1,150	2,623	216	371	270	4,917
1991-92	170	160	734	870	1,150	3,631	207	321	283	3,949
1992-93	158	158	730	732	1,150	2,805	199	309	299	3,256
1993-94	160	149	605	797	1,180	3,745	207	302	272	3,578
1994-95	239	225	751	815	1,200	4,965	204	319	229	5,383
1995-96	247	236	891	934	1,210	5,049	221	323	224	3,867
1996-97	180	239	973	809	1,140	6,421	225	388	274	3,982
1997-98	212	271	800	971	1,150	6,172	226	368	514	4,837
1998-99	187	192	841	938	1,200	8,903	217	380	430	3,753
1999-2000	180	213	785	1,415	1,300	9,298	193	392	317	3,988

n.a. not available

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Tasmania (Cat. no. 7503.6).

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VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, Tasmania (\$ million)

Year	Crops (a)		Livestock slaughtering and other disposals		Livestock products		Total agriculture	
	Gross	Local	Gross	Local	Gross	Local	Gross	Local
1970-71	40.1	29.2	28.1	25.9	41.9	40.2	110.2	95.3
1971-72	33.7	24.0	31.5	29.0	47.0	45.1	112.2	98.1
1972-73	40.0	28.3	43.6	40.4	64.8	61.7	148.4	130.3
1973-74	46.6	37.0	58.0	54.0	60.0	57.3	164.7	148.2
1974-75	49.4	39.7	31.7	29.1	56.5	53.1	137.6	121.9
1975-76	43.0	35.2	34.1	31.0	60.7	57.0	137.7	123.3
1976-77	55.7	48.7	46.1	42.2	72.1	68.2	173.9	159.1
1977-78	54.0	47.8	54.8	47.9	76.1	72.2	184.8	167.9
1978-79	76.9	68.8	91.7	80.2	86.7	82.7	255.4	231.6
1979-80	70.4	61.7	100.3	87.4	93.7	89.0	264.4	238.0
1980-81	80.3	71.1	94.1	82.4	100.2	95.1	274.6	248.6
1981-82	92.3	81.4	90.2	78.8	117.7	112.7	300.2	272.9
1982-83	108.2	95.2	100.7	87.9	131.5	126.3	340.4	309.4
1983-84	134.4	121.7	95.6	83.2	126.9	121.0	356.8	326.0

1984-85	132.3	116.6	115.3	106.6	135.1	130.2	382.8	353.4
1985-86	148.1	129.9	95.1	88.6	147.3	140.5	390.5	359.0
1986-87	145.6	129.5	111.5	104.5	180.4	170.5	437.5	404.5
1987-88	189.4	169.2	120.0	112.6	239.1	230.0	548.4	511.9
1988-89	233.4	213.0	122.1	114.0	247.6	235.5	603.1	562.8
1989-90	221.9	200.1	140.8	135.1	261.0	248.1	623.7	579.9
1990-91	204.1	192.8	125.2	116.7	214.9	202.9	549.3	512.4
1991-92	227.4	204.0	117.8	109.2	180.4	170.2	525.7	483.3
1992-93	245.4	220.0	127.4	117.3	187.3	177.6	560.1	514.9
1993-94	251.6	223.0	148.5	137.0	209.3	198.7	609.4	558.8
1994-95	255.4	226.7	139.5	126.7	224.0	213.4	618.9	566.9
1995-96	301.4	271.9	105.3	93.7	218.8	213.3	625.5	579.0
1996-97	297.9	278.3	117.2	106.2	225.8	219.5	640.9	604.0
1997-98	317.5	298.3	117.9	107.1	239.5	233.7	675.0	636.4
1998-99	345.0	323.8	123.3	109.7	231.5	226.3	699.9	659.8
1999-2000	320.4	300.1	153.6	137.6	217.2	212.0	691.2	649.7
2000-01p	340.8	n.y.a.	161.4	n.y.a.	243.5	n.y.a.	745.7	n.y.a.

n.y.a. not yet available

p preliminary - figures or series subject to revision

(a) Excludes crops and pasture harvested for green feed or silage.

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EDUCATION, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY, Tasmania

Year	Government schools			Non-government schools		
	Number of schools	Teaching staff	Students(a)	Number of schools	Teaching staff	Students(b)
1900	309	(c)612	24,157	224	n.a.	9,749
1910	367	677	30,805	124	420	6,278
1920	470	1,102	39,360	84	317	5,872
1930	508	1,358	40,032	66	326	5,862
1940	431	1,398	37,369	63	329	6,139
1950	332	1,687	46,394	58	375	8,330
1960	287	2,540	65,049	60	544	12,716
1970	283	(d)3,756	79,385	68	810	14,623
1980(e)(f)(g)	256	4,908	72,283	59	831	14,620
1981	258	4,948	70,486	61	854	14,917
1982	259	4,901	69,142	70	904	15,326
1983	257	5,025	68,387	70	976	15,940
1984	257	5,145	67,787	71	1,030	16,464

1985	256	5,011	66,863	70	1,069	17,050
1986	255	4,985	66,050	69	1,115	17,459
1987	261	4,732	65,401	66	1,130	17,602
1988	257	4,811	65,404	65	1,153	17,795
1989	254	4,732	64,977	66	1,180	18,394
1990	250	4,546	65,349	66	1,208	19,030
1991	247	4,171	65,662	65	1,258	19,952
1992	243	4,227	65,713	66	1,305	20,576
1993	237	4,260	64,727	65	1,340	21,034
1994	233	4,207	64,061	68	1,372	21,298
1995	230	4,154	63,284	70	1,373	21,375
1996	229	4,207	62,776	70	1,389	21,406
1997	222	4,337	62,921	67	1,402	21,236
1998	220	4,279	62,978	66	1,402	21,138
1999	216	4,352	62,954	65	1,396	20,859
2000	215	4,360	62,803	67	1,424	20,734
2001	214	4,295	61,976	67	1,437	20,821

n.a. not available

(a) Aggregate enrolment for whole year prior to 1960. From 1960 as at 1 August and excluding adult correspondence students.

(b) Aggregate enrolment for whole year to 1919. From 1920 to 1961 enrolment as at 31 December and thereafter at 1 August.

(c) Includes teachers, pupil-teachers and paid monitors; excludes training college staff, junior monitors, subsidised teachers, etc.

(d) Includes part-time teachers but excludes teachers at special schools from 1962.

(e) Full-time plus full-time equivalent of part-time teachers.

(f) From 1974 figures exclude kindergartens.

(g) From 1977 Government schools figures are shown using National Schools Collection definitions.

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VALUE OF BUILDING, Tasmania (\$'000)

Building construction										
Commenced				Completed				Under construction at 30 June		
All building approvals	New dwellings	Other building	Total all building	New dwellings	Other building	Total all building	New dwellings	Other building	Total all building	
Year	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1946-47	6,726	3,728	1,708	5,436	2,308	526	2,834	3,614	1,904	5,518
1947-48	8,358	5,256	1,958	7,214	3,492	1,066	4,558	5,532	2,760	8,292
1948-49	11,742	7,960	2,782	10,742	6,042	1,578	7,620	7,670	4,074	11,744
1949-50	16,740	11,702	5,056	16,758	8,426	2,258	10,684	11,368	6,612	17,980
1950-51	21,694	15,000	5,672	20,672	13,508	3,298	16,806	14,250	10,106	24,356
1951-52	20,042	15,360	6,766	22,126	16,414	4,608	21,022	14,504	13,036	27,540
1952-53	15,984	10,664	2,558	13,222	15,252	6,078	21,330	10,608	10,380	20,988

1953-54	21,646	13,552	4,896	18,448	13,520	5,864	19,384	11,532	12,032	23,564
1954-55	25,612	15,244	6,428	21,672	13,092	8,206	21,298	13,992	10,806	24,798
1955-56	25,074	13,842	5,936	19,778	15,138	10,458	25,596	13,230	6,498	19,728
1956-57	30,964	15,138	13,138	28,276	16,434	8,784	25,218	12,420	11,750	24,170
1957-58	27,232	14,980	10,486	25,466	15,844	9,836	25,680	11,866	12,026	23,892
1958-59	27,592	16,662	12,156	28,818	15,986	10,914	26,900	12,742	13,364	26,106
1959-60	39,159	15,834	20,652	36,486	16,570	15,036	31,606	12,026	19,156	31,182
1960-61	30,539	15,936	12,344	28,280	17,206	16,822	34,028	10,912	15,016	25,928
1961-62	37,804	17,026	18,360	35,386	16,630	16,824	33,454	11,136	16,640	27,776
1962-63	37,416	16,668	17,944	34,612	16,892	17,240	34,128	10,912	17,500	28,412
1963-64	34,521	18,944	15,720	34,664	18,070	15,906	33,976	11,764	17,330	29,094
1964-65	44,872	20,922	21,118	42,040	20,060	17,684	37,744	12,628	20,738	33,366
1965-66	48,870	19,200	24,589	43,789	19,010	20,670	39,680	12,761	24,651	37,412
1966-67	56,012	25,869	36,208	62,070	23,230	24,986	48,218	15,394	35,875	51,269
1967-68	74,412	29,791	33,359	63,153	30,078	31,805	61,881	15,095	37,411	52,504
1968-69	54,721	28,011	28,191	56,202	28,142	28,807	56,947	14,634	37,262	51,896
1969-70	62,272	32,326	29,805	62,131	32,170	34,282	66,452	14,675	36,347	51,022
1970-71	71,046	32,233	37,956	70,189	29,275	30,409	59,684	17,906	45,559	63,465
1971-72	73,827	32,219	32,100	64,319	31,699	38,018	69,717	19,262	42,374	61,636
1972-73	94,293	43,328	47,279	90,607	36,190	41,915	78,105	27,418	49,104	76,522
1973-74(a)	105,417	57,579	49,546	107,125	48,259	40,687	88,946	38,416	58,947	97,363
1974-75	112,736	59,641	53,539	113,180	58,182	41,311	99,493	42,436	73,883	116,319
1975-76	160,390	94,481	62,360	156,840	77,130	67,979	145,109	65,067	75,427	140,494
1976-77	200,562	100,636	77,938	178,574	102,888	71,674	174,563	67,915	85,758	153,674
1977-78	187,729	95,941	96,314	192,255	105,701	87,319	193,019	61,583	99,732	161,316
1978-79	183,416	105,265	106,141	211,406	99,460	74,968	174,427	73,161	133,694	206,854
1979-80	195,912	95,771	82,821	178,591	106,452	111,180	217,633	62,278	117,250	179,529
1980-81	181,845	109,700	99,727	209,400	111,600	122,800	234,400	56,800	109,900	166,700
1981-82	188,493	88,800	92,800	181,600	93,500	98,000	191,500	48,500	106,100	154,600
1982-83	163,444	80,900	78,500	159,500	79,000	111,100	190,100	49,500	71,300	120,800
1983-84	229,678	122,000	80,000	202,000	107,300	105,500	212,800	63,600	46,400	110,000
1984-85	341,260	171,700	130,200	301,900	150,300	85,000	235,300	85,600	96,600	182,200
1985-86	360,500	182,600	196,900	379,600	166,000	118,200	284,200	103,000	178,400	281,400
1986-87	381,750	170,600	198,800	369,400	166,300	174,100	340,400	111,700	205,600	317,300
1987-88	388,699	180,500	193,700	374,200	174,200	225,300	399,500	118,500	181,300	299,800
1988-89(b)	461,657	222,500	257,400	479,900	182,100	217,600	399,700	164,300	232,300	396,600
(c)										
1989-90	398,028	224,400	176,700	401,100	229,600	232,000	461,600	164,000	198,400	362,400
1990-91(d)	406,678	232,000	180,100	412,000	219,400	249,200	468,600	180,800	132,700	313,500
1991-92	398,873	253,700	144,900	398,600	246,600	182,700	429,300	186,300	101,500	287,800
1992-93	411,419	281,700	139,600	421,300	289,100	172,000	461,000	183,200	77,400	260,600

1993-94	487,407	309,500	199,700	509,300	284,400	170,100	454,000	212,500	102,200	314,700
1994-95	446,152	253,500	194,900	448,300	282,800	189,400	472,300	188,700	109,700	298,300
1995-96	471,086	218,700	280,900	499,600	235,700	228,300	464,000	177,400	172,000	349,300
1996-97	351,720	165,400	202,200	367,600	202,100	219,700	421,800	144,000	156,900	300,800
1997-98	306,264	149,600	181,800	331,400	182,000	240,400	422,500	116,100	101,000	217,200
1998-99	342,580	134,200	221,900	356,200	149,100	214,900	364,000	103,200	110,700	213,900
1999-2000	404,699	184,000	213,700	397,600	173,200	226,400	399,500	116,700	103,400	220,200
2000-01	323,035	126,200	198,200	324,400	158,300	187,600	345,900	88,200	116,100	204,300
2001-02	440,709	223,300	227,000	450,300	173,000	196,700	369,700	148,400	156,400	304,800
2002-03	523,997	264,300	257,600	521,900	240,600	275,000	515,500	191,300	152,800	344,100

(a) Alterations and additions to dwellings valued at \$10,000 and over are included with the value of dwellings up to 1972-73 but excluded thereafter: from 1973-74 the value of alterations and additions to dwellings valued at \$10,000 and over is included with 'other building'.

(b) All approved new residential building jobs are included up to 1987-88; from 1988-89 only approved new residential building jobs valued at \$5,000 or more are included. For building construction, new residential building jobs have a minimum value of \$10,000.

(c) All approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$10,000 or more are included up to 1987-88; from 1988-89 only approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$30,000 or more are included.

(d) From July 1990 only residential building valued at \$10,000 or more and other building valued at \$50,000 or more are included.

Source: Building Approvals, Tasmania (cat. no. 8731.6) and Building Activity, Tasmania (cat. no. 8752.6).

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MANUFACTURING, Tasmania(a)

Employment at 30 June (d)

Year(b)	Establishments at 30 June(c) no.	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.	Wages and salaries(e) \$m	Turnover(f) \$m	Purchases, transfer in and selected expenses(g) \$m	Value Fixed capital added(h) \$m	expenditure(i) \$m
1968-69	951	25,346	6,743	32,089	95.1	487.1	301.7	197.5	35.1
1969-70	945	25,523	6,891	32,414	102.1	541.6	317.5	226.1	49.4
1971-72	933	24,891	6,253	31,144	119.4	595.6	359.3	245.1	25.9
1972-73	912	25,077	6,427	31,504	130.7	678.8	394.6	283.4	24.9
1973-74	935	25,708	6,651	32,359	161.4	818.0	494.8	340.3	24.8
1974-75	628	23,430	5,278	28,708	194.9	905.7	558.6	402.3	53.1
1975-76	667	23,243	5,135	28,378	211.3	1,029.6	577.4	456.0	43.9
1976-77	617	23,335	4,973	28,308	246.0	1,199.3	694.4	533.3	34.5
1977-78	599	21,907	5,130	27,037	258.3	1,246.0	742.2	498.0	47.2

1978-79	552	21,397	4,932	26,329	266.1	1,401.5	861.7	549.4	77.1
1979-80	543	21,572	4,857	26,429	298.2	1,656.1	1,045.9	653.8	55.9
1980-81	558	21,783	4,665	26,448	346.6	1,867.1	1,175.5	713.4	60.2
1981-82	555	20,626	4,630	25,256	370.2	1,898.0	1,237.5	713.1	84.4
1982-83	528	19,302	4,551	23,853	387.7	1,968.5	1,260.4	695.1	45.0
1983-84	558	19,695	4,556	24,251	414.3	2,220.5	1,388.7	837.7	61.2
1984-85	575	19,934	4,639	24,573	443.0	2,422.9	1,548.9	937.9	52.3
1986-87	633	19,496	4,875	24,371	526.4	3,050.2	1,838.9	1,236.5	na
1987-88	686	19,832	4,996	24,828	562.6	3,242.6	na	na	na
1988-89	676	21,319	5,614	26,933	648.2	3,834.7	na	na	na
1989-90	662	na	na	27,000	701.6	4,150.1	2,457.3	1,738.7	na
1990-91(j)	851	na	na	25,100	726.9	4,173.9	na	na	na
1991-92	857	na	na	23,800	720.2	3,935.4	na	na	na
1992-93	772	na	na	22,600	677.4	3,996.5	na	na	na
1993-94	948	na	na	21,800	645.1	4,116.8	na	na	na
1994-95	1,051	na	na	22,400	675.6	4,405.3	na	na	na
1995-96	1,149	na	na	22,500	696.0	4,814.5	na	na	na
1996-97	1,084	na	na	21,500	742.3	4,731.9	na	na	na
1997-98	na	na	na	20,700	725.9	5,174.3	na	1,739.8	na
1998-99	na	na	na	20,100	732.5	5,263.7	na	1,698.5	na
1999-2000	na	na	na	20,200	745.1	5,490.3	na	1,769.0	na

na not available

(a) Details are not comparable with those contained in the Tasmanian Year Book table: 'Manufacturing, 1910 to 1967-68, Tasmania'.

(b) No census was conducted in 1970-71 and 1985-86. From 1974-75 figures exclude details for single establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed.

(c) From 1992-93 figures are for number of locations.

(d) Includes working proprietors and employees at separately located administrative and ancillary units.

(e) Excludes drawings by working proprietors and partners.

(f) Turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

(g) Includes transfers in of goods from other establishments of the enterprise, charges for commission and sub-contract work, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses and sales commission payments.

(h) Comprises sales of goods, transfers out of goods to establishments of the same enterprise, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise and capital work done for own use, rental or lease.

(i) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

(j) Includes details for single establishment enterprises with less than four employed persons.

MANUFACTURING, Tasmania(a)

	Employment at end of June(b)	Wages & salaries(c)(d)	Sales & service income(d)	Industry value added(d)	Sales & service income per person employed	Industry value added per person employed
Year	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$000	\$000
1998-99	21.3	806.3	4,787.9	1,715.0	225.3	80.7
1999-2000	21.1	779.1	5,494.2	1,754.7	260.9	83.3
2000-01	20.6	776.2	5,043.6	1,756.6	244.4	85.1

(a) These data are for manufacturing management units, and represent a break in series from the manufacturing establishment data previously published. They are not comparable with those contained in the table: 'Manufacturing, 1968-69 to 1999-2000, Tasmania'.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes working proprietors.

(d) Value data are at current prices and therefore do not discount the impact of price changes.

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BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, Tasmania

Year	Number				Rate per 1,000 of population(a)				Deaths under one year of age	
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Births	Deaths	Marriages		Number	Rate per 1,000 live births
1830	460	270	163	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.
1840	404	501	457	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.
1845	1,506	697	658	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.
1850	2,025	1,070	923	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.
1855	2,948	1,692	1,257	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.
1860	3,238	1,749	689	n.a.	36.48	19.71	7.76		n.a.	n.a.
1865	3,069	1,263	591	n.a.	32.96	13.56	6.35		n.a.	n.a.
1870	3,054	1,404	670	n.a.	30.53	14.03	6.70		298	97.6
1875	3,105	2,079	689	n.a.	29.86	19.99	6.83		407	131.1
1880	3,739	1,832	840	n.a.	32.90	16.12	7.39		420	112.3
1885	4,637	2,036	1,054	n.a.	36.29	15.94	8.25		522	112.6
1890	4,813	2,118	954	n.a.	33.60	14.79	6.66		508	105.6
1895	4,790	1,811	846	5	31.16	11.78	5.50		391	81.6

1900	4,864	1,903	1,332	4	28.18	11.02	7.72	389	80.0
1905	5,257	1,844	1,365	2	28.50	10.00	7.40	424	80.7
1910	5,586	2,120	1,493	6	29.25	11.10	7.82	568	101.7
1915	5,845	2,015	1,600	7	29.79	10.27	8.15	423	72.4
1920	5,740	2,036	1,999	18	27.29	9.68	9.50	376	65.5
1925	5,218	1,996	1,504	37	24.21	9.26	6.98	288	55.2
1930	4,786	1,948	1,450	42	21.66	8.82	6.56	242	50.6
1935	4,456	2,353	1,875	87	19.39	10.24	8.16	231	51.8
1940	4,994	2,387	2,476	83	20.71	9.90	10.27	176	35.2
1945	5,785	2,413	1,868	172	23.27	9.71	7.51	159	27.5
1950	7,242	2,466	2,560	152	25.96	8.85	9.18	172	23.8
1951	7,357	2,567	2,607	194	25.52	8.93	9.04	196	26.6
1952	7,916	2,579	2,553	217	26.53	8.64	8.56	172	21.7
1953	7,736	2,551	2,424	210	25.25	8.33	7.91	177	22.9
1954	7,770	2,696	2,512	238	24.98	8.67	8.08	186	23.9
1955	8,089	2,489	2,600	233	25.63	7.89	8.24	189	23.4
1956	8,104	2,513	2,601	197	25.24	7.83	8.10	170	21.0
1957	8,435	2,670	2,507	180	25.68	8.13	7.63	170	20.2
1958	8,568	2,708	2,475	176	25.55	8.07	7.38	167	19.5
1959	8,625	2,780	2,567	222	25.26	8.14	7.52	202	23.4
1960	8,853	2,670	2,713	210	25.52	7.70	7.82	169	19.1
1961	8,892	2,789	2,677	286	25.40	7.89	7.57	151	16.8
1962	8,894	2,870	2,485	249	25.01	8.07	6.99	184	20.7
1963	8,530	2,818	2,579	261	23.66	7.82	7.15	153	17.9
1964	8,252	3,174	2,869	230	22.64	8.71	7.87	166	20.1
1965	7,535	3,043	2,888	280	20.48	8.27	7.85	125	16.6
1966	7,401	3,159	2,946	319	19.92	8.50	7.93	108	14.6
1967	7,547	3,228	3,213	248	20.10	8.60	8.56	130	17.2
1968	8,317	3,284	3,426	303	21.89	8.64	9.02	143	17.2
1969	8,445	3,309	3,532	331	21.93	8.59	9.17	139	16.5
1970	8,185	3,174	3,535	426	21.09	8.16	9.11	116	14.2
1971	8,321	3,295	3,578	432	21.32	8.44	9.17	114	13.7
1972	7,824	3,227	3,426	446	19.94	8.22	8.73	127	16.2
1973	7,326	3,347	3,395	444	18.51	8.46	8.58	137	18.7
1974	7,398	3,484	3,567	536	18.52	8.72	8.93	123	16.6
1975	6,982	3,339	3,242	591	17.26	8.26	8.02	128	18.3
1976	6,702	3,389	3,477	1,761	16.44	8.32	8.53	77	11.5
1977	6,735	3,269	3,166	1,134	16.40	7.96	7.71	99	14.7
1978	6,788	3,271	3,148	1,132	16.41	8.00	7.61	97	14.3
1979	6,757	3,167	3,245	1,167	16.17	7.58	7.79	95	14.1
1980	6,735	3,392	3,433	1,285	15.90	7.80	8.20	79	11.7

1981	7,230	3,320	3,515	1,139	16.93	7.77	8.23	86	12.0
1982	7,103	3,444	3,576	1,391	16.53	8.01	8.32	55	7.9
1983	7,062	3,319	3,644	1,359	16.32	7.67	8.42	74	10.5
1984	7,132	3,596	3,704	1,185	16.30	8.22	8.46	81	11.4
1985	7,249	3,693	3,520	1,169	16.38	8.35	7.95	87	12.1
1986	6,950	3,454	3,302	1,245	15.57	7.74	7.40	74	10.7
1987	6,790	3,637	3,141	1,115	15.12	8.10	7.00	68	10.0
1988	6,779	3,547	3,035	1,220	15.02	7.86	6.73	59	8.7
1989	6,813	3,690	3,111	1,269	14.96	8.10	6.83	72	10.6
1990	7,043	3,713	3,026	1,170	15.25	8.04	6.55	59	8.4
1991	6,870	3,686	3,069	1,383	14.72	7.90	6.58	62	9.0
1992	6,987	3,739	3,081	1,365	14.87	7.96	6.56	46	6.6
1993	6,816	3,632	3,055	1,465	14.45	7.70	6.47	40	5.9
1994	6,883	3,909	2,887	1,544	14.55	8.27	6.10	51	7.5
1995	6,560	3,794	2,840	1,279	13.85	7.91	6.00	38	5.8
1996	6,337	3,826	2,654	1,582	13.36	8.06	5.59	28	4.4
1997	5,974	3,837	2,672	1,321	12.62	8.10	5.64	43	7.2
1998	6,087	3,698	2,599	1,322	12.90	7.84	5.51	31	5.1
1999	6,162	3,739	2,499	1,391	13.09	7.94	5.31	48	7.8
2000	5,604	3,730	2,589	1,329	11.92	7.93	5.50	28	5.0

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VALUE OF BUILDING, Tasmania (\$'000)

Building construction										
Commenced				Completed				Under construction at 30 June		
All building approvals	New dwellings	Other building	Total all building	New dwellings	Other building	Total all building	New dwellings	Other building	Total all building	
Year	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1946-47	6,726	3,728	1,708	5,436	2,308	526	2,834	3,614	1,904	5,518
1947-48	8,358	5,256	1,958	7,214	3,492	1,066	4,558	5,532	2,760	8,292
1948-49	11,742	7,960	2,782	10,742	6,042	1,578	7,620	7,670	4,074	11,744
1949-50	16,740	11,702	5,056	16,758	8,426	2,258	10,684	11,368	6,612	17,980
1950-51	21,694	15,000	5,672	20,672	13,508	3,298	16,806	14,250	10,106	24,356
1951-52	20,042	15,360	6,766	22,126	16,414	4,608	21,022	14,504	13,036	27,540
1952-53	15,984	10,664	2,558	13,222	15,252	6,078	21,330	10,608	10,380	20,988

1953-54	21,646	13,552	4,896	18,448	13,520	5,864	19,384	11,532	12,032	23,564
1954-55	25,612	15,244	6,428	21,672	13,092	8,206	21,298	13,992	10,806	24,798
1955-56	25,074	13,842	5,936	19,778	15,138	10,458	25,596	13,230	6,498	19,728
1956-57	30,964	15,138	13,138	28,276	16,434	8,784	25,218	12,420	11,750	24,170
1957-58	27,232	14,980	10,486	25,466	15,844	9,836	25,680	11,866	12,026	23,892
1958-59	27,592	16,662	12,156	28,818	15,986	10,914	26,900	12,742	13,364	26,106
1959-60	39,159	15,834	20,652	36,486	16,570	15,036	31,606	12,026	19,156	31,182
1960-61	30,539	15,936	12,344	28,280	17,206	16,822	34,028	10,912	15,016	25,928
1961-62	37,804	17,026	18,360	35,386	16,630	16,824	33,454	11,136	16,640	27,776
1962-63	37,416	16,668	17,944	34,612	16,892	17,240	34,128	10,912	17,500	28,412
1963-64	34,521	18,944	15,720	34,664	18,070	15,906	33,976	11,764	17,330	29,094
1964-65	44,872	20,922	21,118	42,040	20,060	17,684	37,744	12,628	20,738	33,366
1965-66	48,870	19,200	24,589	43,789	19,010	20,670	39,680	12,761	24,651	37,412
1966-67	56,012	25,869	36,208	62,070	23,230	24,986	48,218	15,394	35,875	51,269
1967-68	74,412	29,791	33,359	63,153	30,078	31,805	61,881	15,095	37,411	52,504
1968-69	54,721	28,011	28,191	56,202	28,142	28,807	56,947	14,634	37,262	51,896
1969-70	62,272	32,326	29,805	62,131	32,170	34,282	66,452	14,675	36,347	51,022
1970-71	71,046	32,233	37,956	70,189	29,275	30,409	59,684	17,906	45,559	63,465
1971-72	73,827	32,219	32,100	64,319	31,699	38,018	69,717	19,262	42,374	61,636
1972-73	94,293	43,328	47,279	90,607	36,190	41,915	78,105	27,418	49,104	76,522
1973-74(a)	105,417	57,579	49,546	107,125	48,259	40,687	88,946	38,416	58,947	97,363
1974-75	112,736	59,641	53,539	113,180	58,182	41,311	99,493	42,436	73,883	116,319
1975-76	160,390	94,481	62,360	156,840	77,130	67,979	145,109	65,067	75,427	140,494
1976-77	200,562	100,636	77,938	178,574	102,888	71,674	174,563	67,915	85,758	153,674
1977-78	187,729	95,941	96,314	192,255	105,701	87,319	193,019	61,583	99,732	161,316
1978-79	183,416	105,265	106,141	211,406	99,460	74,968	174,427	73,161	133,694	206,854
1979-80	195,912	95,771	82,821	178,591	106,452	111,180	217,633	62,278	117,250	179,529
1980-81	181,845	109,700	99,727	209,400	111,600	122,800	234,400	56,800	109,900	166,700
1981-82	188,493	88,800	92,800	181,600	93,500	98,000	191,500	48,500	106,100	154,600
1982-83	163,444	80,900	78,500	159,500	79,000	111,100	190,100	49,500	71,300	120,800
1983-84	229,678	122,000	80,000	202,000	107,300	105,500	212,800	63,600	46,400	110,000
1984-85	341,260	171,700	130,200	301,900	150,300	85,000	235,300	85,600	96,600	182,200
1985-86	360,500	182,600	196,900	379,600	166,000	118,200	284,200	103,000	178,400	281,400
1986-87	381,750	170,600	198,800	369,400	166,300	174,100	340,400	111,700	205,600	317,300
1987-88	388,699	180,500	193,700	374,200	174,200	225,300	399,500	118,500	181,300	299,800
1988-89(b)	461,657	222,500	257,400	479,900	182,100	217,600	399,700	164,300	232,300	396,600
(c)										
1989-90	398,028	224,400	176,700	401,100	229,600	232,000	461,600	164,000	198,400	362,400
1990-91(d)	406,678	232,000	180,100	412,000	219,400	249,200	468,600	180,800	132,700	313,500
1991-92	398,873	253,700	144,900	398,600	246,600	182,700	429,300	186,300	101,500	287,800
1992-93	411,419	281,700	139,600	421,300	289,100	172,000	461,000	183,200	77,400	260,600

1993-94	487,407	309,500	199,700	509,300	284,400	170,100	454,000	212,500	102,200	314,700
1994-95	446,152	253,500	194,900	448,300	282,800	189,400	472,300	188,700	109,700	298,300
1995-96	471,086	218,700	280,900	499,600	235,700	228,300	464,000	177,400	172,000	349,300
1996-97	351,720	165,400	202,200	367,600	202,100	219,700	421,800	144,000	156,900	300,800
1997-98	306,264	149,600	181,800	331,400	182,000	240,400	422,500	116,100	101,000	217,200
1998-99	342,580	134,200	221,900	356,200	149,100	214,900	364,000	103,200	110,700	213,900
1999-2000	404,699	184,000	213,700	397,600	173,200	226,400	399,500	116,700	103,400	220,200
2000-01	323,035	126,200	198,200	324,400	158,300	187,600	345,900	88,200	116,100	204,300
2001-02	440,709	223,300	227,000	450,300	173,000	196,700	369,700	148,400	156,400	304,800
2002-03	523,997	264,300	257,600	521,900	240,600	275,000	515,500	191,300	152,800	344,100

(a) Alterations and additions to dwellings valued at \$10,000 and over are included with the value of dwellings up to 1972-73 but excluded thereafter: from 1973-74 the value of alterations and additions to dwellings valued at \$10,000 and over is included with 'other building'.

(b) All approved new residential building jobs are included up to 1987-88; from 1988-89 only approved new residential building jobs valued at \$5,000 or more are included. For building construction, new residential building jobs have a minimum value of \$10,000.

(c) All approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$10,000 or more are included up to 1987-88; from 1988-89 only approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$30,000 or more are included.

(d) From July 1990 only residential building valued at \$10,000 or more and other building valued at \$50,000 or more are included.

Source: Building Approvals, Tasmania (cat. no. 8731.6) and Building Activity, Tasmania (cat. no. 8752.6).

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POPULATION, Tasmania

Estimated population(a)

Totals at 31 December

Year	Total at 30 June ended	Mean: year 30 June ended	Mean: year 31 Dec	Persons no.	Males no.	Females no.	Annual rate of increase of population(c)	
	no.	no.	no.				ratio	per cent
1820	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,500	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.00
1830	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24,279	18,108	6,171	293.4	11.35
1840	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	45,999	32,040	13,959	229.5	2.75
1850	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	68,870	44,229	24,641	179.5	1.37
1860	n.a.	n.a.	88,752	89,821	49,653	40,168	123.6	5.12
1870(d)	n.a.	n.a.	100,038	100,886	53,517	47,369	113.0	1.44
1880	n.a.	n.a.	113,648	114,790	60,568	54,222	111.7	2.02
1890	n.a.	n.a.	143,224	144,787	76,453	68,334	111.9	2.38
1900	n.a.	n.a.	172,631	172,900	89,763	83,137	108.0	2.21

1910	189,807	190,792	191,005	193,803	98,866	94,937	104.1	0.79
1920	209,425	208,599	210,350	212,752	107,259	105,493	101.7	1.37
1925	213,991	215,997	215,552	219,364	110,172	109,192	100.9	0.70
1930	219,983	219,269	220,933	225,297	113,505	111,792	101.5	0.48
1935	228,988	229,339	229,867	233,423	118,124	115,299	102.5	0.63
1940	240,191	240,023	241,134	244,002	123,650	120,352	102.7	0.31
1945	248,633	246,971	248,596	250,280	125,854	124,426	101.1	1.37
1950	275,902	274,493	278,785	290,333	147,103	143,230	102.7	3.20
1960	343,910	344,111	346,913	355,969	180,511	175,458	102.9	1.31
1961(d)	350,340	350,077	353,623	353,258	178,864	174,394	102.6	0.76
1962	355,668	353,175	355,682	358,087	181,085	177,002	102.3	1.37
1963	360,727	358,180	360,590	362,799	183,330	179,469	102.2	1.32
1964	364,311	362,758	364,554	366,508	185,051	181,457	102.0	1.02
1965	367,905	366,366	367,970	369,608	186,483	183,125	101.8	0.85
1966(d)	371,436	369,600	371,483	373,309	188,180	185,129	101.6	1.00
1967	375,244	373,321	375,397	377,841	190,369	187,472	101.5	1.21
1968	379,649	377,582	379,916	383,055	192,871	190,184	101.4	1.38
1969	384,893	382,710	385,079	386,998	194,788	192,210	101.3	1.03
1970	387,720	386,665	388,180	390,253	196,363	193,890	101.3	0.84
1971(d)	398,100	(e)n.a.	(e)n.a.	399,500	200,600	198,900	100.4	(e)n.a.
1972	400,300	399,400	400,500	401,900	201,600	200,300	100.6	0.60
1973	403,100	401,800	403,200	404,600	202,800	201,800	100.5	0.67
1974	406,200	404,600	406,300	408,800	204,600	204,200	100.2	1.04
1975	410,100	408,300	410,000	411,500	205,900	205,600	100.1	0.66
1976(d)	412,300	411,300	412,400	413,700	206,900	206,800	100.0	0.53
1977	415,000	413,700	415,100	416,500	208,300	208,300	100.0	0.68
1978	417,600	416,500	417,800	419,100	209,600	209,600	100.0	0.62
1979	420,800	419,200	420,700	422,200	210,700	211,600	99.6	0.74
1980	423,600	422,200	423,600	425,200	211,600	213,600	99.1	0.71
1981(d)	427,200	425,300	427,100	428,300	212,900	215,300	98.9	0.73
1982	429,800	428,600	429,800	431,000	214,200	216,800	98.8	0.63
1983	432,800	431,000	432,800	435,100	216,100	219,000	98.7	0.95
1984	437,800	435,100	437,600	440,100	218,400	221,700	98.5	1.15
1985	442,800	440,100	442,500	444,600	220,700	223,900	98.6	1.02
1986(d)	446,500	444,600	446,400	448,200	222,500	225,700	98.6	0.70
1987	449,200	448,000	449,000	449,800	223,100	226,700	98.4	0.62
1988	451,100	450,000	451,200	452,800	224,500	228,300	98.3	0.43
1989	455,300	452,900	455,400	458,400	227,400	231,000	98.4	0.91
1990	462,200	458,500	461,800	464,500	230,400	234,200	98.4	1.52
1991(d)	466,800	464,600	466,700	468,500	232,100	236,400	98.2	1.00

1992	469,800	468,500	469,800	471,000	233,200	237,800	98.1	0.65
1993	471,700	470,900	471,800	472,500	233,800	238,800	97.9	0.39
1994	472,900	472,400	473,000	473,400	234,000	239,400	97.7	0.27
1995	473,700	473,500	473,800	474,100	234,200	239,900	97.6	0.16
1996(d)	474,400	474,100	474,300	474,200	234,100	240,100	97.5	0.16
1997	473,500	474,200	473,500	472,600	233,200	239,400	97.4	-0.20
1998	471,700	472,600	471,900	471,600	232,400	239,100	97.2	-0.38
1999	470,800	471,400	471,000	470,800	231,800	239,000	97.0	-0.19
2000	470,300	470,700	470,300	470,100	231,200	238,800	96.8	-0.11
2001	470,300	470,200	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-0.01

n.a. not available

(a) Prior to 1966 excludes full-blood Aboriginals.

(b) Number of males per 100 females.

(c) The rate of increase during the previous 12 months to 30 June or, in the years prior to 1936, the average (compound) rate of increase during the previous five years.

(d) Census year.

(e) Not available due to change in series.

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SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES, Tasmania(a)

	Passenger vehicles	Other vehicles	Total vehicles
Year	no.	no.	no.
1994-95	10,073	3,718	13,791
1995-96	9,576	3,217	12,793
1996-97	10,349	3,554	13,903
1997-98	11,206	4,286	15,492
1998-99	9,951	4,541	14,492
1999-2000	9,236	4,708	13,944
2000-01	9,944	4,693	14,637
2001-02	9,467	5,295	14,762
2002-03	9,017	6,384	15,401

(a) Excludes motor cycles.

Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles (cat. no. 9314.0.55.001).

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SUMMARY OF POPULATION AT SELECTED CENSUS DATES,Tasmania(a)(b)

Particulars	Units	At 30 June						At 6 August		
		1933	1947	1954	1961	1971	1981	1986	1991	1996
Persons	no.	227,599	257,078	308,752	350,340	390,413	418,957	436,353	452,542	459,659
Males	no.	115,097	129,244	157,129	177,628	196,442	208,641	216,480	223,474	226,338
Females	no.	112,502	127,834	151,623	172,712	193,971	210,316	219,873	229,069	233,321
Masculinity(c)	no.	102	101	104	103	101	99	98	98	97
Age distribution (years)										
0-15	no.	73,030	77,483	102,171	123,331	129,307	116,942	114,843	114,190	111,637
	%	32.1	30.1	33.1	35.2	33.1	28.0	26.3	25.2	24.3
16-64	no.	138,515	159,925	183,230	200,001	230,069	261,151	275,058	286,726	291,305
	%	60.9	62.2	59.3	57.1	58.9	62.3	63.0	63.3	63.4
65 and over	no.	16,054	19,670	23,351	27,008	31,037	42,540	46,452	51,771	56,717
	%	7.0	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.9	9.9	10.6	11.5	12.3
Religion										
Church of England	no.	105,228	123,158	147,407	159,101	169,089	151,207	154,748	166,492	156,192

Methodist	no.	26,470	33,358	38,236	42,236	42,173	19,906	-	-	-
Catholic (d)	no.	33,189	39,844	53,042	63,993	77,250	78,143	80,479	89,496	89,156
Presbyterian	no.	13,194	12,644	15,607	16,757	17,281	11,575	12,084	13,300	13,977
Baptist	no.	4,666	5,374	6,293	7,227	8,039	7,965	8,092	9,944	9,727
Congregational	no.	3,963	4,007	4,425	4,193	4,134	1,790	1,241	189	-
Churches of Christ	no.	1,892	2,039	2,267	2,507	2,500	2,110	2,046	1,621	1,681
Salvation Army	no.	1,142	1,612	1,815	2,316	3,176	3,202	3,437	3,096	2,866
Uniting Church (e)	no.	-	-	-	-	-	17,668	36,724	38,612	34,901
Other Christian	no.	5,509	6,179	10,395	13,204	20,753	23,848	25,951	22,989	23,968
Total Christian	no.	195,253	228,215	279,487	311,534	344,395	317,414	324,792	345,719	332,468
Non-Christian	no.	87	173	256	268	561	1 263	1,967	2,669	3,473
Indefinite	no.	373	797	796	1,766	993	11,162	2,292	1,845	1,467
No religion	no.	159	506	516	775	20,221	36,222	47,852	55,372	76,859
Not stated	no.	31,727	27,387	27,697	35,997	24,243	52,896	59,363	47,232	44,327
Marital status										
Never married										
Under 15 years of age	no.	68,590	73,371	97,452	117,299	121,323	109,604	106,538	107,448	104,469
15 years and over	no.	61,009	53,912	54,890	58,039	65,213	80,067	87,728	93,421	101,750
Total	no.	129,599	127,283	152,342	175,338	186,536	189,671	194,266	200,869	206,219
Married	no.	86,014	114,625	139,801	157,110	181,855	197,069	204,632	209,745	191,750
Widowed	no.	10,954	12,933	14,030	15,563	18,621	21,362	22,241	23,185	24,953
Divorced	no.	416	1,319	2,002	2,329	3401	10,855	15,214	19,038	24,512
Not stated	no.	616	918	577	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
Birthplace										
Australia	no.	215,213	247,379	282,491	317,478	350,150	371,624	386,885	396,313	394,774
New Zealand	no.	1,201	1,030	1,112	1,128	1,550	2,421	2,763	3,468	3,563
United Kingdom and Ireland	no.	9,588	7,123	14,113	16,741	22,513	23,289	23,226	24,251	23,103
Netherlands	no.	11	13	2,340	3,556	3,183	3,008	2,973	2,959	2,687
Germany	no.	238	171	1,794	2,223	2,009	1,936	1,982	2,039	2,015
Italy	no.	92	64	974	1,536	1,485	1,343	1,259	1,334	1,233
Other European	no.	334	325	4,535	5,789	6,184	5,530	5,491	5,450	5,194
Other birthplace	no.	922	973	1,393	1,889	3,339	9,806	11,774	17,023	27,090

- nil or rounded to zero

(a) Full-blood Aboriginals excluded from census data prior to 1966.

(b) As recorded. Not adjusted for under-enumeration.

- (c) Number of males per 100 females.
- (d) Includes Catholic and Roman Catholic.
- (e) The Uniting Church was formed in 1978 from members of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches.
- (f) Marital status was allocated where this information was not stated.

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AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES AND FOODSTUFFS, Hobart(a)(b) (cents)

	Bread(c)	Tea(d)	Sugar	Potatoes	Butter (factory)	Eggs 1 doz	Bacon rashers	Silverside (corned) (e)	Lamb (leg)(e)	Lamb chops Pork (loin)(e) (leg)
Year	680 g	250 g	2 kg	1 kg	500 g	55 g	250 g	1 kg	1 kg	1 kg 1 kg
1901	2.3	6.8	9.3	1.4	12.5	10.6	9.3	9.3	9.0	10.4 11.7
1906	2.4	6.8	9.3	2.2	11.6	12.9	7.9	9.3	9.7	10.6 11.2
1911	2.6	6.8	9.7	4.7	12.1	12.1	11.9	9.3	8.6	10.6 11.2
1916	3.2	7.9	12.8	2.1	17.5	14.4	15.5	16.8	18.1	19.4 21.4
1921	5.4	9.6	22.0	1.9	23.7	18.8	19.4	18.1	17.6	20.1 28.7
1926	4.6	12.0	16.3	3.7	21.2	16.2	16.4	15.7	17.6	20.7 24.0
1931	3.4	12.8	16.8	1.9	17.1	12.0	13.0	13.0	10.8	14.8 17.9
1936	3.7	12.6	17.9	2.4	15.0	14.9	11.1	14.6	15.4	16.8 18.1
1941	4.6	16.8	17.9	2.4	18.4	15.9	16.0	16.5	15.9	17.2 23.1
1946	4.6	12.5	17.9	2.2	19.3	20.5	19.3	20.1	21.2	21.2 26.0
1951	7.8	21.3	21.2	7.6	27.9	40.8	21.8	38.1	42.1	40.1 67.2
1956	12.4	40.3	36.6	20.5	51.0	54.1	34.6	55.6	55.6	43.9106.3

1957	12.8	39.1	38.4	11.1	50.5	54.8	35.4	52.9	54.0	42.1104.1
1958	13.2	38.6	38.4	9.0	49.7	54.6	34.2	54.5	52.7	39.0102.5
1959	13.6	38.4	38.4	12.0	50.0	55.0	34.4	59.3	49.2	33.7103.8
1960	14.1	37.8	41.0	10.9	51.6	55.0	37.7	73.2	54.9	41.9118.8
1961	14.5	38.3	42.3	20.2	52.4	57.1	39.5	85.8	56.2	45.9119.5
1962	14.9	37.1	42.3	12.7	52.6	56.1	38.5	74.5	51.8	39.7113.1
1963	15.2	36.5	42.3	9.3	53.2	57.6	39.5	76.9	54.7	41.0123.5
1964	15.3	36.3	42.1	14.8	53.9	56.1	42.8	79.6	58.6	47.6130.1
1965	15.7	36.3	41.8	20.5	54.7	60.2	49.6	87.3	65.7	55.8136.5
1966	17.0	36.5	41.8	11.3	56.7	63.0	52.7	94.6	69.2	57.5140.2
1967	18.0	36.6	46.0	15.5	57.3	65.7	54.9	100.5	71.4	62.2145.1
1968	19.1	36.4	49.0	15.2	57.3	62.2	56.3	138.9	108.5	111.8149.5
1969	20.1	35.2	49.2	13.4	59.7	68.3	54.6	135.8	106.3	108.0147.5
1970	21.3	33.9	49.0	14.1	60.6	67.7	55.6	138.9	197.6	109.3147.5
1971	23.5	35.3	48.0	14.5	62.0	64.4	55.2	144.4	107.4	107.6148.8
1972	24.9	36.7	48.4	16.3	63.9	67.4	56.9	149.9	113.3	114.0151.9
1973	27.0	35.6	47.9	20.5	63.9	75.2	57.6	175.0	148.8	149.3171.3
1974	31.2	37.2	48.0	30.4	67.5	58.8	75.6	201.3	170.9	174.8220.0
1975	39.2	49.7	52.4	19.6	77.0	93.7	91.9	180.8	171.5	173.1256.6
1976	45.1	53.0	56.7	33.7	85.2	109.2	111.6	201.1	197.1	198.2302.7
1977	48.8	92.3	63.5	26.6	91.5	123.4	123.0	218.7	238.9	240.0326.1
1978	52.0	88.5	68.8	35.8	91.3	128.5	126.5	247.5	269.8	277.8344.5
1979	57.0	79.5	85.3	39.5	94.8	138.5	149.5	379.5	332.8	349.3415.3
1980	63.8	77.3	95.3	45.0	104.8	147.5	170.5	441.8	357.5	371.0464.0
1981	72.0	79.5	102.0	51.5	119.0	161.3	182.5	447.5	357.5	378.8490.3
1982	79.5	86.5	115.8	45.3	150.8	169.3	204.8	441.8	359.5	373.8540.0
1983	84.3	103.3	128.5	59.8	168.0	178.0	218.0	499.5	375.5	413.8536.3
1984	92.0	140.3	134.0	52.8	171.0	184.8	225.8	528.5	401.3	440.0550.8
1985	92.8	157.0	139.8	50.3	175.8	194.3	239.8	538.0	391.5	399.8575.0
1986	98.0	149.0	150.3	61.0	185.8	201.0	242.8	552.8	401.0	437.0593.0
1987	105.5	152.0	163.8	70.0	184.3	195.3	261.0	577.0	435.0	498.0601.5
1988	113.5	153.3	173.0	67.3	182.5	211.3	270.0	619.5	453.8	557.8628.5
1989	120.0	151.5	206.0	82.5	197.8	228.8	291.5	633.3	469.8	581.5666.5
1990	131.3	172.0	237.8	48.5	197.5	238.8	321.0	653.0	488.5	621.3689.8
1991	137.3	179.0	214.3	47.8	204.5	238.3	317.8	658.8	492.8	632.0700.5
1992	142.3	172.5	200.5	61.5	202.8	237.0	315.3	681.3	492.0	656.3688.5
1993	149.0	184.0	216.8	64.9	203.8	250.3	310.0	658.8	517.0	661.8674.8
1994	155.3	196.3	235.8	76.0	205.8	258.0	313.0	690.3	524.8	675.0668.3
1995	155.8	194.8	238.5	77.0	211.8	261.3	310.3	686.0	553.5	692.3630.0
1996	160.3	210.0	237.3	82.5	212.0	280.0	331.3	629.0	605.3	757.0669.5
1997	179.5	222.3	238.8	79.8	209.5	287.0	335.5	607.8	578.3	702.3663.8

1998	195.5	263.5	262.8	79.3	211.0	286.8	374.0	582.0	553.0	722.8643.3
1999	217.8	370.3	264.3	86.0	215.3	288.3	356.5	588.5	552.8	739.8653.3
2000	240.0	400.8	265.8	106.8	219.5	301.5	364.0	640.3	577.5	763.8731.3
2001	259.5	416.5	287.3	109.5	231.5	306.0	380.8	710.8	639.5	959.0736.0
2002	276.5	434.8	278.8	115.3	248.0	329.0	385.3	751.3	721.0	1,143.0786.8

(a) In almost all cases the table units are not necessarily those for which the original price data were obtained. In such cases, prices have been calculated for the table unit.

(b) Prices are the averages of the recorded prices for the four quarters of the relevant calendar year.

(c) Prior to 1978, bread delivered, 900 g. From 1978, bread has been milk loaf, sliced, 680g.

(d) From June quarter 1999, teabags 180g pkt.

(e) Prior to 1968 prices shown were for 'Corned beef (brisket), Mutton (leg), Mutton chops (loin)', respectively.

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, Hobart(a)(b)

[All groups](#)

Year	Food	Clothing & footwear	Housing	Household furnishings, supplies and services(c)	Transportation	Tobacco & alcohol	Health(d)	Communi-cation	Recre-ation	Edu-cation	Miscella-neous	Index no.	Increase % (e)
1972-73	20.0	21.5	20.9	22.6	19.6	17.9	19.8	34.4	na	na	na	20.6	5.6
1973-74	23.5	24.4	23.3	24.3	20.7	20.3	22.2	34.4	na	na	na	23.2	12.6
1974-75	26.4	29.4	28.7	25.5	24.5	22.5	27.4	40.0	na	na	na	27.1	16.8
1975-76	29.5	34.4	34.3	33.6	29.2	27.4	21.8	54.8	na	na	na	30.9	14.0
1976-77	33.5	39.8	38.8	36.8	32.7	29.5	39.4	59.6	na	na	na	35.4	14.6
1977-	37.3	44.0	41.9	40.5	35.8	30.8	47.7	60.3	na	na	na	38.9	9.9

78													
1978-79	41.8	47.5	44.0	43.1	38.0	35.6	46.0	62.1	na	na	na	41.9	7.7
1979-80	47.7	50.9	46.5	47.0	43.2	38.3	50.4	63.2	na	na	na	46.2	10.3
1980-81	52.1	54.7	50.0	52.3	47.7	41.2	55.6	64.3	na	na	na	50.4	9.1
1981-82	56.6	58.2	53.7	57.5	53.8	45.0	66.9	68.9	na	na	na	55.5	10.1
1982-83	61.8	61.7	58.1	63.7	60.4	51.1	79.4	75.6	na	54.5	na	61.5	10.8
1983-84	66.8	65.4	61.9	69.4	65.2	56.8	73.0	81.8	na	59.8	na	65.5	6.5
1984-85	70.8	69.8	67.5	72.9	68.6	62.3	61.5	85.4	na	65.4	na	68.6	4.7
1985-86	75.9	75.6	74.4	77.7	75.2	68.8	65.5	89.6	na	71.8	na	74.6	8.7
1986-87	82.7	83.1	78.8	84.1	84.3	77.7	76.9	93.0	na	78.3	na	81.9	9.8
1987-88	88.4	88.7	81.9	89.9	90.7	86.8	85.7	100.2	na	84.4	na	88.0	7.4
1988-89	94.5	94.8	88.2	95.1	94.8	93.4	91.4	101.6	na	91.2	na	93.5	6.3
1989-90	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	7.0
1990-91	103.2	104.6	102.8	105.9	105.4	106.5	113.4	102.3	103.8	112.6	105.2	104.9	4.9
1991-92	106.1	105.7	98.9	109.1	106.9	111.5	127.6	106.3	105.4	127.3	110.7	107.1	2.1
1992-93	108.2	106.9	94.9	110.3	110.3	115.8	133.6	105.4	106.2	139.7	114.5	108.5	1.3
1993-94	111.7	106.6	94.0	111.9	112.2	133.7	143.9	104.4	107.4	149.3	120.2	111.7	2.9
1994-95	114.7	105.8	99.9	114.3	115.3	139.9	148.3	106.1	110.5	158.9	124.6	115.2	3.1
1995-96	117.7	106.0	106.8	117.6	119.6	148.5	159.8	106.0	111.7	167.6	129.3	119.6	3.8
1996-97	120.6	105.6	103.1	119.7	121.5	153.3	171.5	105.0	113.2	176.7	135.6	121.4	1.5
1997-98	121.7	105.4	96.0	119.6	121.6	156.9	175.6	105.1	115.4	186.2	140.2	121.3	-0.1

1998-99	125.5	105.0	95.7	120.0	119.5	160.1	177.2	102.4	118.0	194.4	143.2	122.5	1.0
1999-2000	127.7	104.6	98.1	120.0	125.7	164.6	174.5	98.4	118.8	202.5	152.2	124.8	1.9
2000-01	133.3	112.2	106.4	125.3	132.4	183.9	179.6	105.5	122.5	210.8	163.9	132.0	5.8
2001-02	138.9	111.9	108.6	127.3	132.3	190.9	185.1	105.8	123.9	218.5	166.5	134.7	2.0
2002-03	144.4	107.5	114.4	128.0	136.1	198.5	199.0	109.3	125.6	228.0	175.3	139.1	3.3

na not available

(a) Base of each index is year 1989-90=100.0.

(b) Each index number is an average of the four quarters for the relevant financial year.

(c) Prior to September 1989, this category excluded Household services.

(d) From September 1989 to September 2000, this category was Health and Personal care. Since September 2000, Personal care has been included in Miscellaneous.

(e) Over previous year.

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VALUE OF TRADE, By Sea and Air and Vessels Entered and Cleared, Tasmanian Ports

Year									Vessels entered Tasmanian ports	'000 net tonnes(i)
	Imports				Exports					
	Interstate				Interstate(b)					
	Overseas				Overseas(b)				Overseas and interstate(c)	
	By sea & air	By sea(a)	By air	Total(a)	By sea & air	By sea(a)	By air	Total(a)		
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	no.	
1830	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	510	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	292	101	27
1840	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,734	492	85
1850	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,318	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,288	674	104
1860	1,686	450	n.a.	2,136	1,544	380	n.a.	1,924	806	116
1870	698	888	n.a.	1,586	562	736	n.a.	1,298	613	106
1880	738	2,000	n.a.	2,738	1,568	1,456	n.a.	3,024	654	205
1890	1,594	2,202	n.a.	3,796	792	2,182	n.a.	2,974	746	476

1900	1,402	2,746	n.a.	4,148	3,078	2,144	n.a.	5,222	741	619
1910	1,662	(d)	n.a.	n.a.	1,040	(d)	n.a.	n.a.	979	1,211
1919-20	1,626	(d)	n.a.	n.a.	4,022	(d)	n.a.	n.a.	841	632
1929-30	3,668	16,028	n.a.	19,696	4,978	13,198	n.a.	18,176	1,076	1,390
1939-40	3,188	21,780	n.a.	24,968	4,852	20,954	n.a.	25,806	1,243	1,512
1949-50	18,704	51,218 (e)	10,670	80,592	29,936	42,672 (e)	3,996	76,604	862	1,183
1959-60	27,606	130,014	19,210	176,830	47,730	137,530	20,818	206,078	1,308	2,287
1960-61	37,208	141,086	19,356	197,650	42,588	143,036	21,944	207,568	1,354	2,546
1961-62	26,788	141,776	18,000	186,564	57,196	140,794	23,298	221,288	1,533	3,042
1962-63	35,746	150,620	18,158	204,524	66,792	146,454	21,602	234,848	1,614	3,474
1963-64	35,032	167,964	19,840	222,836	73,318	173,590	23,424	275,332	1,508	3,346
1964-65	35,717	170,963	20,819	227,449	87,315	193,371	25,770	306,456	1,472	3,412
1965-66	43,585	192,732	21,123	257,441	92,007	212,785	25,575	330,367	(f)1,645	(f)3,887
1966-67	51,376	209,456	20,311	281,143	88,834	224,975	25,680	339,490	1,684	4,085
1967-68	45,024	220,065	20,590	285,679	76,888	233,694	26,941	337,524	1,676	4,102
1968-69	37,509	241,398	21,051	299,958	102,061	265,476	25,825	393,362	1,795	4,645
1969-70	46,998	257,441	20,551	324,989	143,470	286,083	26,287	455,840	1,759	5,574
1970-71	45,719	269,022	19,777	334,519	143,198	277,669	27,103	447,970	1,639	5,338
1971-72	39,749	281,576	20,622	341,947	178,950	302,608	29,374	510,932	1,754	5,937
1972-73	45,045	289,862	21,238	356,145	218,712	320,910	30,626	570,247	1,788	7,239
1973-74	69,277	357,805	24,760	451,843	259,745	404,382	34,566	698,692	1,631	7,225

1974-75	100,616	402,081	26,850	529,547	226,154	379,933	31,699	637,786	1,611	6,820
1975-76	76,262	503,497	27,882	607,641	250,580	441,391	36,280	728,251	1,536	6,733
1976-77	94,622	564,231	30,909	689,762	338,657	485,850	35,160	859,667	1,592	7,258
1977-78	115,778	594,793	39,388	749,960	381,942	594,441	38,206	1,014,589	1,528	6,992
1978-79	140,652	621,548	74,578	836,829	513,286	627,186	39,727	1,180,199	n.a.	n.a.
1979-80	179,780	935,584	53,481	1,168,845	646,827	772,531	32,141	1,451,499	n.a.	n.a.
1980-81	172,456	973,685	60,922	1,207,063	658,013	837,042	45,171	1,540,226	n.a.	n.a.
1981-82	166,032	1,031,330	61,187	1,258,548	647,617	879,421	47,525	1,574,562	n.a.	n.a.
1982-83	179,819	1,084,743	74,552	1,339,113	773,133	904,983	50,833	1,728,949	n.a.	n.a.
1983-84	202,786	1,189,170	69,735	1,461,691	774,308	1,075,077	57,768	1,907,153	n.a.	n.a.
1984-85	389,613	1,414,304	91,352	1,895,269	841,312	1,184,681	67,084	2,093,077	(h)1,739	(i)13,734
1985-86	299,398	(g)n.a.	(g)n.a.	(g)n.a.	900,011	1,182,102	74,755	2,156,868	2,087	15,403
1986-87	289,374	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,094,664	1,322,047	84,175	2,500,886	1,980	18,810
1987-88	282,415	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,221,955	1,312,699	93,523	2,628,177	1,858	18,317
1988-89	348,551	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,438,727	n.a.	149,225	n.a.	1,939	18,706
1989-90	352,126	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,422,558	n.a.	112,212	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1990-91	298,761	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,341,242	n.a.	95,641	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1991-92	286,615	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,439,177	n.a.	98,304	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1992-93	334,247	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,522,218	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1993-94	447,561	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,574,933	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1994-	341,841	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,611,732	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

95										
1995-	351,387	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,619,711	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
96										
1996-	395,615	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,708,322	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
97										
1997-	385,405	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,136,171	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
98										
1998-	406,793	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,019,182	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
99										
1999-	439,702	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,214,523	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2000										
2000-	524,077	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,435,416	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
01										

n.a. not available

(a) Data for 1979-80 onwards are not directly comparable with data for previous years because of revisions to estimating procedures to take account of inadequate documentation available for interstate imports by sea.

(b) Data for 1978-79 onwards are not directly comparable with data for previous years. From 1 July 1978 overseas export figures relate to all goods leaving Tasmania for overseas countries. Prior to that date export figures relate to only goods leaving Tasmania for overseas countries for which documents had been lodged with customs in Tasmania.

(c) In this section each vessel is recorded as an entry at the first Tasmanian port of call only; intrastate movements are excluded.

(d) Collection discontinued until 1922-23.

(e) Not collected before 1949-50.

(f) From 1966-67 not comparable with previous years; details are now confined to vessels of over 200 registered net tons engaged solely in trade.

(g) Figures no longer available, due to discontinuation of the Interstate Imports Collection.

(h) Overseas only.

(i) Deadweight tonnes used from 1984-85.

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The ABS has discontinued the collection of new motor vehicle registrations data from the motor vehicle registration authorities in the states and territories. Hence the historical table below presents data only up to 2000-01.

The ABS now publishes statistics on sales of new motor vehicles. These sales statistics are based on data produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries. Please follow this link to view a historical table containing [sales of new motor vehicle statistics](#) from 1994-95 onwards.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, Tasmania(a)

Motor vehicles on the register at end of period(b)

New motor vehicles registered during period

Motor cars and
station wagons

Persons

Year	per vehicle				Motor cars				
	Number registered	Commercial vehicles	Motor cycles	Total	station wagons	Commercial vehicles	Motor cycles	Total	
'000	no.	'000	'000	'000	no.	no.	no.	no.	
1924-25	5.8	36.9	(c)0.8	2.7	9.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1925-26	7.1	30.4	1.0	3.0	11.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1926-27	8.4	25.1	1.2	3.5	13.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1927-28	9.7	22.0	1.6	3.9	15.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1928-29	11.4	19.0	1.9	4.4	17.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1929-30	12.5	17.6	(d)2.2	4.8	19.5	1,627	(d)552	939	3,118
1930-31	12.0	18.3	2.2	4.3	18.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1931-32	11.3	20.0	2.2	3.7	17.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1932-33	11.6	19.6	2.5	3.7	17.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1933-34	12.0	19.0	2.7	3.8	18.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1934-35	12.9	17.8	3.0	3.9	19.8	982	422	171	1,575
1935-36	14.0	16.4	3.6	3.9	21.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1936-37	15.1	15.4	4.0	3.6	22.7	1,572	620	281	2,473
1937-38	16.6	14.1	4.5	3.6	24.8	1,802	707	287	2,796
1938-39	17.7	13.4	5.0	3.7	26.4	2,010	700	350	3,060
1939-40	17.6	13.6	5.2	3.4	26.2	1,400	540	176	2,116
1940-41	17.3	13.9	5.5	3.2	26.1	553	359	90	1,002
1941-42	14.2	17.0	5.4	2.2	21.9	127	156	13	296
1942-43	15.8	15.4	5.6	2.5	23.9	69	91	3	163
1943-44	16.7	14.7	6.3	2.6	25.6	29	523	..	552
1944-45	17.1	14.5	7.0	2.8	26.8	26	331	1	358
1945-46	17.4	14.5	7.8	3.2	28.4	43	351	73	467
1946-47	18.5	13.9	9.0	3.6	31.2	741	667	472	1,880
1947-48	19.9	13.1	10.2	4.1	34.2	1,541	1,084	621	3,246
1948-49	22.5	11.9	11.7	4.7	38.9	2,611	1,202	812	4,625
1949-50	25.3	10.9	12.9	4.9	43.2	3,311	1,565	886	5,762
1950-51	28.8	9.9	15.1	5.3	49.2	4,187	2,319	960	7,466
1951-52	32.5	9.1	16.8	5.7	55.1	4,267	2,073	938	7,278
1952-53	35.4	8.6	19.4	5.7	60.5	3,368	1,724	474	5,566
1953-54	40.0	7.7	19.7	5.6	65.4	4,718	1,896	450	7,064
1954-55	44.9	7.0	21.5	5.3	71.7	5,738	2,285	417	8,440
1955-56	48.0	6.6	21.9	4.8	74.7	5,457	2,179	332	7,968
1956-57	51.7	6.3	22.6	4.4	78.6	5,309	1,988	340	7,637
1957-58	55.9	6.0	23.9	4.0	83.8	5,337	1,944	225	7,506
1958-59	59.1	5.7	25.0	3.6	87.7	5,362	2,113	176	7,651

1959-60	63.7	5.4	26.4	3.1	93.2	6,527	2,115	96	8,738
1960-61	68.1	5.1	26.7	2.6	97.4	6,723	2,058	61	8,842
1961-62	72.8	4.9	27.4	2.4	102.6	6,931	1,778	59	8,768
1962-63	77.9	4.6	27.5	1.9	107.3	9,003	1,986	52	11,041
1963-64	84.4	4.3	28.0	1.7	114.1	10,268	2,343	53	12,664
1964-65	91.3	4.0	28.9	1.5	121.7	10,522	2,389	69	12,980
1965-66	96.8	3.8	29.7	1.5	128.0	10,133	2,878	207	13,218
1966-67	101.7	3.7	30.2	1.6	133.5	10,390	2,611	380	13,381
1967-68	107.7	3.5	31.1	2.2	141.0	11,738	2,412	751	14,901
1968-69	113.7	3.4	32.2	2.8	148.7	10,845	2,529	781	14,155
1969-70	118.6	3.3	32.6	3.1	154.3	11,399	2,456	799	14,654
1970-71	124.9	3.1	32.9	3.5	161.3	11,792	2,550	794	15,136
1971-72	130.2	3.0	33.8	3.8	167.8	11,961	2,492	978	15,431
1972-73	135.4	2.9	34.6	4.5	174.5	12,970	2,813	1,343	17,126
1973-74	141.2	2.8	35.3	6.1	182.6	13,674	2,846	2,600	19,120
1974-75	150.3	2.7	36.6	7.4	194.3	16,097	3,980	2,749	22,826
1975-76	156.9	2.6	39.1	6.8	202.8	14,410	3,971	1,831	20,212
1976-77	162.7	2.5	40.5	6.2	209.4	14,520	4,260	1,428	20,208
1977-78	171.9	2.4	41.2	5.0	218.1	13,884	4,170	972	19,026
1978-79	178.8	2.4	42.9	4.8	226.6	13,928	3,401	892	18,221
1979-80	177.2	2.4	47.5	4.7	229.5	13,333	3,454	1,089	17,876
1980-81	183.5	2.3	49.0	4.9	237.4	13,563	3,444	1,278	18,285
1981-82	186.5	2.3	50.5	5.1	242.1	12,210	3,302	1,110	16,622
1982-83	191.0	2.3	52.5	5.8	249.3	11,279	3,209	990	15,478
1983-84	195.0	2.2	54.8	6.1	255.9	13,214	3,791	1,027	18,032
1984-85	201.7	2.2	58.3	6.4	266.4	13,840	4,731	991	19,562
1985-86	206.2	2.2	60.5	6.5	273.2	12,811	3,969	752	17,532
1986-87	207.0	2.2	61.6	6.3	274.9	9,206	2,667	526	12,399
1987-88	209.4	2.2	62.7	6.0	278.1	8,597	2,106	279	10,982
1988-89	213.5	2.1	64.7	6.2	284.4	10,009	2,906	369	13,284
1989-90	220.4	2.1	67.6	6.4	294.3	10,718	3,225	473	14,416
1990-91	221.9	2.1	70.1	6.2	298.2	9,968	2,749	446	13,163
1991-92	227.9	2.1	70.5	6.3	304.7	9,986	2,471	356	12,613
1992-93	231.8	2.0	72.4	6.6	310.8	10,039	2,569	385	12,993
1993-94	235.1	2.0	74.0	7.0	316.1	10,032	2,609	420	13,061
1994-95	237.1	2.0	75.5	7.2	319.9	11,012	3,003	404	14,419
1995-96	241.0	2.0	77.1	7.4	325.5	10,701	2,560	412	13,673
1996-97	240.5	2.0	76.9	7.6	325.0	11,772	2,741	481	14,994
1997-98	237.5	2.0	76.9	8.2	322.7	13,232	2,740	542	16,514
1998-99	242.9	1.9	78.1	8.6	329.6	12,359	2,786	568	15,713
1999-2000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11,373	3,183	563	15,119

2000-01	243.4	1.9	79.2	8.4	331.1	12,603	2,768	720	16,091
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n.a. not available

. . not applicable

(a) Includes State Government and Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles but excludes those belonging to the Defence Services.

(b) The 2001 data are at 31 March. Previous data are at 31 October.

(c) Trucks only.

(d) From 1929-30 includes trucks, utilities, panel vans and omnibuses.

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The Aboriginal population of Tasmania became separated from the mainland some 12,000 years ago when the sea level rose, flooding the Bassian Plains. Archaeological excavations of the earliest known occupation site in Tasmania, at Warreen Cave in the Maxwell River valley of the south-west, have provided evidence of Aboriginal presence at least 35,000 years ago. This discovery means that the Tasmanian Aborigines were the most southerly peoples in the world during the Pleistocene era.

The complexity of changes in the social, cultural and territorial structures of the Tasmanian Aborigines over time is largely unknown. It is evident from the ethnographic and archaeological record, however, that at about 4,000 years ago the Aborigines dropped scale fish from their diet and increased their consumption of land mammals, such as kangaroos and wallabies. At about this time they also stopped using bone tools, and refined their making of stone tool implements.

Canoes were crafted during the last 2,000 years and used to exploit the seal colonies of the west and south-east coasts. The archaeological evidence indicates that the Aboriginal population of Tasmania had been expanding, at least territorially, from 4,000-3,000 years ago until the British invaded their lands in 1803. The use of fire to open up forested areas may have played a major role in this expansion.

At the time of British colonisation the Aborigines were formed into nine tribes, each of which had between six to fifteen 'bands'. The population is thought to have been in the range of 4,000 to 10,000. As a predominantly nomadic people, their movements followed the seasonal changes in food supply, such as shellfish, seabirds, wallaby and a variety of vegetable foods.

The first European visitors to Tasmania came in search of new trading and commercial opportunities. They made important observations on the Tasmanian landscape, its unique flora and fauna, as well as the native inhabitants. Initially, they found little reason to induce them to stay.

1642

November 24

Abel Jansz Tasman of the Dutch East India Company, in command of the *Heemskerck* and *Zeehaen*, becomes the first European to sight the Tasmanian mainland. He names it 'Van Diemen's Land' in honour of Antony van Diemen, Governor General of the East India Co.

1772

March 3

French explorer, Capt. Marion du Fresne of the *Mascarin* and *Marquis de Castries*, sights Van Diemen's Land. The following day a party goes ashore, one Aborigine is shot and killed, others wounded.

1773

March 9

Capt. Tobias Furneaux in the *Adventure* sights Van Diemen's Land. Furneaux had become separated from Capt. James Cook's *Resolution* during a British expedition of the Southern Ocean.

1777

January 24

Capt. James Cook anchors the *Resolution* in Adventure Bay on his third southern expedition.

1788

January 26

The first official European settlement in Australia begins at Sydney Cove, New South Wales (NSW).

August 20

Capt. William Bligh of the *Bounty* anchors in Adventure Bay en route from Britain to Tahiti.

1789

July 3

Englishman Capt. John Henry Cox is off South West Cape in the *Mercury*. He later notices seals in Oyster Bay.

1792

February 8

Capt. William Bligh of the *Providence* and *Assistant* sights Van Diemen's Land, and the following day anchors in Adventure Bay. He names Table Mountain (now Mt Wellington).

April 21

Bruni D'Entrecasteaux (*Recherche*) with Capt. Huon de Kermadec (*Esperance*) sights Van Diemen's Land during their search for La Perouse's expedition. A survey is made of D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

1793

January 21

D'Entrecasteaux (accompanied by naturalist Jacques-Julien Houton de Labillardiere) returns to Van Diemen's Land, and charts the River Derwent (which he calls Riviere du Nord).

April

John Hayes, of the British East India Co., in command of the *Duke of Clarence* and *Duchess*, enters and names the River Derwent, unaware of D'Entrecasteaux's previous visits.

1797

February 9

The merchant vessel, *Sydney Cove*, wrecked in the Furneaux Group, Bass Strait.

1798

Sealing operations by Charles Bishop (*Nautilus*) commence at Kent Bay, Cape Barren Island.

October 7

George Bass and Matthew Flinders begin a circumnavigation of Van Diemen's Land in the sloop *Norfolk*, proving that it is an island.

1802

January 13

Frenchman Nicholas Baudin of the *Geographe* and *Naturaliste* anchors off Bruny Island, before exploring the south-east and east coasts of Tasmania.

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Governor King of the British settlement at New South Wales became increasingly nervous about the intentions of French explorers in the region. In March 1803 he commissioned Lt John Bowen to form a settlement at the River Derwent to ward off French interests, to establish another base for convicts and to exploit the island's timber getting, agricultural and sealing resources. Lt David Collins took charge of the settlement at Risdon but found the site unsuitable. He removed the settlement to the Sullivan's Cove site in 1804. Also in 1804, a further settlement (Port Dalrymple) was commenced on the north of the island, under the command of Lt Col William Paterson.

The fledgling settlement at Sullivan's Cove was plagued by food shortages, convict unrest and internal conflicts. The food supply became so desperately low in 1806, that Lt David Collins had six whalers from the *Ferret* flogged for refusing to hand over two casks of biscuits and three casks of flour for the relief of the settlement.

By 1853, however, as Tasmanians were celebrating the end of convict transportation to the colony, the population had reached over 70,000, whaling and wool exports had become the mainstay of the colony, and ship-building was also showing great potential. Over 127,000 acres were under cultivation. Tasmania had been made a separate colony in 1825, and in 1856 was granted responsible self-government.

The expansion of settlement, however, had caused the Aboriginal population to suffer both dispossession and depopulation. Prolonged conflict with settlers and sealers over resources, the abduction of Aboriginal women, and exposure to disease whilst held in captivity severely reduced their numbers. In the 1830s the remnants of the Aboriginal population living in the bush were removed to Wybalenna, Flinders Island where they were housed in 'gaol-like' conditions. Children were routinely removed to the Orphan School, Hobart. In 1847 Wybalenna was abandoned and the 47 Aborigines left there were transferred to Oyster Cove Aboriginal Station, south of Hobart.

1803

September 8 and 11

Lady Nelson and *Albion* arrive at Risdon Cove on the River Derwent, to establish the first European settlement on the island under the command of Lt John Bowen.

1804

May 3

An attack on Aborigines at Risdon Cove occurs. Eye-witness accounts of the massacre vary greatly with estimates of the dead ranging from three or four to fifty.

May 8

Lt David Collins takes charge of the Risdon settlement, and subsequently removes it to Sullivan's Cove site.

June 15

Hobart Town adopted as name for new settlement.

November 5

A party under the charge of Lt Col William Paterson arrives in the *Buffalo*, *Lady Nelson* and 2 schooners at Outer Cove (George Town) under instruction from Governor King to begin a settlement on the north of the island.

November 12

An Aborigine killed, another wounded at Paterson's Camp.

1805

William Collins establishes a whaling station at Droughty Point on the Derwent.

June 24

Lt David Collins informs Governor King of an extreme shortage of food at settlement.

1806

March

Paterson moves northern settlement to present site of Launceston.

1807

February 3

Thomas Laycock and party embarks on first overland expedition from Port Dalrymple (in north) to Hobart (in south).

November 29

First settlers from Norfolk Island arrive.

1808

September 29

The name 'Launceston' is first used to refer to the northern settlement in official correspondence.

1809

March 30

Deposed Governor of NSW, William Bligh, arrives at Hobart Town and temporarily disrupts Lt. David Collins' power of authority over the settlement.

1810

January 8

The first newspaper *The Derwent Star and Van Diemens Land Intelligencer* is printed in colony.

1811

November 22

Governor Lachlan Macquarie (NSW) arrives and begins tour of inspection of island. He names Elizabeth Town (New Norfolk), lays a geometrical plan for Hobart streets and issues instructions for the building of barracks, hospital, gaol, signal station and a new Government House there.

1812

June 30

Northern settlements made subordinate to Hobart.

October 19

Indefatigable, the first direct convict transport from Britain arrives.

1813

April 3

Ports of Van Diemen's Land open to commerce.

1814

First horse races held at New Town.

May 14

First issue of *Van Diemens Land Gazette and General Advertiser*.

June 1

Lt Governor's Court established to deal with personal disputes under the value of 50 pounds.

1815

May

Lt Gov Davey declares Martial law against bushrangers.

December 12

Capt. James Kelly sets out on circumnavigation of island, during which important observations are made on the resources of the west coast.

1816

June 1

Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter begins regular publication.

1817

February 19

Foundation stone of old St David's Church, Hobart laid.

May

A regular weekly mail service established between Hobart and Launceston.

May 3

Hobart Town gaol nearly completed.

1818

A government flour mill installed at Hobart Town Rivulet.

1819

Reverend John Youl (Assistant Chaplain to Port Dalrymple), arrives in colony.

May 22

Northern settlement headquarters moved to George Town.

June 25

Hobart-New Norfolk road completed.

1820

February 21

J. T. Bigge, undertaking a British inquiry into colonial administration, arrives in Van Diemen's Land.

March

Merino sheep introduced from Macarthur stud, NSW.

October 29

First Methodist meeting held in colony.

1821

April 14

Rev. Phillip Conolly, first Roman Catholic clergyman, arrives.

May 30

Governor Macquarie, on his second tour of the island, selects a site for township of Perth, and later Campbell Town, Ross, Oatlands and Brighton.

November 12

A party of officials and convicts depart Port Dalrymple to form a penal settlement at Macquarie Harbour.

1822

January 1

First meeting of an agricultural society held, Hobart.

1823

February 3

The first official ministry of the Presbyterian Church in Australia begins in Hobart under Rev. Archibald McArthur.

August 11

Bank of Van Diemen's Land established.

1824

Northern settlement headquarters returned to Launceston site.

May 10

Opening of Supreme Court in Tasmania.

December

Aborigines Musquito (from NSW) and Black-Jack sentenced to hang for a resistance campaign against pastoralists which began at Grindstone Bay in November 1823.

December 28

Foundation stone of St. John's Church laid, Launceston.

1825

January 1

Richmond Bridge opened.

January 5

The Tasmanian and Port Dalrymple Advertiser becomes first northern newspaper.

February 27

Party of soldiers and convicts leave Hobart to establish a penal settlement on Maria Island.

December 3

Van Diemen's Land proclaimed a separate colony from New South Wales, with its own judicial establishment and Legislative Council.

1826

April

Tasmanian Turf Club first established.

April 12

Legislative Council meets formally for first time.

October 27

Van Diemen's Land Company settlers and stock arrive at Circular Head to begin pastoral and agricultural settlement of the north-west region.

1827

Van Diemen's Land Company begins settlement at Emu Bay (now Burnie).

January

Van Diemen's Land Mechanic's Institute founded, becoming the first of its type in Australia.

January 3

First boat regatta held on River Derwent.

1828

Reduction of English duty on whale oil opens way for expansion of local whaling industry.

January

Van Diemen's Land Company shepherds massacre 30 Aborigines at Cape Grim.

January 25

Derwent Bank opens for business.

November 1

Martial law proclaimed against Aborigines in settled areas.

1829

Women's convict gaol or 'female factory' at Cascades, Hobart opened.

May 14

Aboriginal mission on Bruny Island opened by George Augustus Robinson.

1830

Bridgewater convict chain gang commences work on the causeway across the River Derwent.

January 27

G. A. Robinson sets off on the first of six 'conciliatory' expeditions to inquire into the state of the Aboriginal population.

September 20

Port Arthur penal settlement established.

October 7

The 'Black Line' against Aborigines begins in an attempt to capture them all. The campaign lasts 7 weeks and only succeeds in bringing two Aborigines to the authorities.

1831

Publication of Australia's first novel *Quintus Servinton* by Henry Savery, Hobart.

System of disposing of land by free grants abolished.

Foundation stone of New Town Orphan School laid.

1832

Erection of Cascade Brewery, Hobart commences.

January

Martial law against Aborigines revoked.

September

Maria Island penal settlement closed.

October

Wybalenna chosen as site for an Aboriginal Establishment, Flinders Island.

November 11

Derwent Light ('Iron Pot') first lit.

1833

October

Cornwall Agricultural Society, Launceston formed.

November

Macquarie Harbour penal station closed and convicts transferred to Port Arthur.

December 17

First professional theatrical performance takes place in Hobart.

December 19

Low Head lighthouse first lit.

1834

Convict 'female factory', Launceston completed.

February 8

Point Puer boys convict establishment opened.

June 5

First shipment of coal leaves the convict mines, Tasman Peninsula.

November 4

Foundation stone of Theatre Royal, Hobart, laid.

November 5

Trial by jury in all civil cases adopted.

November 19

Edward Henty and party, of Launceston, occupy land at Portland Bay, marking the beginnings of white settlement in Victoria.

1835

Colonial artist, John Glover, sends 35 paintings of Van Diemen's Land to an exhibition in London.

January 22

First meeting held to establish a Launceston Savings Bank.

April 12

Convict transport *George III* sinks in D'Entrecasteaux Channel claiming lives of 139 male convicts.

May 12

John Batman of Launceston sails to Port Phillip as agent for the Port Phillip Association.

1836

February 5

Charles Darwin visits Van Diemen's Land in the *Beagle*.

July 1

Formal list of counties, hundreds and parishes of Van Diemen's Land gazetted.

1837

British Government begins Molesworth Committee Inquiry into Transportation.

November 27

State aid granted for construction of church buildings (all denominations).

1838

March 31

Bruny Island lighthouse completed.

August 7

Government printery established by Act of Parliament.

September

Midland Agricultural Association forms.

December 1

First annual Hobart Regatta held.

1839

A registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages appointed.

January

First regatta held on Tamar River.

1840

Economic depression begins.

August

Capt. Ross arrives with Antarctic expedition of the *Erebus* and *Terror*.

Rosbank meteorological observatory site established near Government House.

November 18

End of transportation to NSW leads to convict influx to Van Diemen's Land.

1841

Probation system of convict management introduced, leading to the establishment of over 70 government work gang stations throughout the island.

1842

January 1

First official census of Van Diemen's Land.

March

Sir John and Lady Jane Franklin undertake an overland journey to Macquarie Harbour.

March 12

Launceston Examiner first published.

August 21

Hobart Town proclaimed a city.

1843

August 20

Rev. Francis Russell Nixon, first Bishop of Tasmania (Church of England), arrives in Hobart.

1844

May 11

First Catholic Bishop, Rev. Robert William Willson arrives in Hobart.

September 12

Royal Society of Tasmania formed, being the first branch of the Society established outside Britain.

September 29

Norfolk Island annexed to Van Diemen's Land.

1845

Royal Victoria Theatre, Launceston opens.

March 1

Hobart Savings Bank established.

July 4

Hobart Synagogue dedicated.

August 4

Emigrant ship, *Cataraqui*, wrecked off King Island and 406 lives lost.

October 31

Legislative Council left without a quorum as the 'Patriotic Six' resign over what they considered unconstitutional means taken by the Governor to impose added duties on various goods.

1846

Swan Island and Goose Island lighthouses commence operations.

February

Aborigines at Flinders Island send a petition to Queen Victoria, being the first petition to a reigning monarch from an Aboriginal group in Australia.

1847

March 23

'Patriotic Six' reinstated to Legislative Council by new Lt. Governor Sir William Denison.

October 18

Forty-seven Flinders Island Aborigines removed to Oyster Cove station.

1848

Deal Island Lighthouse erected.

1849

January 26

An anti-transportation league formed after public meeting at Launceston.

August 1

Tasmanian Public Library officially opened.

October

Irish political prisoners, including William Smith O'Brien, arrive in Van Diemen's Land.

1850

August 5

A British Act of Parliament allows the introduction of a partly elected Legislative Council in Van Diemen's Land.

1851

Discovery of gold in Victoria prompts large scale emigration from Tasmania.

February 11

First inter-colonial cricket match held, Launceston (Tasmania vs Victoria).

October 21

First ever polling day for Tasmanian members of Parliament.

December 3

First meeting of the newly formed and partly elected Legislative Council.

1852

Hobart City Mission established.

February

Payable gold first discovered at Fingal.

1853

January 2

Elections held for first municipal councils in Hobart and Launceston.

May 26

The last convict transport *St Vincent* docks at Hobart.

August 10

Jubilee Festival held in Hobart to mark the cessation of convict transportation to the colony.

1854

Regular Launceston-Emu Bay-Circular Head steamer begins.

April 25

Select Committee appointed to draft constitution for Bicameral Parliament.

July 5

First issue of the *Mercury* newspaper appears.

1855

Norfolk Island evacuated, convicts having been transferred to Port Arthur.

First regional hospital established at Campbell Town.

October 24

Constitution Act proclaimed establishing Responsible Government in Tasmania.

1856

January 1

Official change of name from Van Diemen's Land to Tasmania takes effect.

June 24

An Order in Council issued by Queen Victoria separates Norfolk Island from Tasmania and makes it 'a distinct and separate settlement', the affairs of which are to be administered by the Governor of New South Wales.

October 17

First elections held to establish new Parliament under Responsible Government.

November 1

W.T.N. Champ becomes Tasmania's first Premier, and first ministry takes office.

December 2

First session of new Bicameral Parliament.

1857

Launceston's water supply scheme from St Patrick's River completed.

Hobart and Launceston Marine Boards established.

August 10

Telegraph line opens between Hobart and Launceston.

December 22

Hobart is incorporated.

1858

Municipal police forces established in Hobart and Launceston.

February 1

Voting by secret ballot adopted.

October 29

Launceston becomes incorporated.

1859

Hobart Town Council appoints a health officer due to concerns about public health.

First attempt made to lay a submarine telegraph cable across Bass Strait.

January 2

Governor Henry Fox Young moves into new Government House, Hobart.

December

Charles Gould undertakes a geological expedition to the Western Ranges.

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During the 1860s-1880s a spirit of optimism pervaded the Tasmanian community as rich mineral deposits were unearthed, a railway system developed and the beginnings of a forest reservation system for the timber industry established.

The island's tourist potential was also becoming apparent. Premier Henry Dobson created a Tasmanian Tourist Association in 1893 to promote the island as a sanatorium and place of natural beauty. A government-produced guide to the island refers to Tasmania as 'The Garden of Australia'.

'The scenery, go where you will, is of surprising beauty... There are lofty snow-capped mountains, noble rivers, cool and inviting fern glades, picturesque waterfalls, or striking coastal scenery to meet the eye almost at every outing.'

Whilst the natural beauty of Tasmania was uncontested, the deplorable state of its cities caused many complaints from visitors and residents alike. Sewage and rubbish were openly discharged into the Hobart Town Rivulet and the Tamar River. Serious outbreaks of typhoid and diphtheria were attributed to such filthiness. Public pressure finally led the Government to introduce a regular system of drainage and sewerage in the early 1900s.

1860

Volunteer Corps of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry established in Hobart and Launceston.

January 23

Glamorgan becomes the first rural municipality proclaimed under the *Rural Municipalities Act 1858*.

April 9

Launceston Mechanics Society opened.

1861

March 6

Foundation stone of Hobart's new waterworks scheme laid.

November 1

Cape Wickham lighthouse first lit.

1862

February

Charles Gould's second geological expedition to the west has disappointing results.

1863

January

Opening of the newly constructed Tasmanian Museum, Hobart.

1864

Foundation stone of Launceston Town Hall laid.

April

First shipment of trout and salmon ova arrives in Hobart.

1866

September 27

Hobart Town Hall opened.

December 20

A Symphony Society formed.

1867

First issue of *The Tasmanian Catholic Standard* appears.

George Peacock begins one of the first jam factories in Australia at Hobart (later owned by Henry Jones and Co.).

1868

The *Education Act* passes, making Tasmania the first place in Australia to introduce a compulsory State education system.

January 6

Tasmania's first Royal Visit begins, during which Prince Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh) lays the foundation stone of the new St David's Church, Hobart and turns the first sod of the Launceston and Western Railway.

1869

May 1

A submarine telegraphic cable successfully establishes contact between Tasmania and Victoria.

March 3

Aboriginal, William Lanney, dies. His body is raided and mutilated for scientific study.

1870

Tasmanian Public Library formally constituted.

August 17

Britain withdraws its remaining garrison from Tasmania.

1871

February 10

Opening of the Launceston-Deloraine (Western) Railway.

December 4

James 'Philosopher' Smith discovers tin at Mt Bischoff.

1872

October 23

Direct telegraphic communication between Tasmania and England established.

1873

Mt Bischoff Tin Mining Co. formed.

1874

Payable tin deposits found in north-east Tasmania.

Waverley Woollen Mills, Launceston established.

1875

Nightingale system of nurse training introduced to Hobart Hospital providing the first professional nurse training in Tasmania.

Launceston Football Club formed.

February

Elwick Race Course opened by the Tasmanian Racing Club, Hobart.

1876

March

Main Line of Railway from Hobart to Launceston opens.

May 8

Aboriginal woman, Truganini, dies.

October

Foundation stone of the Tasmanian Turf Club's Mowbray race course laid, Launceston.

1877

July

Gold discovered at Beaconsfield.

September 17

Port Arthur penal station closed.

1878

Royal Society of Tasmania acquires Truganini's skeleton.
Tin mining commences at Heemskirk.

February 1

Waratah-Emu Bay tramway (later converted to a railway) opens to traffic.

1879

Esk Brewery (later J. Boag and Sons) established, Launceston.

March 1

Currie Harbour lighthouse first lit.

1880

May 20

Derwent Sailing Boat Club (later Royal Yacht Club of Tasmania) formed.

1881

William Shoobridge makes first trial shipment of Tasmanian apples to Britain.

Waste Lands Act allows for reservation of areas for preservation and growth of forests.

January 1

Name of capital changed from Hobart Town to Hobart.

February

An Aboriginal Reserve created on Cape Barren Island.

1882

March

Announcement made that scab has been eradicated from Tasmanian sheep due to measures taken under the *Scab Eradication Act 1870*.

October 9

The *Married Women's Property Act* passes allowing married women to own property in their own right.

December

Silver discovered at Zeehan by Frank Long.

1883

Trades and Labour Council established in Hobart.

Government telephone exchanges open in Hobart (August 6) and Launceston (December 12).

November

Gold discovered at the 'Iron Blow' at Mt Lyell.

November 20

Salvation Army branch established in Tasmania.

1884

Miss Swan founds a sketching club (later the Arts Society of Tasmania).

November 24

The *Fisheries Act* passes providing for inspection and regulation of the State's fisheries.

1885

May 13

Parattah-Oatlands railway opens.

May 30

Deloraine to Mersey (Devonport) railway opens.

December 5

The *State Forests Act 1885* passes leading to the appointment of G. S. Perrin as the first Conservator of Forests.

1886

January 1

Local Boards of Health established under the *Public Health Act 1885*.

Tasmanian Museum and Botanical Gardens transferred to the Government.

January 25

The first assembly of the Federal Council of Australia is held in Hobart.

August 2

Fingal railway opened.

1887

St. John's Ambulance Association established, Launceston.

New Golden Gate mine, Mathinna opens.

Diego Bernacchi floats a company to develop the resources of Maria Island.

Outbreak of smallpox and typhoid in Launceston.

September 1

Derwent Valley railway line to New Norfolk opens.

1888

February 1

Technical School opens in Hobart.

August 1

Table Cape lighthouse officially opened.

October 9

Launceston proclaimed a city.

1889

January 1

Launceston Technical School opened.

April 20

Zeehan Branch of the Amalgamated Miners Association formed.

May 1

Eddystone Point lighthouse first lit.

August 9

Scottsdale railway opened.

September 12

Mersey Bluff lighthouse first lit.

1890

Payment of Members of Parliament introduced.

Foundation stone of Albert Hall, Launceston laid.

January 1

University of Tasmania established.

July 8

Devonport-Ulverstone railway line opens.

1891

April

Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston opened.

June 1

Maatsuyker Island lighthouse first lit.

August 3

Van Diemen's Land Bank collapses, signalling start of economic depression.

November 25

Official opening of Launceston International Industrial Exhibition.

December

Council of Agriculture formed.

1892

First successful butter factory opened at Wynyard (Table Cape Butter and Bacon Factory Ltd).

Maria Island Company goes into liquidation.

February 4

Railway line from Strahan to Zeehan opened.

1893

March

Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Company formed.

April

Labour-oriented *Clipper* commences publication.

May

Tasmanian Tourist Association formed to promote island.

September 21

Electric trams begin operations in Hobart.

1894

February 5

School of Mines, Zeehan, opens.

1895

December 10

Launceston becomes first city in Australia to have streets lit by electricity (from the Duck Reach power station).

1896

J. W. Beattie appointed colony's official photographer.

District Nursing Association formed.

January 7

Tattersall's Lottery established by George Adams.

1897

January 20

Hare-Clark electoral system first used on trial basis.

February 5

First shipment of blister copper sent from Mt Lyell to London.

March 18

Official opening of Mt Lyell Railway from Queenstown to Teepookana.

May 4

Southern Tasmanian Football Association formed.

October

Queen Victoria Hospital for Women opened in Launceston (one of the first such institutions established by a group of Australian women).

December 31

Bushfires in southern Tasmania leave 6 people dead.

1898

June 3

Referendum held to determine if Tasmania should join Federation and Tasmanians vote 4 to 1 in favour.

October

The *Police Act* passed centralising Tasmania's police force.

November 18

Hobart streets lit by electricity.

November 28

British *Southern Cross* Antarctic Expedition led by Borchgrevink arrives in Hobart.

Tasmanian Louis Bernacchi joins expedition as a physicist.

1899

February

Gaiety Theatre opens in Zeehan.

June 28

Cape Sorell Lighthouse opened.

October 27

First troops leave for Boer War from Launceston.

November 1

Gurney's Agricultural Technical School opened, Ulverstone.

November 2

Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Company railway line (Teepookana to Regatta Point) opened.

1900

February 22

Cessation of Hobart whaling operations with the return to port of the *Helen*.

September 14

Adult male suffrage for the House of Assembly introduced, with property qualifications and plural voting abolished.

December 21

Emu Bay Railway Rosebery-Zeehan opened.

December 29

Macquarie Island included as a Dependency of Tasmania.

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On the first of January 1901 Tasmania became a State under the newly formed Federation of Australia. Despite the fact that Australia was now a united nation, Tasmanians loyalties were still firmly with the Empire. Within two weeks of World War I being declared in 1914, 2,020 Tasmanians had registered at recruiting depots around the island.

Few households were untouched by the war. From 1914-18 about 13,000 Tasmanians left to serve their country at war. Close to 2,500 of those lost their lives and many others were physically or psychologically damaged.

Whilst war was being fought in Europe, new power developments and industrial growth were changing the face of Tasmania. The opening of the Great Lake Power Scheme, in 1916, made power available for the establishment of new industries such as the Electrolytic Zinc Company's Risdon plant, Cadbury's chocolate factory, Claremont and the Electrona carbide works. By 1927 a line had been opened from the Great Lake to supply power to Sheffield, Devonport, Ulverstone and Penguin in the north-west.

Major public works were also undertaken by the Government during the Great Depression years of 1929-39. These included the Lyell Highway linking Hobart with the west, and the summit road on Mt Wellington.

During World War II the State's industrial base was strengthened further as a number of factories were established or re-structured to supply war equipment and munitions for the armed services. Due to manpower shortages women increasingly worked in the factories, as well as on the land. By 1942 there were 1,364 factories in Tasmania employing 13,000 people (25% of whom were women).

1901

January 1

Tasmania becomes a State in Australian Federal System of Government.

March

First elections for Federal Parliament held.

April 15

Ulverstone-Burnie railway line opened.

July 2

Royal visit by Duke (later King George V) and Duchess of York.

September

Conference held, Zeehan, leading to formation of the Tasmanian Workers Political League (forerunner to Labor Party).

1902

Last troops return from Boer War.

May 26

Board Of Commissioners for Closer Settlement appointed to purchase tracts of land for subdivision into smaller holdings.

1903

Women become enfranchised to vote in House of Assembly elections.

Telephone line opened between Hobart and Launceston.

June

Outbreak of smallpox in Launceston.

June 4

A Conference held by the Hobart Workers Political League establishes the party's organisational structure.

December

The *Morning* and *Terra Nova* depart Hobart on a relief expedition to free Scott's *Discovery* from the Antarctic ice.

1904

Tasmanian Field Naturalists Club formed.

Act passes allowing women to enter the legal profession.

June 15

The Tasmanian National Association inaugurated (forerunner to the Liberal Party).

Emu Bay Times (Burnie) amalgamates with the *North Western Advocate* to provide a daily newspaper for the north-west.

1905

Experiments in wireless telegraphy between Tasmania and the mainland undertaken.

1906

April 2

Tasman Lighthouse first lit.

1907

Royal Commission held into wages and wage-earners.

February

A new public library, built with money donated by American Andrew Carnegie, opened in Hobart.

1908

January 30

Queen Alexandra Maternity Hospital opened in Hobart.

June 5

A day nursery or creche first opened in Hobart.

December 3

State school fees abolished.

1909

Irish blight wipes out potato crop. Bush Nursing Association formed.

April 30

Hare-Clark electoral system first used Statewide for a Tasmanian election.

August

Tasmanian Liberal League formed.

1910

Factory Act and *Wages Board Act* passed, setting maximum of 48 working hours a week and minimum wages in a number of areas.

Free Kindergarten Association founded by Emily Dobson, providing poor children with pre-school education.

December 17

First sod of Great Lake hydro-electric project turned by Mrs Ida McAulay.

1911

February

Philip Smith School for teacher training opens in Domain, Hobart.

July 12

Scottsdale-Branxholm rail line opened.

August 16

First tramway service in Launceston begins.

November 5

Mawson's Australasian Antarctic Expedition vessel *Aurora* docks in Hobart.

1912

March

Roald Amundsen arrives in Hobart on return from being the first expeditioner to reach the South Pole.

June 9

Baden-Powell appears in Launceston to promote the Scout movement.

June

Tasmania's first Girl Guide company formed at Lindisfarne, Hobart.

October 12

Disastrous fire at Mt Lyell traps miners underground, killing 42 men.

December 6

The *Cape Barren Island Reservation Act* provides Aborigines with a leasehold arrangement for the island, and enforces strict government regulation of their activities.

1913

First State high schools established in Hobart and Launceston.

February 1

Burnie-Wynyard rail line opens.

February 5

Marrawah tramway opens.

1914

Tasmanian Gold Mine, Beaconsfield closes.

August

Hydro-Electricity Bill passes bringing hydro-electricity under State control.

August 4

World War I declared.

September 2

Tasmania's first contingent (engineers) sail for war.

October 20

The 12th Battalion leaves for war service.

1915

November 26

The *Scenery Preservation Act* passes, creating the first special authority in Australia for the creation and management of parks and reserves.

1916

April 25

First Anzac Day held in Tasmania.

May

Opening of Waddamana power station.

July 1

The first all Tasmanian battalion (the 40th) leaves for the war.

August 29

Tasmania's first National Parks at Mt Field and Freycinet declared.

October 1

Daylight saving introduced.

October 28

Nationwide referendum rejects conscription, although Tasmania largely votes in its favour.

1917

Construction of the Carbide works at Electra commenced.

February 9

Zinc first produced at the Electrolytic Zinc Company's Risdon plant.

December 20

The second national referendum on conscription held, with voters again rejecting conscription.

1918

May 15

The *Hospital Act* provides for the establishment of district hospital boards and the licensing and regulation of private hospitals.

November 11

Armistice Day.

1919

Spanish Influenza epidemic sweeps through Tasmania, affecting one third of the population.

September

First sod turned in the construction of war service houses, Moonah.

December

First aeroplane flight across Bass Strait.

1920

Site selected for Cadbury's chocolate factory at Claremont.

July 19

Royal visit by Prince of Wales (later King Edward VIII).

1921

January 1

Forestry Department formed following the *Forestry Act 1920*.

1922

February 14

Legislation passed enabling women to stand for Parliament.

May 16

Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park proclaimed.

1923

January 17

Official opening of the second stage of the Great Lake power scheme.

February 13

Kelsall and Kemp Ltd open woollen mills, Launceston.

August

Patons and Baldwins spinning mill opens, Launceston.

1924

February 8

National Portland Cement Company begins operations on Maria Island.

December 17

7ZL (later ABC) radio station goes to air for first time.

1925

The Electrolytic Zinc Company starts using zinc from Rosebery in its processing operations.

July 24

The Devon Cottage Hospital, Latrobe taken over by the Government.

1926

The Tasmanian Cement Company (later Goliath Portland Cement Company) begins operations at Railton.

Acts passed granting forestry concessions to two companies in order to encourage the pulp and paper industry.

January

Federal Government appoints Sir Nicholas Lockyer to investigate Tasmania's economy.

1927

Royal visit by Duke and Duchess of York (later King George VI and Queen Elizabeth).

December 19

First meeting of the Nurse's Registration Board held, marking an important step towards professional

growth and regulation of nursing.

1928

Tasmanian Paper Pty Ltd construct an experimental pulp mill at Kermandie.
Compulsory voting introduced.

1929

Start of the Great Depression.

April

Severe flooding experienced in the north of the State, causing the loss of 22 lives and massive damage to property.

1930

Unemployed Workers Movement branches formed in Hobart and Launceston.

January 18

Hydro-Electric Commission (HEC) established following a 1929 Act.

1931

May 1

Opening of Shannon power station.

May 7

The United Australia Party forms with Joseph Lyons as leader.

1932

Lyell Highway linking Hobart with the west opened.

January 6

Tasmanian Joseph Lyons sworn in as Prime Minister of Australia.

1933

Commonwealth Grants Commission established to allocate grants to the States.

1934

October

A thrice-weekly air service from Launceston to Melbourne is begun by Holyman Airways Pty Ltd (later amalgamated with Adelaide Airways to form Australian National Airways Pty Ltd, the forerunner of Ansett Airlines).

1935

March

The Bass Strait steamer *Taroona* makes its maiden voyage.

1936

Hobart's ABC Orchestra established.

January

'Area' school system established in rural districts.

September

Last Tasmanian Tiger (Thylacine) held in captivity dies at the Hobart Zoo.

September 28

The Federal aerodrome at Cambridge, Hobart first used.

1937

Nationwide poliomyelitis epidemic hits Tasmania.

January 25

The road to the summit of Mt Wellington opened.

1938

February 25

Tarraleah power station opened.

August 27

Production begins at Associated Pulp and Paper Manufacturer's (APPM) Burnie mill.

1939

January 18

New Hobart Hospital opened.

April 27

Official opening of the Lake Fenton water supply scheme for Hobart.

July 1

Transport Commission established.

September 3

World War II begins.

1940

January 10

Tasmanians leave in first contingent of the AIF (6th Division) for service in the Middle East.

May

New Spencer Hospital, Wynyard, opened.

November 7

Bass Strait closed to shipping following the sinking of British steamer *Cambridge* by a mine.

1941

Womens Land Army formed to carry out vital farming tasks during the war.

February 22

Production begins at Australian Newsprint Mills' Boyer (New Norfolk) mill, being the first in the world to produce newsprint from hardwood.

1942

Vegetable dehydration factories established at Scottsdale, Ulverstone and Smithton for defence food requirements.

The new Launceston General Hospital buildings completed.

July 1

Uniform Federal income tax commenced.

December 2

An ammunition shell-case factory opens, Derwent Park.

1943

August 21

Tasmanian Enid Lyons is elected, being one of the first two female members of Federal Parliament.

December 22

The floating pontoon bridge opened, Hobart.

1944

University of Tasmania begins transfer to Sandy Bay site.

January 1

The State Library of Tasmania established.

February

A vegetable canning factory (later Edgell's, then Simplot) begins at Quoiba in the north-west.

November

A Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement signed providing for the development of large public housing estates.

1945

May

Launceston Library is reconstituted as a free library.

August 15

World War II ends.

December

War Service Land Settlement Act passes providing for settlement of returned soldiers.

Inaugural Sydney-Hobart yacht race held.

1946

February

School leaving age raised to 16.

1947

April

State Forestry Commission appointed.

July

British migrants under assisted passages arrive to work for the HEC.

July 23

Ben Lomond National Park declared.

October

280 Polish migrants arrive to work for the HEC under 2 year contracts.

1948

ANARE sets up a permanent research station on Macquarie Island.

January

First 'displaced' persons arrive from Europe.

April 14

Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra formed.

May

Tasmania's first female parliamentarian, Margaret McIntyre is elected to the Legislative Council.

December

Australian Titan Products Pty Ltd (later Tioxide Australia) begins operations at Burnie, producing titanium oxide pigments.

1949

Outbreak of poliomyelitis causes cancellation of Hobart Show.

October

Large naturalisation ceremony held at Butler's Gorge and Bronte Park HEC villages for Polish migrants.

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Post-war Tasmania witnessed an influx of European migrants and displaced persons.

In the census of 1966, of 371,410 people in the State:

- 18,551 were born in the United Kingdom
- 3,367 in the Netherlands
- 2,016 in Germany
- 1,567 in Poland
- 1,448 in Italy
- 4,466 from other continental European countries.

In 1951, some 3,800 'displaced persons' lived in Tasmania (although many of them had left by 1966). Many of Tasmania's new European migrants came under contract to work for the Hydro-Electric Commission at remote hydro-construction villages such as Bronte Park and Butler's Gorge.

With the swelling of its workforce the HEC's development program continued unabated. Power stations

were opened at Butler's Gorge (1952), Bronte Park (1953), Tungatinah (1955), Wayatinah (1961), Liapootah (1961) and Catagunya (1962). The proposal to flood Lake Pedder in 1967, however, met with vehement opposition from environmentalists. Whilst the battle to save Lake Pedder was ultimately lost, the HEC's subsequent proposal for a Gordon-below-Franklin dam was blocked in 1983 when the Federal Government intervened under a rising tide of pressure from environmental groups. The 'Greens' had emerged as a key political force in Tasmania.

The period also witnessed a strengthening of Aboriginal activism. The struggle to have Aboriginality recognised, claims for land rights and the return of Aboriginal skeletal and cultural material from museums and scientific collections were major issues of concern.

Unemployment reappeared as a major social issue during this period. In the early 1980s, unemployment reached the 10% level. Changing economic conditions forced many small factories to close and the industrial giants to cut back their work forces. The Government, traditionally a major employer in Tasmania, reduced staff. The service and tourism sectors experienced some growth.

1950

June 25

Korean War begins.

1951

Hartz Mountain National Park proclaimed.

Cape Barren Island Aboriginal Reserve terminated in line with the Government's assimilation policy.

February/March

Italian and German migrants arrive to work under contract for HEC.

1952

Burnie General Hospital opened.

June

Serious floods experienced throughout island.

November 22

Butler's Gorge power station officially opened.

December 13

Launceston trams cease operating.

1953

Housing Department established to manage the State's public housing stock.

Tasman Ltd diesel train service between Hobart and northern towns begins.

June 2
Pine Tier Dam of the Tungatinah power scheme officially opened.

July 27
End of Korean War.

1954

February
Queen Elizabeth II (accompanied by Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh) becomes the first reigning monarch to visit the State.

June 6
Flooding occurs in eastern and southern Tasmania.

July 5
Tattersall's Lotteries transfer to Melbourne.

December 31
Spouses of property owners granted eligibility to vote in Legislative Council elections.

1955

Lactos cheese factory established at Burnie.

February 19
First female members of the House of Assembly elected (Amelia Best and Mabel Miller).

March 23
Lake Pedder National Park proclaimed (it is later extended to form the South West National Park).

May 20
Tungatinah power station opened.

September 23
First ingot poured from Bell Bay Aluminium Refinery.

1956

Tasmania's first woman Mayor, Dorothy Edwards, appointed at Launceston.

February 9
Floods in north-east Tasmania.

December 12
Trevallyn Power Scheme officially opened.

1957

November 1

Rivers and Water Supply Commission established by *Water Act*.

1958

January 10

Devon Hospital, Latrobe merges with Meercroft Hospital to form the Mersey General Hospital.

1959

First election to fill 35 seats in an enlarged House of Assembly held.

January 1

Public Service Tribunal established as an industrial authority.

October 2

Princess of Tasmania becomes the first roll-on passenger ferry in Bass Strait service.

1960

Risdon Gaol, Hobart established.

April 22

Severe floods hit the Derwent Valley and Hobart.

May 23

Television begins transmission in Hobart.

June

Strahan-Zeehan railway line closed.

October 28

Hobart trams cease running.

1961

State matriculation college policy announced.

March 23

The power stations at Lake Echo, Wayatinah and Liapootah officially opened.

1962

Australian Paper Makers Ltd's pulp mill commences at Port Huon.

February

TEMCO's ferro-manganese plant opened at Bell Bay.

July

Catagunya power station begins operating.

1963

February

Royal visit by Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

July 29

Television first goes to air in Launceston.

August 10

Last train runs on the Mt Lyell Railway from Queenstown to Strahan.

December 13

Opening of Murchison Highway linking the north-west with the west.

1964

Freshwater trout farm established at Bridport.

June 24

Shannon power station closed.

October 24

Glenorchy proclaimed a city.

1965

Tasmania sends first troops to Vietnam War under the National Service Scheme.

Bass Strait oil drilling commences.

Burnie General and Spencer Hospitals merge to form the North West General Hospital.

March 13

Official opening of Tasmanian Conservatorium of Music.

March 29

Tasman Bridge, Hobart, officially opened.

March 30

Poatina power station opened.

June 30

Closing of Waddamana 'A' power station.

1966

February 7

Dental Nursing School opens.

February 14

Decimal currency introduced.

December 22

Principle of equal pay for women in the Public Service recognised by Act of Parliament.

1967

Tasmania joins rest of Australia in approving full constitutional rights for Aborigines.

February 7

Bushfires sweep the State, destroying over 1,000 homes and taking 62 lives.

March 15

Strzelecki National Park declared, Flinders Island.

May 25

HEC tables plans in Parliament for the damming of Lake Pedder in the south-west.

June 21

Rocky Cape National Park declared.

October 1

Daylight savings legislation introduced.

1968

March 6

Savage River iron ore project officially opened.

May 18

Batman Bridge crossing the Tamar River is opened.

July 1

Full adult franchise granted for Legislative Council elections.

1969

May 30

Floods in Launceston.

December 24

Copper smelter at Mt Lyell closes.

1970

Tasmanian schools begin teaching metric system.
Marine research laboratories established at Taroona.

April

Visit by Royal family.

December 8

National Parks and Wildlife Act proclaimed.

1971

Australian troops begin withdrawing from Vietnam.

March 12

APPM's Wesley Vale paper mill begins production.

April

Lake Pedder Action Committee formed to campaign against Hydro-Electric Commission Gordon River dam construction.

First shipment of woodchips leaves Tasmanian Pulp and Forest Holdings Ltd Triabunna mill.

July 2

Bell Bay thermal power station commences.

August 14

The first State Aboriginal Conference held, Launceston.

1972

February

Tasmanian College of Advanced Education, Hobart opened.

May 23

Woodchip plant at Long Reach on the Tamar begins operations.

June 27

Princess of Tasmania makes last Bass Strait crossing, before being replaced by the *Empress of Australia*.

July 14

Maria Island National Park proclaimed.

November

Tasmanian Aboriginal Information Centre (later Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre) established.

December 19

Electrolytic Zinc Company begins trial dumping of jarosite waste at sea.

1973

General voting age for electors lowered to 18 years of age.

February 10

Hobart casino officially opened, being the first legally sanctioned casino in Australia.

March 16

Mersey-Forth power scheme officially opened.

October 3

Mt William National Park proclaimed.

1974

January 11

Environment Protection Act comes into effect to control industrial pollution.

May 17

Bell Bay-Launceston rail link opened.

December 9

TAB begins operations.

December 31

Hobart suburban rail services cease.

1975

January 5

Tasman Bridge, Hobart brought down by the *Lake Illawarra* causing 12 deaths.

February 28

Colour television first introduced in Tasmania.

December 19

Rokeby Police Academy completed.

1976

Freight subsidy scheme introduced for sea-cargo to Tasmania.

January 5

Family Law Court established in Tasmania (under the Federal *Family Law Act*) for handling of divorce cases.

April 30

Truganini's remains ritually cremated by Aboriginal community.

July 7

Asbestos Range National Park proclaimed.

August 23

Tasmanian Wilderness Society formed.

1977

Federal Inquiry conducted by Sir Bede Callaghan into Tasmanian industry and employment commences.

March

During a Royal visit, Aboriginal activist Michael Mansell presents Queen Elizabeth II with a land rights claim.

May 19

Tasmanian Film Corporation established.

October 8

Tasman Bridge, Hobart re-opens for traffic.

November 17

State Fire Authority established.

1978

Hydro-Electric Commission report proposes a further power development scheme involving the Gordon, Franklin and King Rivers.

July 28

Tasman Ltd ceases operations, marking the end of regular passenger train services in Tasmania.

1979

Tasmanian College of Advanced Education moves to Launceston.

March

Tasmanian Parliamentary Hansard introduced.

April 27

Gordon Power scheme, stage 1 opened.

May 29

State's first ombudsman appointed.

1980

A Select Committee recommends the Gordon-below-Franklin dam as the next HEC development option.

May 17

Australian Maritime College at Beauty Point opened.

July 29

Gillian James becomes Tasmania's first female minister.

December 12

Antarctic Division, Kingston completed.

1981

Bushfires in Zeehan destroy 40 houses.

April 21

Devonport proclaimed a city.

April 30

Wild Rivers National Park proclaimed.

June 24

Walls of Jerusalem National Park proclaimed.

October 5

Royal visit by Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

December 12

Referendum held on preferred HEC schemes:

47% voting in favour of Gordon-below-Franklin scheme

8% for Gordon-above-Olga

45% voting informally.

1982

March 11

Macintosh power station (the first stage of the Pieman River scheme) begins operating.

May 13

Launceston Federal Country Club casino opened.

December 12

Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area proclaimed including the Southwest, Franklin-Lower Gordon Wild Rivers, and Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Parks.

1983

Tasmanian Aboriginal Land Council established.

March 25

Tasmanian shearers join national strike over use of wide combs.

March 30

Royal visit by Prince Charles and Princess Diana.

March 31

Federal regulations passed blocking construction of the Franklin HEC dam.

July 1

The High Court rules in favour of Federal sovereignty, thus putting an end to the Gordon-below-Franklin power scheme.

1984

February 23

Bowen Bridge across the Derwent officially opened.

June 18

A fire causes extensive damage to Hobart's historic Theatre Royal.

December

Launceston International Velodrome completed.

1985

March

The last of Tasmania's drive-in theatres close at Elwick and Mowbray.

May

CSIRO Marine Laboratories opened, Hobart.

May 4

A four-day cremation ceremony held at Oyster Cove for Aboriginal remains retrieved from the State's

museums.

May 23

Saltwater Salmonid Culture Act provides Salmon Enterprises of Tas. Pty Ltd with a 10-year monopoly on Australian salmon smolt production.

June 2

Empress of Australia makes last Bass Strait crossing before being replaced by the *Abel Tasman*.

1986

March 7

Confrontations between forestry workers and conservationists erupt at Farmhouse Creek in the south.

November 27

Pope John Paul II visits Hobart and holds mass for 32,000 people at Elwick racecourse.

1987

November 29

Launch of the replica of the tall ship *Lady Nelson*.

December 23

Antarctic supply ship *Nella Dan* sinks off Macquarie Island.

1988

January

Bicentennial celebrations include a visit by an international fleet of Tall ships.

March

A High Court decision is passed preventing logging in areas of Lemnathyme and Southern Forests nominated for World Heritage Listing.

April 24

Royal tour by Queen Elizabeth II.

April 26

Burnie proclaimed a city.

November 24

Clarence proclaimed a city.

1989

March 15

Controversial Plans for a pulp mill at Wesley Vale scrapped as financial backers pull out in face of

tougher environmental controls imposed by the Federal Government.

May 29

An experimental Labor-Green accord is struck between 5 Independents and the Labor Party to form Government following the State elections.

June

A vote of no-confidence in Robin Gray's minority Liberal Government leads to Gray's resignation and Labor leader, Michael Field, being sworn in as Premier.

September

Amalgamation of Tasmania's three tertiary education institutions begins.

December 27

Douglas-Apsley National Park declared.

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The 1990s were characterised by the following:

- continuing high rates of unemployment
- continuing environmental activism
- continuing aboriginal activism
- further development of tourism
- loss of Federal Government jobs
- last of the large-scale Hydro projects
- parliamentary reform
- investigation into alternative sources of energy

1990

April

Launceston businessman Edmund Rouse stood trial and pleaded guilty to attempting to bribe Tasmanian Labor MHA Jim Cox, and Anthony Aloj pleaded guilty to helping in the attempt.

October

The Labor-Green Accord dissolves when the Government announced its adoption of the Forests and Forest Industry Strategy.

October 28

World Rowing Championships held at Lake Barrington.

December 22

The *Sea Cat Tasmania*, built locally by Incat, begins summer crossings of Bass Strait between George Town and Port Welshpool.

1991

Freedom of Information legislation passes.

January

Thousands of sheep culled due to glut in wool trade.

July

Port Huon pulp mill closes.

September

Savings Bank Tasmania and Tasmania Bank combine to begin trading as the Trust Bank.
Pioneer's Electrona silicon smelter closes.

September 18

Governor Island, Nine Pin Point and Tinderbox Marine Reserves proclaimed.

1992

February 1

Liberal Party wins State election with Ray Groom sworn in as Premier.

May

Inaugural Targa Tasmania automobile rally held.

May 4

Aborigines occupy Risdon Cove in protest over land claims.

May 29

Final phase of King River Power scheme officially opened.

November 6

Royal Hobart Hospital nursing school closes, marking the end of hospital-based nursing training in the

State.

December 15

Industrial relations legislation, giving workers the choice of working under the existing award system or switching to enterprise agreements, causes a wave of protests and strikes.

December 21

The ordination of seven women as Anglican priests takes place at St David's Cathedral, Hobart.

1993

February

Christine Milne (Tasmanian Greens) becomes the first female leader of a political party in Tasmania.

May 8

Mrs Jill Tabbart is commissioned as the first woman president of the Tasmanian Council of Churches.

November 3

Henty Gold mine launched.

November

The *Spirit of Tasmania* begins the Bass Strait passenger ferry crossing.

1994

HMAS Huon naval base decommissioned.

Controversial Heemskirk to Zeehan link road commenced.

May 13

The Tribute power station, part of the Anthony power development, opened.

October 9

Grounding of the catamaran ferry *Condor II* on Black Jack Rocks, south of Hobart.

1995

July 11

Grounding of the bulk ore-carrier *Iron Baron* on Hebe Reef off Tamar River causes an oil spill requiring a massive clean-up operation.

September 15

Legislation regulating the growing marine farm industry passes in the *Living Marine Resources Management Act* and the *Marine Farming Planning Act*.

October 17

The Premier announces legislation to transfer 3,800 ha of land of cultural significance to the Aboriginal

community, including Oyster Cove and Risdon Cove.

November 14

Threatened Species Protection Act passed.

December

Announcement made that an aluminium and welding fabrication school is to be established to provide skilled labour force to Incat.

December 8

Inland Fisheries Act and *Historic Cultural Heritage Acts* passed.

1996

Legislative Council electoral boundary reform results in 19 more evenly sized electorates.

February 24

State election returns Liberal Government.

April 28

Gunman Martin Bryant fires on residents, visitors and staff at Port Arthur Historic site, killing 35 people and injuring 21 more.

July 5

Tioxide Australia Pty Ltd ceases operations.

August 30

Firearms Act 1996 passes regulating the possession, use, registration and licensing of firearms.

November 13

Mole Creek Karst National Park established, with final approval of Parliament.

1997

January 1

Electronic gaming machines introduced into hotels and clubs.

March

Repeal of two old laws which together criminalised all male homosexual activity.

July 1

Removal of operational subsidies for community-based childcare centres.

July 26

The Royal Hobart Hospital announces that it is to be partly privatised.

July 30

A joint Commonwealth-State inquiry headed by Hon. Peter Nixon OA into the Tasmanian economy and its prospects released, recommending a major reduction in the number of State MPs and an overhaul of the State bureaucracy.

July 31

Coats Patons Mill, Launceston closes.

August 13

Premier Tony Rundle, on behalf of the Tasmanian community, formally apologises to the Aboriginal people for past actions relating to the 'stolen generation', and reaffirms support for reconciliation. Tasmania is the first State to offer such an apology.

September 19

Official opening of Hobart's Aquatic Centre.

October 1

South Bruny National Park proclaimed.

October 25

Golden Triangle Resources propose a magnesite mine and smelter in the north-west.

October 26

The *Anson* makes its last voyage from the E.Z. (Pasminco) Company's works to dump jarosite at sea.

November 8

A Regional Forests Agreement between the Commonwealth and State Government is signed amid a wave of protest from environmentalists.

November 21

The controversial Oceanport development, Hobart, declared as a project of State significance.

December 4

Macquarie Island gets World Heritage listing.

1998

January

Widespread water shortages experienced throughout the State due to a very dry summer.

January 18

Bushfires in Hobart suburbs destroy 6 houses and burn 3,000 hectares.

February

Anti-logging forest protests begin at Mother Cummings Peak.

March 17

Official opening of Hydro Tasmania's wind farm at Huxley Hill on King Island, the State's first major commercial wind power project.

March 20

Hobart and Launceston airports sold by Federal Government.

April 9

Patrick Stevedores stand down 30 waterside workers in Burnie as part of national cutbacks. Industrial unrest ensues with picket lines erected on the Burnie wharves. The men return to work in May following a High Court decision against the company.

April

Legislation passed giving the go-ahead to the disaggregation of the Hydro-Electric Commission into three separate bodies, namely Aurora Energy Pty Ltd, Transend Network Ltd and the HEC.

May

Despite a number of sightings of escaped foxes in Tasmania over the past 30 years, the case of a fox that entered the State on a container ship in Burnie in May 1998 receives much publicity. Should the fox become established in the State, nearly all of Tasmania's native land animals will be at risk.

May 27

Nurses in public hospitals impose workbans which last until an industrial agreement is reached in September.

May 30

Crest Resources Australia announces plans for a proposed magnesite mine and refinery plant in the north-west.

June 27

Plans for a new Concert Hall for the Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra announced.

July 1

Yolla Consortium reports finding commercial quantities of gas in Bass Strait.

July 14

Premier Rundle announces an early State election, seeking approval for privatisation of the HEC.

July 23

An engine room fire strands the Antarctic supply vessel *Aurora Australis* in ice, marking the start of a series of mechanical failures which disrupt operations of the vessel over the next 6 months.

July 24

Federal Government funding for the restoration of the old Abt railway (Strahan to Queenstown) announced.

July 27

The *Parliamentary Reform Act* passes to cut the number of Members of Parliament from 54 to 40.

August 3

Three councils (Devonport City, Central Midlands and Southern Midlands) take legal action to stop local government elections following the announcement of the Local Government Board's proposed council amalgamation program. The Supreme Court finds that the proposed changes are beyond the provisions of the *Local Government Act*.

August 10

Re-opening of Launceston Coats Patons mill commenced by the Tasmanian Wool Company.

August 29

Labor wins State election with Jim Bacon becoming Premier.

September 16

Ansett announce plans to cease domestic flights to Hobart and Launceston, with its subsidiary Kendell Airlines taking over the routes.

September 23

Floods in the north; Deloraine is particularly hard hit.

October

The Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra commences its international tour of China.

October 23

Australian Paper Mills' (A.P.M.) Burnie pulp mill closes its operations.

November 2

The Government announces support for Basslink, a \$500m project to build an undersea power cable across Bass Strait to link Tasmania to the National Electricity Grid. Basslink will also provide Tasmania's second fibre-optic telecommunications cable.

December

Stormy weather and massive seas cause the loss of 6 lives during the Sydney-Hobart yacht race, making it the most tragic in the race's history.

1999

January

A spate of rioting and vandalism by prisoners at Risdon Gaol, Hobart, erupts, lasting two weeks.

World Cup Swimming held at Tattersall's Hobart Aquatic Centre.

February 26

The Queen Alexandra Hospital building, Hobart, handed over to private operators on a lease agreement.

March

Local government elections held. Legislation passed handing Wybalenna, Flinders Island, over to the Aboriginal community.

March 18

Official opening of the Port Arthur Visitor Centre.

April 13

A Parliamentary Inquiry into forced adoptions during the 1950s and 1960s announced.

April 20

The proposed Oceanport development, Hobart abandoned in light of findings outlined in a Resource Planning and Development Commission report.

May 12

The first 200 ethnic Albanian refugees from Kosovo arrive in Tasmania where they are housed at the Brighton Military Barracks (re-named the Tasmanian Peace Haven).

May 16

Golden Triangle Resources announce they may abandon Tasmania as a site for a magnesite refinery in favour of Victoria.

May 19

Tasmanian Seamounts Marine Reserve (Australia's first deep sea reserve) is proclaimed.

May 26

Financial pressures temporarily close the Hobart YMCA, but a joint rescue plan between the State Government and the Glenorchy City Council is announced in June.

June

Commonwealth Government announces that a further part of Telstra would be sold and the resulting funds deployed as a social bonus package. Tasmania is allocated approximately \$150m for a range of specific telecommunications and electronic service delivery-related projects.

September 27

The first gold ingot for 85 years is poured from Beaconsfield Mine.

October 30

Tasmania votes 'No' in the Republican Referendum.

November 13

Five rock lobster fishermen drown off Pineapple Rocks, 300 m south of Bruny Island in Tasmania's worst ever small boating accident.

November 16

Colonial Ltd announces it will buy the Trust Bank and its 40 branches.

December

Hydro Tasmania announces its intention to proceed with Stage 1 of a \$200m 130 megawatt multi-stage wind farm at the historic Woolnorth property on the North-West Coast.

Pipers Brook Vineyard is named the Australian Exporter of the Year.

December 10

Anti-Discrimination Commission Tasmania is established by the Tasmanian Parliament.

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Tasmania faces many social, environmental and economic challenges in the 2000s. Strategic planning mechanisms are being put into place to deal with some issues affecting the State, including:

- the implications of an ageing population
- stemming the flow of young people out of the State
- boosting employment
- protecting and conserving the environment
- supporting Aboriginal people
- developing new tourism initiatives

Benchmarks have been set that will help shape government policy, service delivery and budgets into the future. Some benchmarks will be easy to achieve while others will require a cooperative approach by government, business groups and the community.

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February

Learning Together draft document released. Learning Together proposes a vision for Tasmania's public education, training and information systems.

World Cup Swimming held at Tattersall's Hobart Aquatic Centre.

February 25

The combined Hash House Harrier Clubs of Tasmania host Interhash 2000 in Hobart.

March 1

Intelligent Island Program officially commences. Intelligent Island is a \$40m program focused on strategic investment in Tasmania to create higher, long-term sustainable growth of the State's information and communications technology.

March 28-29

Royal visit by Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

May

Cabinet agrees to the introduction of red light cameras as a road safety initiative.

June

State Government announces it will pay for a 50 km rail line to Bell Bay enabling the transportation of magnesium ore for the proposed Crest/Multiplex refinery.

July 5

Asbestos Range National Park is officially renamed Narawntapu National Park.

August 14

Driver licensing and vehicle registration changes are implemented.

July 23

More than 20,000 Tasmanians take part in the Aboriginal reconciliation walk across Hobart's Tasman Bridge in one of the State's largest ever public rallies.

October

Federation Concert Hall hosts its first performance.

October 27

The Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra commences its international tour of Argentina, Canada and the U.S.

November

Seahorse World, a tourist attraction featuring a working seahorse farm, opens at Beauty Point.

Tasmania closes 'Willow Court', Australia's oldest institution for intellectually disabled people.

TAFE Tasmania is named Australian Training Provider of the Year by the Australian National Training Authority.

December

Reece High School in Devonport is destroyed by fire.

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January 1

Australia starts its second century as a Commonwealth.

The *Forensic Procedures Act* comes into effect, giving police powers to take DNA samples from prison inmates, parolees and suspects.

January 2

The township of Renison is closed by bushfires.

January 12

Smoke from King Island fires blankets Melbourne.

January 16

Government agrees to make personal distress beacons available for hire to bushwalkers, sailors or rafters.

January 17

Tasmania is granted a place in the 2001 Victorian Football League competition.

January 31

Roberts Ltd sells \$6.5m worth of Tasmanian wool to German woollen mills.

February 6

A 1000 ha fire burns between Bridport and Pipers Brook.

February 7

Protests start against clearfelling in the Diddleum Plains area.

February 12

Bushfires on Mt Wellington are fought with helicopter water drops.

February 14

A season record of \$41,420 for a bale of superfine wool is paid to a Deddington woolgrower.

February 18

Work commences on the Old Launceston Seaport development.

March 5

Impulse Airlines starts a price war with Qantas and Kendell for the Melbourne-Hobart route.

March 11

State farmers call for a ban on all animal products from the UK because of animal disease outbreaks.

March 16

Aurora Energy and Hydro Tasmania join AAPT to form a locally oriented telecommunications company.

March 19

Gunns Ltd buys out North Forest Products in a \$335m deal.

March 28

The Ten Days on the Island festival is launched. The festival ran from March 30 to April 8 at 32 locations.

March 30

The Federal Government announces that it will reduce GST payments to Tasmania because of the State's falling population.

March 31

A \$500,000 ATSIC grant saves both commercial and cultural mutton-birding on Bass Strait Islands.

April 2

Campbell Town factory Saxon Woodheaters is placed in administration after announcing a \$3m debt.

April 3

Administrators are called in to national company, Harris Scarfe.

April 4

A fire causes extensive damage to the Tattersall's Hobart Aquatic Centre. The Centre is closed until 15 September 2001.

April 6

Tamar Knitting Mills is liquidated.

April 10

The State Government promises a \$53m prison within 6 years.

April 13

The Margaret J sinks off the North-West Coast.

April 18

Impulse Airlines announces its intention to fly into Launceston but sells out to Qantas before the service commences.

April 20

Victorian bushwalker Benjamin Maloney walks out of the southern Tasmanian bush after having being missing for 37 days.

April 30

A \$45m, 20 megawatt green waste power station for Bell Bay is announced.

May

A team established to investigate reported fox sightings in Tasmania.

Commencement of planning of the blackwood experience at Dismal Swamp in the north-west.

May 4

Controversy rages over the death of 3 fishermen from the Margaret J whose life raft drifted off Flinders Island, with locals claiming that the search was called off too early.

May 6

Agfest breaks attendance record with a crowd of about 68,000 people.

May 7

A record 17,000 fans watch Hawthorn beat the Adelaide Crows in the first AFL match at York Park in Launceston.

May 12

Hobart shipbuilder Incat announces a move to a 4-day working week to cope with a slump in demand for its catamaran ferries.

The Australian Maritime College purchases an \$840,000 test wave basin.

May 13

DNA testing is to be used to track the Tasmanian tiger, which is believed to be extinct.

May 15

Recreational fishermen will be allowed to set only 1 net each and catch no more than 30 of any 1 scalefish species under proposed changes.

May 16

Up to 80 workers at West Coast mine Renison Bell are retrenched as the company tries to improve productivity.

May 18

Hobart catamaran builder Bob Clifford is named Tasmania's richest man, with a personal fortune believed to be \$180m.

May 29

Launceston knitwear company, Tamar Knitting Mills, closes after almost 75 years.

June 1

State Government works on a package to help Incat meet financial problems.

Ninety-two employees of Incat are made redundant due to the downturn in demand for vessels.

June 9

Australian wine giant BRL Hardy buys part of Pipers Brook Vineyard for \$10m.

June 13

Burnie Legionnaires Disease outbreak.

June 14

There are 3,000 gaming machines in Tasmania.

June 15

State substance abuse standing committee claims that 70% of Risdon prisoners are inside for drug-related crimes.

June 16

Thirty-two Tasmanian towns fail water quality standards.

TasRail acquires 2 of the largest locomotives ever for its system at Bell Bay.

June 20

Digital television trials for commercial services commence, but only until June 23 when the TV transmission tower on Mt Wellington is damaged in a fire.

June 23

Mt Wellington \$6m TV transmission tower fire.

June 25

Violent storm sees roofs wrenched off around the State.

June 26

Beaconsfield Gold calls in receiver.

Statewide windstorms.

July 1

The Tahune AirWalk, an ecotourism initiative developed by Forestry Tasmania, officially opens in the Huon District.

The Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Amendment Act 2000 became effective. The Act made significant amendments to the Tasmanian Workers' Compensation Scheme, in particular, changes to the benefits model, and established the new Workcover Tasmanian Board.

July 19

Launceston's Blue Ribbon meatworks in voluntary administration after \$5.7m bank debt.

July 25

Australian Maritime College to train 28 American sailors in \$50m contract.

July 28

Proposed \$17.2m aquatic centre proposed for Launceston.

July 30

Launceston householders to get \$2.05m in Federal funds to remove older woodheaters.

July 31

TasRail to be sold as US owner is bought out.

August 15

Tasmania Together, a 20-year social, environmental and economic plan, developed by the people of Tasmania, is launched.

August 18

Federal Government vows to toughen immigration laws in light of boat people arrivals.

August 21

Bob Cheek is elected unopposed to lead Liberal Party.

September

Huon Valley Council receives Forestry Tasmania's Southwood Resources application to establish an integrated timber processing site near Huonville.

September 1

New laws ban smoking anywhere where food is prepared or consumed, foyers, work vehicles, within 10 m of an air duct or in reserved seating at an outdoor event.

September 2

Virgin Blue unveils newest air route into Launceston.

September 11

Terrorist attacks on New York City and Washington D.C.

September 14

The State loses 450 jobs and 40% of its interstate transport capacity in the collapse of Ansett Airlines.

September 17

Qantas announces it will schedule extra flights to cope with demand following the collapse of Ansett.

September 29

Health authorities investigate a link with the meningococcal virus to a Hobart nightclub, following the deaths of 2 women from the condition.

October 2

Tasmanian Senator Shayne Murphy quits the Labor Party.

October 5

The State Government buys the Abt Railway assets for \$2.1m, with entrepreneur Roger Smith remaining as operator.

October 9

Tasmania hosts the 7th Junior Men's World Hockey Cup.

October 30

National election held. Liberal wins while Labor retains all 5 House of Representative seats in Tasmania. Greens leader, Bob Brown retains his Senate seat.

November

Digital television for national services(ABC and SBS) goes to air.

November 3

James Boag's Premium Lager is voted Australia's best premium beer at the 2001 Australian Liquor Industry Awards in Sydney.

November 8

Arrival of Virgin Blue's first service to Launceston from Melbourne.

November 13

State Government announces that another 6,100 seats will be built at York Park, making it the State's biggest sports stadium.

November 23

Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery opens at Inveresk.

November 26

Launceston Mayor, Alderman John Lees dies of a heart attack, aged 57 years.

December

Launceston hosts a street parade, 'The Gathering' to celebrate the Centenary of Federation.

South Australian winemaker, Kreglinger Australia, acquires a controlling interest in Pipers Brook Vineyard.

December 1

The National Rose Garden is opened at Woolmers.

December 5

The Australian Securities and Investments Commission announces a public enquiry into the collapse of meat processor Blue Ribbon, with 430 meat workers sacked.

December 8

Premier Jim Bacon announces the \$30m Meander (Warners Creek) dam project.

December 13

The Bass Highway's Westbury-Hagley bypass is opened.

December 14

The Swiss-owned pipe-laying ship, Lorelay arrives in Bell Bay to start laying pipes across Bass Strait for the \$400m Duke Energy International natural gas project. The project features a 753 km sub-sea and underground pipeline, bringing natural gas to the State from Victoria.

December 16

A \$2m convention centre is announced for Launceston and a \$3m eco-tourism resort for Cradle Mountain.

December 20

The Parliament passes the Abortion Law Reform Bill.

December 24

A tornado hits the Launceston suburb of Summerhill, damaging 114 homes.

December 26

The Kent Group National Park is proclaimed and becomes Tasmania's 19th National Park.

December 30

Fifteen Tasmanian firemen fly out of the State to join firefighting crews in the NSW bushfires.

December 31

C-Max Cinemas announces that a \$3m, 6-auditorium complex will be built along the North Esk boardwalk in the Inveresk heritage precinct.

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January 31

An expanded Fox Free Taskforce is announced.

February 8

Scottsdale Forest EcoCentre (combination of forest tourism, regional promotion and Forestry Tasmania's offices) is officially opened.

February 16

The Australian Cricket Board (ACB) appoints Ricky Ponting as the new captain of the Australian 1-day international team for the 2002 Australian tour of South Africa and Zimbabwe.

February 22

Janie Dickenson becomes Australia's youngest mayor in Australian history when she is elected mayor of Launceston at 27.

February 23

Premier launches a \$2m catamaran to be operated from the Port Arthur Historic Site, replacing the 50-year-old MV Bundeena which had been operating for 16 years.

April

Proposal to introduce security cameras in Tasmanian taxis.

May

Intelligent Island Board announces it will allocate up to \$20m to establish a Bioinformatics Centre of excellence. The Centre will directly contribute to fostering innovation and enhancing the State's IT base.

May 1

General urban speed limits reduced from 60 kmh to 50 kmh in CBD and urban zones in Tasmania.

May 13

Digital television for commercial services goes to air again following the rebuilding of the transmission tower on Mt Wellington.

May 16

Alec Campbell, Australia's last Gallipoli veteran, dies at a Hobart nursing home, aged 103 years.

May 21

TT-Line officially assumes ownership of its 2 new Bass Strait passenger ferries, Spirit of Tasmania 1 and 2 which will replace the 16-year-old original Spirit of Tasmania.

Work starts on the construction of a new \$350,000 grandstand and clubrooms at Meercroft Park in Devonport.

May 23

Funding for the Fox Free Taskforce of \$1.2m each year for two years is announced in the State Budget.

May 26

Premier announces that a nacelle (one of the components of a wind turbine tower used in wind farms) assembly plant will be built in the Waratah-Wynyard municipality.

June 5

Agreement to connect Woolnorth wind farm to the Tasmanian power grid.

June 7

Hydro Tasmania and General Electric announce partnership to upgrade Poatina Power Station.

June 8

Tasmanian Government advertises for expressions of interest to construct the \$30m Meander Dam.

June 16

Tasmania is rocked by an earthquake measuring 4.6 on the Richter Scale. The epicentre is thought to be near Lake Sorell.

June 20

Premier announces a State election will be held on 20 July 2002.

June 24

Number of confirmed cases of meningococcal infection in Tasmania for the year is 16.

June 26

Brighton Council announces that construction of a \$100m waste-to-energy plant will begin on December 1. The plant would process all Brighton municipal solid waste that doesn't get recycled in addition to some industrial waste. It would provide an energy source of 17 megawatts - enough to supply 17,000 homes.

July 3

The \$20m Southwood project is approved. Approval includes the construction of a regrowth sawmill, rotary peel veneer mill, woodchip mill and log merchandising yard on the site.

State Government announces that up to \$1m will be made available to community groups unable to afford dramatic public liability insurance price rises.

The first electricity from the Woolnorth wind farm appears on the Tasmanian power grid.

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<http://www.parliament.tas.gov.au/php/Almanac.htm>

Tasmania Online, <http://www.tas.gov.au>

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The housing and construction industry impacts on the lives of all Tasmanians. This industry provides the homes in which we live, the places in which most of us work and play, our schools and hospitals, and infrastructure such as roads, bridges, electricity supply and telecommunications.

The housing and construction industry is usually the first sector to show signs of recovery after an economic downturn. The amount of building activity undertaken is affected by economic circumstances, and the reduction in interest rates on housing and commercial loans appears to increase activity.

Building activity is significant to the whole economy, most noticeably the manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and finance sectors. Parts of the professional services industry, such as the architectural and engineering professions, are also closely linked to the construction industry.

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One indicator of dwelling size is the number of bedrooms. At the 2001 Census, some 53.5% of all dwelling structures in Tasmania had three bedrooms, 21.3% had two bedrooms, and 16.2% had four or more bedrooms. Of the separate houses in Tasmania in 2001, some 60.9% had three bedrooms, 18.5% had four or more bedrooms and 16.6% had two bedrooms.

NUMBER OF BEDROOMS, Households, Tasmania - Census 2001

	Separate house	Total(a)(b)
No. of bedrooms	'000	'000
One bedroom	2.7	9.8
2 bedrooms	24.8	37.3
3 bedrooms	91.0	93.8
4 or more bedrooms	27.6	28.4
Not stated	3.3	4.9
Total(b)	149.5	175.2

(a) Includes other dwelling structures such as semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses and flats.

(b) Includes bed-sits and dwellings with no bedrooms.

Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing 2001.

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At the 2001 Census, there were 181,174 occupied private dwellings in Tasmania. Of these, 75,331 (41.6%) were fully owned, 51,153 (28.2%) were being purchased, and 43,650 (24.1%) were being rented.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLING BY TENURE TYPE, Tasmania - Census 2001

	Separate house	Other(a)	Total
Tenure type	'000	'000	'000
Fully owned	70,313	5,018	75,331
Being purchased(b)	49,133	2,020	51,153
Rented	28,390	15,260	43,650
Other tenure type	3,442	1,075	4,517
Not stated(c)	4,948	1,575	6,523
Total	156,226	24,948	181,174

(a) Includes semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, flat, unit, apartment, caravan, cabin, houseboat, improvised

home, tent, sleepers out, house or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.

(b) Including under a rent/buy scheme.

(c) Includes dwellings where the tenure type was not stated.

Source: [Basic Community Profile, Census of Population and Housing 2001](#)

Further Census data on housing can be obtained by clicking the following link to [Basic Community Profile \(BCP\)](#) for Tasmania from the Census of Population and Housing 2001, available free of charge on the ABS web site.

The profile contains the following data:

- dwelling structures
- dwelling structure by tenure type and landlord type
- monthly housing loan repayment
- weekly rent by landlord type.

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Building activity, as measured by the number of dwelling unit approvals, is often used as one of the main indicators of the economic health of the state.

In 2003-04 there were 3,141 dwelling units approved in Tasmania. This was an increase of 65.9% on the 1999-2000 figure of 1,893. Of the dwelling units approved in 2003-04, some 2,687 (85.5%) were new houses, 387 (12.3%) were new residential buildings other than houses, and 67 (2.1%) were other dwelling units.

DWELLING UNIT APPROVALS, Tasmania

	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
New houses	1,608	1,108	1,879	1,964	2,687
New other residential buildings(a)	230	80	141	164	387
Other dwelling units created (conversions etc.)(b)	55	10	13	17	67
Total dwelling units	1,893	1,198	2,033	2,145	3,141

(a) New individual dwelling units (e.g. flats, home units and villa units).

(b) From alterations and additions to residential building, new or alteration work on non-residential building or conversion of non-residential building to residential building.

Source: Building Approvals, Australia - Time Series Spreadsheet (cat. no. 8731.0, table 10F).

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The number of non-residential building approvals in 2003-04 was 488. This was 8 fewer than the 2002-03 figure of 496. Of the 488 non-residential building approvals in 2003-04, some 198 (40.6%) were for commercial purposes, 115 (23.6%) were for industrial purposes and 175 (35.9%) were for other non-residential purposes. Some 119 (24.4%) were for retail/wholesale trade.

NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS, Tasmania

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Commercial				
Retail/wholesale trade	73	89	112	119
Transport	4	5	2	3
Offices	61	52	69	70
Other commercial n.e.c.	5	6	-	6
Total commercial	143	152	183	198
Industrial				
Factories	32	31	48	38

Warehouses	27	26	33	55
Agricultural/aquacultural	16	22	20	13
Other industries n.e.c.	2	10	9	9
Total industrial	77	89	110	115
Other non-residential				
Educational	43	52	59	39
Religious	7	1	7	4
Aged care facilities	18	19	23	15
Health	15	21	25	20
Entertainment and recreation	21	25	31	30
Accommodation	26	21	28	36
Other non-residential n.e.c.	26	21	30	31
Total other non-residential	156	160	203	175
Total non-residential	376	401	496	488

- nil or rounded to zero

Source: Building Approvals, Australia - Time Series Spreadsheet (cat. no. 8731.0, table 23F).

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The value of building approved in 2003-04 was \$740.7 million. This was \$214.4 million (40.7%) more than in 2002-03 and \$336.0 million (83.0%) more than in 1999-2000. Of the \$740.7 million worth of building approved in Tasmania in 2003-04, residential accounted for \$553.8 million (74.8%), and non-residential accounted for \$187.1 million (25.2%).

The value of new houses approved in 2003-04 was \$387.2 million, which was 69.9% of the value of residential buildings approved.

VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED, Tasmania

	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New houses	165.3	119.9	209.0	247.7	387.2
New other residential buildings	28.2	7.5	12.3	14.2	71.3
Alterations and additions creating dwellings	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.1
Alterations and additions not creating dwellings	44.3	42.1	51.1	62.1	86.4
Conversions(a)	4.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	9.1

Total residential building	244.0	170.6	272.9	324.7	553.8
Non-residential building(b)	160.7	152.4	168.2	201.5	187.1
Total building	404.7	323.2	441.0	526.3	740.7

(a) Building activity which converts a non-residential building to a residential building.

(b) Comprises non-residential building (new plus alterations and additions) valued at \$50,000 and over.

Source: Building Approvals, Australia - Time Series Spreadsheet (cat. no. 8731.0, table 20F).

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The value of non-residential building approved in Tasmania in 2003-04 was \$187.1 million. This was \$14.4 million below the 2002-03 figure of \$201.5 million.

Of the total value of non-residential building approved in 2003-04 (\$187.1 million), commercial buildings accounted for 28.3%, industrial buildings for 20.1% and other non-residential buildings for 51.6%.

NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS, Tasmania

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Commercial				
Retail/wholesale trade	14.1	23.7	32.1	28.0
Transport	6.3	4.9	0.5	0.6
Offices	16.2	15.8	27.6	23.0
Other commercial n.e.c.	0.9	1.4	-	1.4
Total commercial	37.5	45.7	60.3	52.9

Industrial

Factories	8.8	8.4	17.3	18.6
Warehouses	4.7	5.1	10.1	15.5
Agricultural/aquacultural	2.3	3.5	2.2	3.0
Other industries n.e.c.	0.3	2.2	1.2	1.1
Total industrial	15.6	18.9	30.5	37.6
Other non-residential				
Educational	25.8	42.2	26.9	24.9
Religious	3.0	0.7	1.9	1.0
Aged care facilities	15.9	36.2	30.5	29.5
Health	5.3	6.7	10.2	5.1
Entertainment and recreation	25.9	5.7	10.4	12.7
Accommodation	15.8	6.5	24.1	8.5
Other non-residential n.e.c.	7.9	5.6	7.7	14.6
Total other non-residential	99.3	103.4	111.1	96.5
Total non-residential	152.4	168.2	201.5	187.1

- nil or rounded to zero

Source: Building Approvals, Australia - Time Series Spreadsheet (cat. no. 8731.0, table 23F).

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In 2003-04 there were 22,954 property sales in Tasmania. This was 2,939 less than in 2002-03 and 10,835 more than in 1999-2000. Of the 22,954 properties sold in 2003-04, some 16,334 (71.2%) were residential and 6,620 (28.8%) were other property types.

The mean sales price of all property sold in 2003-04 was \$169,462. This compares to the mean sales price for residential property, \$178,615 and for other types of property, \$146,877.

PROPERTY SALES, Tasmania

Year	Residential		Other(a)		Total	
	Mean sale price		Mean sales price		Mean sales price	
	no.	\$	no.	\$	no.	\$
1999-2000	9,793	96,876	2,325	147,143	12,119	106,512
2000-01	12,583	95,676	2,163	182,565	14,746	108,421
2001-02	16,092	104,075	3,107	120,141	19,199	106,674
2002-03	19,842	124,179	6,051	103,030	25,893	119,237

2003-04	16,334	178,615	6,620	146,877	22,954	169,462
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(a) Includes commercial, industrial, primary production, public service, local government, quarrying and mining, sporting facility/recreation, vacant and not classified.

Source: Information and Land Services Division, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

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There were 6,620 non-residential property sales in Tasmania in 2003-04. Of these, sales of vacant property constituted the largest proportion (4,937 or 74.6%), followed by commercial property (738 or 11.1%).

In 2003-04, sales of commercial property had the highest mean sales price of non-residential property, \$539,165. This compared to the mean sale price for all non-residential property, \$146,877 and for all property, \$169,462.

NON-RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY SALES, Tasmania

Land use type	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
	Mean sale price		Mean sales price		Mean sales price	
	no.	\$	no.	\$	no.	\$
Commercial	428	260,102	676	317,543	738	539,165
Industrial	144	235,904	192	216,297	218	280,929

Primary production	553	230,680	672	225,844	618	261,886
Public services/institutional/utility	46	412,777	77	168,625	76	286,239
Quarrying and mining	11	70,614	4	41,250	7	110,059
Sporting facility/recreational	12	216,267	23	141,555	26	195,115
Vacant	1,914	40,846	4,407	45,172	4,937	65,573
Total non-residential	3,108	120,141	6,051	103,030	6,620	146,877
Total all property	19,199	106,674	25,893	119,237	22,954	169,462

Source: Information and Land Services Division, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

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Housing Tasmania is an output group of the Division of Human Services & Housing, in the Department of Health and Human Services Tasmania. Housing Tasmania aims to provide access to adequate, affordable and appropriate housing for people on low incomes, and particularly for people who have specialist housing requirements.

Direct client services are delivered through 7 Housing Service Centres with access also available through Service Tasmania.

In 2003-04 expenditure was \$115.9 million, of which the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA) contributed \$34.6 million.

Housing Tasmania is in the process of implementing their Affordable Housing Strategy which aims to increase the supply of safe, adequate and affordable housing for Tasmanians who receive low incomes. This will be achieved through a broad range of initiatives across all tenure types.

For further information see the Department of Health and Human Services website at <http://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au>.

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Housing Tasmania provides public rental housing to people who are on low incomes and meet needs assessment criteria under the Housing Assessment System (HAS). At 30 June 2004, there were 3,229 households waiting for public housing.

Also at 30 June 2004, the public rental occupancy rate was 98.5%, compared to approximately 97.4% in the private rental market. Occupancy rates provide a good indicator of the balance between supply and demand, and 97% occupancy is generally considered the benchmark for a market in balance.

Housing Tasmania manages over 11,500 public rental properties.

OCCUPANTS

At 30 June 2004, there were 23,035 people living in public housing in Tasmania constituting a total of 11,375 households.

PUBLIC RENTAL OCCUPANTS, Tasmania - as at 30 June

	Households	People
	no.	no.
2000	12,728	26,796
2001	12,428	25,755
2002	12,156	24,961
2003	11,624	23,540
2004	11,375	23,035

Source: Housing Tasmania, Department of Health and Human Services

HOUSING STOCK

At 30 June 2004, there were 11,679 public housing properties in Tasmania. Of these properties, 46.0% were three bedroom properties, while only 2.5% of properties had four or more bedrooms.

PUBLIC RENTAL HOUSING STOCK, Tasmania - as at 30 June

	1 Bedroom(a)	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	4+ Bedrooms	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000	2,813	3,381	6,944	267	13,405
2001	2,780	3,427	6,676	295	13,178
2002	2,693	3,394	6,284	287	12,658
2003	2,646	3,386	5,687	285	12,004
2004	2,622	3,397	5,373	287	11,679

(a) One bedroom includes bed-sit units.

Source: Housing Tasmania, Department of Health and Human Services.

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Housing Tasmania currently manages 341 homes through Aboriginal Housing Services Tasmania (AHST). Assessments are undertaken by Aboriginal Customer Service Officers, and Aboriginal Tenancy Advisory Panels make recommendations on allocations to AHST.

In 2003-04, Housing Tasmania received \$0.7 million in Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA) funds for the Aboriginal Housing Services Tasmania. This is the same amount received in recent past years.

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The Community Housing Program provides funding for rental accommodation managed by community organisations, and includes accommodation targeted toward groups with support needs such as young people and people with a disability. The Program encourages and supports various housing models, including those provided through local government, community organisations and non-profit housing co-operatives. The aim is to encourage people to be involved in the development and management of their housing. There are over 400 properties that have been funded under the Community Housing Program.

Housing Tasmania received \$1.5 million in Commonwealth funds for the Community Housing Program in 2003-04.

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The Home Ownership Assistance Program (HOAP) is targeted toward public housing clients and private borrowers wishing to purchase public rental homes that no longer meet Housing Tasmania's asset management specifications, or the need profile of applicants waiting to be housed. Assistance is available to low and moderate income households to enable them to access home finance. During 2003-04, there were 121 loans issued through HOAP, and 244 households received Deposit Assistance.

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Housing Tasmania provides funding of approximately \$2.1 million for the delivery of private rental assistance. Services are provided in Hobart, through Colony Assistance Service for Housing (CA\$H), and in Launceston, Devonport and Burnie, through Anglicare Inc.

The type of assistance provided includes security deposits, removals, and rental assistance for people on low incomes who are accessing or maintaining a tenancy in the private rental sector.

During the year, additional funding was made available through the Affordable Housing Strategy for the provision of Expanded Eligibility and Intensive Support Packages.

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In 2003-04, there were 13,200 people employed in the construction industry in Tasmania, an increase of 9.1% on the previous year's figure of 12,100. In 2003-04, employment in the construction industry accounted for 6.3% of employment in all industries.

In 2003-04, general construction with employment of 3,900 accounted for 29.5% of employment in the construction industry. Construction trade services with employment of 9,300 people accounted for 70.5% of employment in the sector.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY, Tasmania: Annual Average

	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Construction industry					
General construction	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.9
Construction trade services	6.4	7.2	6.8	8.6	9.3
Total	10.6	11.3	10.9	12.1	13.2

Total all industries	198.5	200.3	197.7	201.4	209.2
	%	%	%	%	%
Construction industry as a percentage of all industries	5.3	5.6	5.5	6.0	6.3

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Quarterly - Data Cube (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001, datacube EO6).

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The total value of construction work done in Tasmania in 2003-04 was \$1,196.1 million. This was \$327.9 million (37.8%) more than the \$868.2 million recorded in 2002-03 and \$543.2 million (83.2%) more than the \$652.9 million recorded in 1999-2000.

The 2003-04 total of \$1,196.1 million comprised \$710.6 million (59.4%) for building construction and \$485.5 million (40.6%) for engineering construction.

TOTAL VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, Tasmania

Building	Engineering	Total
\$m	\$m	\$m

1999-2000	398.9	254.0	652.9
2000-01	r 340.2	264.2	r 604.4
2001-02	r 429.3	453.8	r 883.1
2002-03	r 504.2	r 364.0	r 868.2
2003-04	710.6	485.5	1,196.1

r revised

Source: Building Activity, Australia - Time Series Spreadsheet (cat. no. 8752.0, table 17); and Engineering Construction Activity, Australia - Time Series Spreadsheet (cat. no. 8762.0, table 22B).

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In 2003-04 there was \$489.1 million worth of residential building construction work done, an increase of \$170.3 million (53.4%) from \$318.8 million in 2002-03, and an increase of \$255.1 million (109.0%) from \$234.0 million in 1999-2000.

Some \$350.2 million (71.6%) of residential building construction work done in 2003-04 was for new houses, \$96.7 million (19.8%) was for alterations and additions to residential buildings, and \$42.2 million (8.6%) was for other new residential buildings.

VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, Tasmania

	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Type of building	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New houses	r 168.6	r 127.4	r 183.0	r 242.4	350.2
Other new residential buildings	17.2	11.5	r 12.8	12.8	42.2
Alterations and additions to residential buildings	48.2	r 48.9	r 64.3	r 63.5	96.7
Total all residential buildings	234.0	r 187.8	r 260.0	r 318.8	489.1
Total all building	398.9	r 340.2	r 429.3	r 504.2	710.6

	%	%	%	%	%
Residential building construction as a percentage of all building construction	58.7	r 55.2	r 60.6	r 63.2	68.8

r revised

Source: Building Activity, Australia - Time Series Spreadsheet (cat. no. 8752.0, tables 13G and 14G).

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In 2003-04, of the \$710.6 million building construction work done, \$221.6 million or 31.2% was non-residential. Of non-residential building construction work done in 2003-04, some \$58.7 million was on commercial buildings, \$37.9 million was on industrial buildings and \$124.89 million was on other non-residential building.

Between 2002-03 and 2003-04, the value of non-residential building construction work done in Tasmania increased by 19.5%, from \$185.4 million to \$221.6 million.

VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, Tasmania

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Commercial			
Retail/wholesale trade	22.1	26.5	31.4
Transport	8.6	3.8	0.4
Offices	13.3	26.6	25.4
Other commercial n.e.c.	2.2	0.1	1.5
Total commercial	46.3	57.1	58.7

Industrial			
Factories	8.1	16.8	23.4
Warehouses	4.3	7.8	11.5
Agricultural/aquacultural	3.8	1.7	2.1
Other industries n.e.c.	1.9	1.6	1.1
Total industrial	18.0	28.0	37.9
Other non-residential			
Educational	40.3	30.0	38.7
Religious	0.6	1.8	1.8
Aged care facilities	30.0	34.1	28.3
Health	3.8	8.6	9.1
Entertainment and recreation	14.0	8.0	14.2
Accommodation	9.8	11.1	24.3
Other non-residential n.e.c.	6.4	6.8	8.2
Total other non-residential	104.8	100.5	124.8
Total non-residential building	169.2	185.4	221.6
Total all building	429.3	504.2	710.6
	%	%	%
Non-residential building construction as a percentage of all building construction	39.4	36.8	31.2

Source: Building Activity, Australia - Time Series Spreadsheet (cat. no. 8752.0, tables 13G and 36G).

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Engineering construction includes the building of roads, bridges, railways, dams and sewerage systems. The majority of this activity is undertaken for the public sector. In Tasmania, the value of work done on engineering construction projects during 2003-04 was \$485.5 million, an increase of 33.4% on the 2002-03 figure of \$364.0 million.

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION, VALUE OF WORK DONE, Tasmania

	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Project type	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Roads, highways and subdivisions	r 97.2	104.6	83.3	r 96.0	108.8
Bridges, railways and harbours	14.7	r 14.7	18.6	20.8	14.2
Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	41.3	50.5	r 252.7	133.1	244.6
Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	r 23.0	15.8	r 23.3	41.4	48.8
Telecommunications	r 53.4	r 58.6	r 58.4	51.7	33.7
Heavy industry	r 3.3	5.5	3.7	2.8	10.4

Recreation and other	r 21.3	14.5	r 13.8	r 18.4	25.0
Total	254.0	264.2	453.8	r 364.0	485.5

r revised

Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia - Time Series Spreadsheet (cat. no. 8762.0, table 22B).

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Capital expenditure estimates indicate the amount of investment in buildings, plant and equipment being made by businesses conducting activities throughout Tasmania. The estimates are also a key component of the State Accounts figure; they are commonly used as indicators of business confidence. Private new capital expenditure does not include money spent on houses built by speculative builders or money spent on renovations.

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In 2003-04, there was \$699 million of private new capital expenditure in Tasmania. Of this, expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery contributed \$533 million or 76.3% and expenditure on buildings and structures contributed \$168 million or 24.0%.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY TYPE OF ASSET, Tasmania(a)(b)

	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Buildings and structures	r 98	r 133	r 444	r 254	168
Equipment, plant and machinery	411	r 466	518	r 627	533
Total asset(c)	508	600	r 962	r 881	699

(a) Estimates based on a sample survey and therefore subject to sampling variability. Covers selected industries only - mining, manufacturing, finance, property and other selected industries.

(b) Current prices.

(c) Estimates have been rounded and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia - Time Series Spreadsheet (cat. no. 5625.0,

table 11A).

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In 2003-04, private new capital expenditure for all industries totalled \$699 million. This was a decrease of \$182 million, or 20.7%, on the \$881 million expended in 2002-03 and a decrease of \$263 million, or 27.3%, on the \$962 million expended in 2001-02.

Between 2002-03 and 2003-04, private new capital expenditure in the mining industry decreased by \$13 million, or 28.9%, from \$45 million to \$32 million, while expenditure in the manufacturing industry in Tasmania decreased by \$115 million, or 48.1%, from \$239 million to \$124 million.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY INDUSTRY, Tasmania(a)(b)

	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Mining	54	87	57	45	32
Manufacturing	135	162	154	r 239	124
Other selected industries	319	352	752	r 598	544
Total all industries(c)	508	600	r 962	r 881	699

(a) Estimates based on a sample survey and therefore subject to sampling variability. Covers selected industries only - mining, manufacturing, finance, property and other selected industries.

(b) Current prices.

(c) Estimates have been rounded and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia - Time Series Spreadsheet (cat. no. 5625.0, table 11B).

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Australian Housing Survey - Housing Characteristics, Costs and Conditions, cat. no. 4182.0

Australian Housing Survey: Tasmania - Data Report on Hard Copy, cat. no. 4182.6.40.001

[Basic Community Profile, Census of Population and Housing 2001](#)

Building Activity, Tasmania, cat. no. 8752.6

Building Approvals, Australia, cat. no. 8731.0

Building Approvals, Tasmania, cat. no. 8731.6

Engineering Construction Activity, Australia, cat. no. 8762.0

Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia, cat. no. 5609.0

Labour Force, Australia, cat. no. 6202.0

INTERNET SITES

Housing Tasmania, Division of Human Services & Housing, Department of Health and Human Services,
<http://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au>

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The standard of living of individuals and families depends on a number of economic and social resources. These resources provide for the consumption of goods and services and for participation in society. Resources may be in the form of:

- cash income received from wages and salaries or investments;
- income support from government;
- the use of personal resources such as savings;
- the use of services such as aged care, respite care and child care from government and welfare organisations; and
- assistance from family and friends.

While statistics about income and wealth can describe the economic resources available and statistics about expenditure can describe associated consumption patterns, there are other issues that are important in understanding living standards. For example, poor health or limited access to educational facilities may lead to greater expenditure in those areas, leaving relatively less expenditure on other basic necessities of life than for those who earn similar incomes.

SUMMARY INCOME STATISTICS, Tasmania

	Units	Period	Tas.
Income			
Mean gross weekly income	\$	1999-2000	606
Average taxable income	\$	1998-99	25,695
Superannuation			
Number of retired persons receiving superannuation or annuities(a)	'000	April-June 2000	8.1
Income distribution			
Gross State Product at market prices per capita	\$'000	1999-2000	24.6
Share of equivalent income going to top quintile(b)(c)	%	1999-2000	35.2
Share of equivalent income going to bottom quintile(b)(d)	%	1999-2000	9.1
Gini coefficient(b)	ratio	1999-2000	0.42
Expenditure			
Average weekly household expenditure on all goods and services	\$	1998-99	592.98

(a) Aged 15-69 years.

(b) Of all income units.

(c) Share of equivalent income received by the 20% of income units with the highest incomes.

(d) Share of equivalent income received by the 20% of income units with the lowest incomes.

Source: Income Distribution, Australia (6523.0); and ABS data available on request, Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation; Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results (6530.0); and ABS data available on request, 1999-2000 Survey of Income and Housing Costs.

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A hundred years ago there was no social security system in Australia. Charitable relief was provided to needy persons by voluntary organisations, in some cases with the assistance of government grants.

The main areas of need that attracted assistance were the 'sick poor', neglected children, old people who were destitute and women who had been deserted or who had 'fallen' pregnant. The unemployed were assisted by grants of wages, or rations, in return for relief work provided by the government.

Pensions for aged people were introduced in Australia in 1909, which was the beginning of the national provision of social security payments. Since then many other regular income payments have been added to provide income security to groups such as:

- the retired
- people with disabilities
- the sick
- the unemployed
- families.

The provision of income to these groups aims to ensure that people have adequate levels of income to support themselves and their dependants. Carers of these particular groups are also entitled to various benefits.

Income maintenance payments are provided to individuals by the Commonwealth Government, primarily through the Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) and the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA).

The Tasmanian government also provides a number of concessions to students, the unemployed, low income earners and seniors. For more information about these concessions see the [Tasmanian Government Concessions guide 2004-05](#) (Adobe Acrobat format) on the [Tasmanian Premier's web site](#).

In Tasmania, local governments may also provide council rate remissions for those holding a Pensioner Concession Card.

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

FaCS is responsible for putting to work the Government's social support policies for families, working-age people and those who are retired. The Department also manages the delivery of services for people with disabilities, families with children, community support (excluding the Home and Community Care Program), family relationships, and welfare housing.

More information about FaCS can be found at the FaCS web site, <http://www.facs.gov.au>

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

DVA is responsible for serving members of Australia's veteran and defence force communities, their war widows/widowers, widows/widowers and dependants through programs of care, compensation, commemoration and defence support services.

More information about DVA can be found at the DVA web site, <http://www.dva.gov.au>

SUMMARY INCOME SUPPORT STATISTICS(a), Tasmania

	Unit	Period	Tas.
Age Pension recipients	no.	June 2003	50,887
Service Pension recipients	no.	June 2002	11,778
Disability Support Pension recipients	no.	June 2003	23,307

Newstart Allowance recipients	no.	June 2003	18,204
Family Tax Benefit recipients	no.	June 2003	82,867
Parenting Payment recipients	no.	June 2003	19,378

(a) As at May 2004, Centrelink figures have been revised to conform to new standard definitions.

Source: Centrelink.

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In addition to the Department of Family and Community Services Age Pension, the Department of Veterans' Affairs provides Service Pensions to male veterans aged 60 years and over and female veterans aged 57 years and over. This pension is also subject to an income and assets test.

At 30 June 2002 in Tasmania there were 11,778 Service Pensions being paid (including Partner and Widow/Widower Pensions).

SERVICE PENSIONS(a) - as at 30 June 2002

War service	Tasmania	Australia
World War I	2	109
World War II	7,401	175,638
Korea and Malaya	477	13,240
British Commonwealth Forces	1,656	36,635
Allied Forces	528	10,393
Special Overseas Service(b)	1,411	35,294
Far East Strategic Reserve	149	3,616

British, Commonwealth and Allied Mariners	75	2,042
Australian Mariners	77	2,495
Gulf War	-	19
East Timor	-	4
Total(c)	11,778	279,518

(a) Comprises service pensions payable to veterans and partners and widows/widowers of veterans.

(b) Includes Vietnam.

(c) Includes veterans whose war service is unknown.

Source: [Department of Veterans' Affairs, Annual Report 2001-02](#)

More information about the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs' Service Pensions can be found in DVA Facts at the Department's web site, <http://www.dva.gov.au>

The Department of Veterans' Affairs releases a range of statistics via their web site on a quarterly basis. To access these statistics click on the following link,
<http://www.dva.gov.au/media/publicat/statistics/index.htm>

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A major issue facing the program is the expected increase in the aged population into the first half of this century. By 2051, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over is projected to reach between 32% and 34% in Tasmania, compared with the projected 28% to 30% for total Australia. (Source: Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101 (cat. no. 3222.0))

Also, changing patterns of employment, including a trend towards early retirement, present a challenge to the delivery of adequate retirement incomes. Recent government policy has focused on cost reduction as well as shifting costs and responsibility from the public sector to individuals, families, community groups and private business. A strong emphasis is placed on providing financial information services to encourage self-provision and maximise the use of resources for self support.

SELECTED PAYMENTS FOR THE AGED(a), Tasmania - June 2003

Recipients at June 2003

no.

Age Pension

50,887

Wife Pension (Disability Support)	1,596
Wife Pension (Age)	639

(a) As at May 2004, Centrelink figures have been revised to conform to new standard definitions.

Source: Centrelink.

The Age Pension seeks to ensure that people who have reached retirement age have an adequate level of income. Subject to income and assets tests, men aged 65 years and over are eligible for the Age Pension. For women, it depends on their date of birth. From 1 July 1995, the minimum age for women to receive the Age Pension began to increase. By 2014, the minimum qualifying age for women will be 65 years, making it the same as for men.

At 30 June 2003, there were 50,887 people in Tasmania receiving an Age Pension, 56.0% of the estimated 90,833 Tasmanians aged 60 years and over. (Source for population data: Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2003 (cat. no. 3201.0)).

RECIPIENTS OF AGE PENSION(a), Tasmania

	Unit	June 2001	June 2002	June 2003
Age group (years)				
60-64	no.	5,331	4,647	4,723
65-69	no.	13,769	14,187	14,814
70-74	no.	12,194	12,705	12,997
75 and over	no.	16,888	17,488	18,353
Sex				
Males	no.	18,187	18,967	19,975
Females	no.	29,995	30,060	30,912
Persons	no.	48,182	49,027	50,887
Wife Pension (Age)	no.	775	730	639

(a) As at May 2004, Centrelink figures have been revised to conform to new standard definitions.

Source: Centrelink.

Further information about the Age Pension and Wife Pension is available from the Centrelink web site,
http://www.centrelink.gov.au/internet/internet.nsf/individuals/ret_payments.htm

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Over the past decade, increasing numbers of people have become reliant on disability-related income support payments. This trend will continue with the increasing incidence of disability associated with an ageing population, changes in labour market structure leading to a decrease in the availability of certain types of work, and the extension of eligibility criteria for the Carer Payment.

The implementation of the Disability Reform Package in 1991 aimed to encourage people with disabilities to maximise their workforce potential through rehabilitation, training, and labour market programs in order to minimise long-term dependency on income support.

SELECTED PAYMENTS FOR THOSE WITH A DISABILITY OR THOSE WHO ARE SICK(a), Tasmania - June 2003

Recipients at June 2003

no.

Disability Support Pension

23,307

Carer Allowance

8,577

Carer Payment	2,690
Mobility Allowance	1,369
Sickness Allowance	161

(a) As at May 2004, Centrelink figures have been revised to conform to new standard definitions.

Source: Centrelink.

The Disability Support Pension ensures an adequate level of income for people whose physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment prevents them from working, or for people who are permanently blind.

At 30 June 2003, there were 23,307 people receiving this pension in Tasmania.

A Wife Pension may be paid to the female partner of a disability support pensioner if she does not qualify for a pension in her own right. New grants of Wife Pension ceased after 30 June 1995. Women who were receiving the Wife Pension at that time can continue to receive this pension provided they meet qualification provisions and their partner is receiving the Disability Support Pension.

At 30 June 2003 there were 1,596 female partners of Disability Support pensioners receiving the Wife Pension.

RECIPIENTS OF DISABILITY SUPPORT PENSION(a), Tasmania

	Unit	June 2001	June 2002	June 2003
Age group (years)				
16-19	no.	449	467	454
20-39	no.	4,573	4,828	4,942
40-59	no.	12,530	13,183	13,609
60 and over	no.	3,762	4,172	4,302
Sex				
Males	no.	13,485	14,123	14,424
Females	no.	7,829	8,527	8,883
Persons	no.	21,314	22,650	23,307
Wife Pension (Disability Support)	no.	2,050	1,819	1,596

(a) As at May 2004, Centrelink figures have been revised to conform to new standard definitions.

Source: Centrelink.

Further information about the payments in the tables above is available from the Centrelink web site:

- Disability Support Pension, Mobility Allowance and Sickness Allowance,
http://www.centrelink.gov.au/internet/internet.nsf/individuals/iid_pay_adult.htm
- Carer Allowance (adult) and Carer Payment,
http://www.centrelink.gov.au/internet/internet.nsf/individuals/carers_pay_adult.htm
- Carer Allowance (child),
http://www.centrelink.gov.au/internet/internet.nsf/individuals/carers_pay_child.htm

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In addition to the Disability Support Pension provided by the Department of Family and Community Services, the Department of Veterans' Affairs provides a similar pension to veterans to compensate for service-related injury or disease. At June 2002, there were 6,016 Tasmanians receiving a Disability Pension.

DISABILITY PENSIONS (VETERANS), Tasmania - as at 30 June 2002

	Recipients
War service	no.
World War I	1
World War II	3,698
World War II Mariners	15
Korea and Malaya	277
Far East Strategic Reserve	100
Special Overseas Service(a)	1,114
Gulf War	5
East Timor	11

Peacekeeping Forces	28
Peacetime/Serving Member	752
Total(b)	6,016

(a) Includes Vietnam.

(b) Includes veterans whose war service is unknown.

Source: [Department of Veterans' Affairs, Annual Report 2001-02](#)

More information about the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs' Disability Pensions can be found in DVA Facts at the Department's web site, <http://www.dva.gov.au>

The Department of Veterans' Affairs releases a range of statistics via their web site on a quarterly basis. To access these statistics click on the following link,
<http://www.dva.gov.au/media/publicat/statistics/index.htm>

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The aim of this program is to ensure unemployed people receive adequate income support. Where possible, payments are linked to provision of opportunities and incentives to enter or re-enter the workforce.

Income support for the unemployed was introduced, as unemployment benefit, in 1945. At the time it was primarily a short-term payment for people moving from one full-time job to another.

In recent decades the labour market has undergone significant structural change. High levels of unemployment and particularly long-term unemployment have persisted through the late 1990s and now into the 21st century.

SELECTED PAYMENTS FOR STUDENTS AND THE UNEMPLOYED(a), Tasmania - June 2003

Recipients at June 2003(b)

no.

Newstart Allowance

18,204

Youth Allowance	12,848
Partner Allowance	4,183
Austudy Payment	1,474
Widow Allowance	1,193
Mature Age Allowance	1,667

(a) As at May 2004, Centrelink figures have been revised to conform to new standard definitions.

(b) For allowance payments, recipient numbers include those receiving a nil rate of payment.

Source: Centrelink.

To receive Newstart Allowance, a person must be: aged 21 years or over and under Age Pension age; unemployed; an Australian resident and be in Australia; prepared to enter into, comply with and vary an existing Preparing for Work Agreement; and, satisfy an activity test.

At June 2003 there were 18,204 recipients of Newstart Allowance in Tasmania.

RECIPIENTS OF NEWSTART ALLOWANCE, Tasmania(a)(b)

	Unit	June 2001	June 2002	June 2003
Age group (years)				
Less than 21(c)	no.	-	-	-
21-34	no.	9,346	8,903	8,577
35-54	no.	8,601	7,965	7,680
55-59	no.	1,501	1,659	1,620
60 and over	no.	318	377	327
Sex				
Males	no.	14,704	13,943	13,142
Females	no.	5,062	4,961	5,062
Persons	no.	19,766	18,904	18,204

- nil or rounded to zero

(a) Figures have been revised to include all eligible customers.

(b) As at May 2004, Centrelink figures have been revised to conform to new standard definitions.

(c) From 1 July 1998, Newstart Allowance (NSA) for people aged 16-20 years (and certain people aged 15 years) was replaced by Youth Allowance (YA). Only those people on NSA or Sickness Allowance who were also aged 18 to 20 years at 17 June

1997 (the date of YA announcement), and remained on NSA at 1 July 1998, were able to continue on NSA.

Source: Centrelink.

Additional information about payments for students and the unemployed is available from the Centrelink web site.

- Newstart Allowance and Youth Allowance,
http://www.centrelink.gov.au/internet/internet.nsf/individuals/work_payments.htm
- Austudy, ABSTUDY, Assistance for Isolated Children and the Student Financial Supplement Scheme, http://www.centrelink.gov.au/internet/internet.nsf/individuals/st_payments.htm
- Partner Allowance, Widow Allowance and Mature Age Allowance,
http://www.centrelink.gov.au/internet/internet.nsf/individuals/ret_payments.htm

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The objectives of this program are to ensure that families with children (including sole parent families) have adequate levels of income, receive fair levels of assistance toward the cost of raising their children and are able to overcome the barriers to workforce participation that arise in part from the presence of children.

SELECTED PAYMENTS FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN(a), Tasmania - June 2003

Recipients at June 2003

no.

Family Tax Benefit	82,867
Parenting Payment(b)	19,378
Child Care Benefit	12,326
Double Orphan Pension	36

(a) As at May 2004, Centrelink figures have been revised to conform to new standard

definitions.

(b) Comprising Parenting Payment (Partnered) and Parenting Payment (Single).

Source: Centrelink.

Further information about payments for families with children is available from the Centrelink web site,
http://www.centrelink.gov.au/internet/internet.nsf/individuals/pg_payments.htm

Jobs, Education and Training (JET)

The Jobs, Education and Training (JET) Program recognises there are a number of major barriers that may affect the ability of some recipients of Parenting Payment (and some other customer groups) to join the paid workforce.

More information about JET is available from the Centrelink web site,
<http://www.centrelink.gov.au/internet/internet.nsf/services/jet.htm>

Child Support Scheme

The Child Support Scheme aims to improve financial support for children of separated parents by ensuring that both parents contribute to the support of their children according to their capacity to pay. It also aims to ensure that neither parent is discouraged from participating in the workforce and to reduce social security outlays.

More information about the Child Support Scheme is available from the Centrelink web site,
http://www.centrelink.gov.au/internet/internet.nsf/payments/child_supp_scheme.htm

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This group of income payments is provided for people in situations of special need or hardship where they are ineligible for other payments.

SPECIAL BENEFIT

A Special Benefit is a discretionary payment that may be paid to a person who is not otherwise eligible for a pension or allowance, but is in severe financial hardship and unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for themselves and their dependants for reasons beyond their control. Payment can be made immediately in an emergency.

In June 2003 there were 109 people receiving Special Benefit in Tasmania. (Source: Centrelink)

Further information about Special Benefit is available from the Centrelink web site,
http://www.centrelink.gov.au/internet/internet.nsf/individuals/crisis_pay.htm

BEREAVEMENT ALLOWANCE

This is a short-term payment for people without children in the period immediately following the death of their partner.

In June 2003 in Tasmania, there were 2 recipients of Bereavement Allowance. (Source: Centrelink)

Further information about Bereavement Allowance is available from the Centrelink web site,
http://www.centrelink.gov.au/internet/internet.nsf/individuals/help_pay_adult.htm

SUPPLEMENTARY PAYMENTS AND ENTITLEMENTS

Recipients of Department of Family and Community Services benefits may also be eligible for a range of supplementary payments and entitlements, including those listed below. Further information about these payments is available from the Centrelink web site. See the links below.

- Pharmaceutical Allowance,
<http://www.centrelink.gov.au/internet/internet.nsf/payments/pharmaceutical.htm>
- Health Care card,
http://www.centrelink.gov.au/internet/internet.nsf/individuals/carer_pay_child.htm
- Rent Assistance,
http://www.centrelink.gov.au/internet/internet.nsf/payments/rent_assistance.htm
- Telephone Allowance,
http://www.centrelink.gov.au/internet/internet.nsf/payments/telephone_allow.htm
- Remote Area Allowance,
http://www.centrelink.gov.au/internet/internet.nsf/payments/remote_area.htm

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Tasmanians generally earn less than Australians as a whole. The mean gross weekly income of Tasmanian income units in 1999-2000 was \$606 compared to \$726 for all Australian income units. The mean gross weekly income of all Tasmanian employees was \$864 compared to \$966 for all Australian employees during 1999-2000. Full-time Tasmanian employees earned a gross weekly income of \$938 compared to \$1,045 earned by all full-time Australian employees during the same period.

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The main source of income for Tasmanians is wages and salaries. In 1999-2000, 44.6% of all income units were sourced from wages and salaries. A further 39.8% of Tasmanian income units were sourced from Government pensions and allowances. This reflects the combination of high unemployment and an ageing population in the State, and consequent dependence on income support payments.

ALL INCOME UNITS(a), Selected Characteristics - 1999-2000

	Units	Tasmania	Australia
Gross weekly income			
Mean gross weekly income	\$	606	726
Mean gross weekly income of all employees	\$	864	966
Mean gross weekly income of all full-time employees	\$	938	1,045
Main source of income (% of all income units)			
Wages and salaries	%	44.6	56.7
Own unincorporated business	%	*8.5	6.0
Government pensions and allowances	%	39.8	28.0
Other income	%	*6.0	7.2

Total(b)	%	100.0	100.0
Mean gross weekly income by main source			
Wages and salaries	\$	888	961
Own unincorporated business	\$	*914	1,085
Government pensions and allowances	\$	261	267
Other sources	\$	*463	603
Total(b)	\$	606	726

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

(a) An income unit is 1 person or a group of related persons within a household, whose command over income is assumed to be shared. Income sharing is assumed to take place within married (registered or de facto) couples, and between parents and dependent children.

(b) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

Source: Income Distribution, Australia (Cat. no. 6523.0) and ABS data available on request, 1999-2000 Survey of Income and Housing Costs.

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Approximately 69.2% of couples with dependent children relied on wages and salaries as their main source of income. They earned a mean gross weekly income of \$1,094 from this source.

For couples without dependent children, the main source of income was also wages and salaries (48.9%) and they earned a mean gross weekly income of \$1,032 from this source. A further 33.0% relied on Government pensions and allowances as their main source of income, earning a mean gross weekly amount of \$345 from this source.

Approximately 55.4% of lone person income units relied on Government pensions and allowances as their main source of income, earning a mean gross weekly amount of \$183. A further 31.0% relied on wages and salaries as their main source of income, earning a mean gross weekly income of \$547.

INCOME UNIT(a) TYPE, Selected Characteristics, Tasmania - 1999-2000

Units	Couple with dependent children	Couple without dependent children	One parent with dependent children	Lone person	Total
-------	-----------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------	----------------	-------

Main source of income (% of all income units)

Wages and salaries	%	69.2	48.9	*34.2	31.0	44.6
Own unincorporated business	%	*17.0	*9.6	n.p.	*4.4	*8.5
Government pensions and allowances	%	*13.7	33.0	*54.5	55.4	39.8
Other income	%	-	*8.5	n.p.	*6.8	*6.0
Total(b)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Mean gross weekly income by main source

Wages and salaries	\$	1,094	1,032	*611	547	888
Own unincorporated business	\$	*879	*1,149	n.p.	*625	*914
Government pensions and allowances	\$	*478	345	*354	183	261
Other sources	\$	-	*619	n.p.	*283	*463
Total(b)	\$	973	782	*482	316	606

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

n.p. estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) An income unit is 1 person or a group of related persons within a household, whose command over income is assumed to be shared. Income sharing is assumed to take place within married (registered or de facto) couples, and between parents and dependent children.

(b) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

Source: ABS data available on request, 1999-2000 Survey of Income and Housing Costs.

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As the population ages, increasing importance is being placed on the provision of retirement income through superannuation. For many people, most superannuation contributions are made by their employer under the Superannuation Guarantee, introduced in 1992 at 3-4% of a person's wage or salary, and increasing to 9% in 2002-03.

Superannuation is closely linked to employment and, because the nature of people's employment can affect their ability to accrue sufficient superannuation for their retirement, this may influence the age at which they retire.

RECEIPTS OF BENEFITS FROM SUPERANNUATION

About 15% of Tasmanians who were 'retired', that is, they were no longer working and did not intend to work in the future, were receiving some income from superannuation or annuities in the period April to June 2000. Some 20% of 'retired' males and 11% of 'retired' females received income from superannuation or annuities.

Some 4% had received a lump sum in the previous 12 months, and another 33% had received a lump sum more than 12 months previously. (Some had both received a lump sum and were receiving income

from superannuation or annuities).

RETIRED PERSONS(a), Superannuation Income and Lump Sum Payments, Tasmania - 2000

	Males	Females	Total
	'000	'000	'000
Whether receiving income from superannuation or annuities			
Received income	4.3	3.8	8.1
Did not receive income	16.9	29.7	46.7
Whether has received a lump sum from a superannuation fund in past 12 months			
Received a lump sum payment in past 12 months	*1.8	*0.6	*2.4
Received a lump sum payment more than 12 months ago	10.6	7.7	18.3
Never received a lump sum from a superannuation fund but has worked for 2 weeks or more	8.7	25.1	33.8
Not applicable	*0.2	*0.2	*0.3
Total	21.3	33.5	54.8

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Aged 15 to 69 years.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation.

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The Gross State Product (at market prices) per capita for Tasmania in 1999-2000 was \$24,600, compared to \$33,200 for Australians as a whole. Gross household disposable income of Tasmanians during the same time period was \$18,000, compared to \$21,900 nationally.

Of all income units, Tasmania's share of equivalent income going to the top quintile was 35.2%, compared to Australia's 38.5%. The share of equivalent income going to the bottom quintile was 9.1% for Tasmania, compared to Australia's 7.1%.

The Gini coefficient for Tasmania was 0.42, compared to 0.45 for Australia. The Gini Coefficient is a measure for measuring inequality of income distribution and is expressed as a ratio that is between 0 and 1. A low Gini coefficient such as that recorded by Tasmania indicates that the population has a relatively equal income distribution.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION, Selected Characteristics - 1999-2000

	Units	Tasmania	Australia
Gross State Product at market prices per capita	\$'000	24.6	33.2
Gross household disposable income per capita	\$'000	18.0	21.9

Share of equivalent income going to top quintile(a)(b)	%	35.2	38.5
Share of equivalent income going to bottom quintile(a)(c)	%	9.1	7.1
Gini coefficient(a)	ratio	0.42	0.45

(a) Of all income units.

(b) Share of equivalent income received by the 20% of income units with the highest incomes.

(c) Share of equivalent income received by the 20% of income units with the lowest incomes.

Source: Australian Social Trends, 2001 (Cat. no. 4102.0).

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The following link will take you to the Main Features for Tasmania from [Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5673.0.55.001). This page incorporates statistics for Tasmania and includes breakdowns of wage and salary earners and their income by local government area.

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In 2000-01, there were 238,359 Tasmanian individual tax returns lodged. Of these, 188,098 (78.9% of returns) were taxable, i.e. where an amount of net tax was charged (gross taxes less rebates and credits plus Medicare levy and Medicare levy surcharge). A further 50,261 (21.1%) returns were non-taxable, i.e. where no amount of net tax was charged.

The average taxable income of Tasmanians was \$28,080, compared to \$32,593 for Australians as a whole. Average net tax paid by Tasmanian taxpayers amounted to \$7,331 compared to \$9,342 paid by all Australians.

INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYERS, Selected characteristics - 2000-01(a)

	Units	Tasmania	Australia
Taxable returns	no.	188,098	8,351,250
Non-taxable returns	no.	50,261	1,922,229
Total	no.	238,359	10,273,479
Average taxable income(b)	\$	28,080	32,593
Average net tax(c)	\$	7,331	9,342

-
- (a) Sourced from individual income tax returns and associated business and professional items schedules processed by 31 October 2002. The statistics are not necessarily complete.
 - (b) Average taxable income is for taxable and non-taxable returns combined and is calculated before rounding.
 - (c) Calculated using taxable returns only.

Source: Australian Taxation Office, Income Tax Data.

FURTHER INFORMATION

The following link will take you to the Taxation Statistics section of the [Australian Taxation Office web site](#). Here, among other statistics, you will find summary tables incorporating personal income taxation figures:

[Taxation Statistics 2000-01: A summary of taxation, superannuation and industry benchmark statistics 2000-01 and 2001-02](#)

Regional wage and salary earners statistics, provided by the ATO and published by the ABS, are also available by following the link below:

[5673.0.55.001 Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia - Electronic Publication \(Main Features - Tasmania\)](#)

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In 1998-99, Tasmanian households spent a weekly average of \$592.98 on goods and services compared to \$646.00 paid by those in Hobart, and \$698.97 paid by those in Australia as a whole.

Average weekly expenditure by Tasmanian households was generally lower across all broad expenditure groups than those for Australian households, except for:

- domestic fuel and power (\$21.57 compared to the Australian figure of \$17.87); and
- superannuation and life insurance (\$33.72 compared to the Australian figure of \$22.98).

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Hobart households generally had a higher average weekly household expenditure on goods and services and selected other payments than Tasmanian households as a whole. The main exception identified in the survey was for superannuation and life insurance where Hobart households paid \$21.06 a week compared to \$33.72 paid by all Tasmanian households.

Hobart households spent more than Australian households for the following goods and services:

- domestic fuel and power (\$23.07 compared to \$17.87);
- alcoholic beverages (\$21.13 compared to \$20.43);
- household furnishings and equipment (\$43.03 compared to \$42.22); and
- medical care and health expenses (\$35.15 compared to \$32.47).

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE - 1998-99

	Hobart	Tasmania	Australia
Broad expenditure group	\$	\$	\$
Goods and services			

Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	81.10	70.60	97.43
Domestic fuel and power	23.07	21.57	17.87
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	116.43	108.24	126.99
Alcoholic beverages	21.13	15.60	20.43
Tobacco products	10.09	10.33	10.74
Clothing and footwear	31.81	31.74	31.90
Household furnishings and equipment	43.03	38.73	42.22
Household services and operation	33.57	31.55	41.26
Medical care and health expenses	35.15	29.28	32.47
Transport	97.18	94.69	117.82
Recreation	84.15	81.30	88.81
Personal care	12.19	11.03	13.73
Miscellaneous goods and services	57.10	48.33	57.31
Total goods and services expenditure	646.00	592.98	698.97
Selected other payments			
Income tax	152.51	137.43	176.82
Mortgage repayments - principal (selected dwelling)	23.33	20.43	27.58
Superannuation and life insurance	21.06	33.72	22.98

Source: Household Expenditure, Australia: Summary of Results (Cat. no. 6530.0).

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Indicators of household financial stress and deprivation include:

- Spent more money than received in the last 12 months
- Were unable to raise \$2,000 in a week for something important
- Could not pay electricity, gas or telephone bills on time
- Could not pay car registration or insurance on time
- Pawned or sold something
- Went without meals
- Could not afford to heat the home
- Sought assistance from welfare/community organisations
- Sought financial help from friends or family
- Could not afford a holiday for at least one week a year
- Could not afford a night out once a fortnight
- Could not afford friends or family over for a meal once a month
- Could not afford a special meal once a week
- Could only afford secondhand clothes most of the time
- Could not afford leisure or hobby activities

For further information on financial stress see: [Household income, living standards and financial stress](#)

[\(Year Book Australia, 2002\).](#)

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Approximately 13.9% of Tasmanian households were identified as being in 'higher' financial stress during 1998-99, compared to 12.6% of Australian households, i.e. they reported the incidence of 5 or more of the 15 identified deprivation and financial stress indicators.

A further 22.8% of Tasmanian households were identified as being in 'moderate' financial stress, compared to 21.2% of Australian households, i.e., they reported the incidence of 2 to 4 indicators of deprivation and financial stress.

The remainder of Tasmanian households (63.3%) reported no financial stress during 1998-99, compared to 66.2% of Australian households.

LEVEL OF FINANCIAL STRESS(a) - 1998-99

	Tasmania	Australia
Level of stress indicated	% of all households	% of all households
Higher stress(b)	13.9	12.6
Moderate stress(c)	22.8	21.2

No stress(d)	63.3	66.2
Total	100.0	100.0

(a) The term 'financial stress' is used to reflect a measure of observed incidence of any of the 15 identified deprivation and financial stress indicators.

(b) A household was defined as being in 'higher financial stress' if it reported the incidence of 5 or more indicators.

(c) A household was defined as being in 'moderate financial stress' if it reported the incidence of 2 to 4 indicators.

(d) Includes 1 or no stress indicators reported.

Source: Australian Economic Indicators, June 2001 (Cat. no. 1350.0).

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In 2000-01, there were 959 new bankruptcies in Tasmania, a 14.7% decrease on the 1999-2000 figure of 836. Of the 959 bankruptcies recorded in 2000-01, 858 or 89.5% were non-business, while 101 or 10.5% were business bankruptcies. This compares to 1999-2000 in which 738 or 88.3% were non-business bankruptcies, while 98 or 11.7% were business bankruptcies.

NUMBER OF BANKRUPTCIES, Tasmania

	1999-2000	2000-01
	no.	no.
Non-business bankruptcies(a)	738	858
Business bankruptcies(b)	98	101
Total	836	959

(a) Where the bankrupt's occupation and cause of bankruptcy is not related to any proprietary interest in a business.

(b) Where the individual's bankruptcy is directly related to his or her proprietary interest in a business.

Source: Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, Annual Report on the Operation of the Bankruptcy Act, 2000-02 (available at the ITSA web site, <http://www.itsa.gov.au>).

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In 2000-01, the major cause of business bankruptcy was stated to be economic conditions, 41% of cases. This was followed by a lack of capital, 17% of cases, and lack of business ability, 15% of cases. This compares to 1999-2000, in which lack of business ability, with 33%, was stated as the most common cause of bankruptcies, followed by lack of capital, 23% of cases, and economic conditions, 22% of cases.

In terms of non-business bankruptcies, excessive use of credit was stated as the most common cause of bankruptcy in 2000-01, with 50% of cases, followed by unemployment, 31% of cases. This compares to 1999-2000 in which unemployment was stated to be the cause in 57% of cases and excessive use of credit the cause in 30% in cases.

The turnaround in causes of bankruptcy from 1999-2000 to 2000-01 can be partly attributed to Insolvency and Trustee Services Australia (ITSA) adopting a new method of collating information on the causes of bankruptcy. In 2000-01, debtors were given a list of causes to choose from as opposed to 1999-2000 where debtors note a description that was then interpreted by ITSA staff.

CAUSES OF BANKRUPTCY, Tasmania

Cause(a)	1999-2000		2000-01	
	no.	%	no.	%
Business				
Economic conditions	26	22	47	41
Lack of business ability	39	33	17	15
Lack of capital	27	23	20	17
Excessive interest	2	2	8	7
Excessive drawings	5	4	9	8
Inability to collect debts	5	4	1	1
Failure to keep proper books	-	-	1	1
Seasonal conditions	2	2	2	2
Gambling or speculation	2	2	1	1
Personal reasons	11	9	4	3
Other causes not stated	-	-	6	5
Total(b)	119	100	116	100
Non-business				
Unemployment	451	57	276	31
Domestic discord	25	3	76	9
Excessive use of credit	237	30	443	50
Ill health	24	3	35	4
Adverse litigation	29	4	42	5
Gambling or speculation	11	1	6	1
Liabilities on guarantees	16	2	11	1
Other causes not stated	1	-	4	-
Total(b)	794	100	893	100

- nil or rounded to zero

(a) In 1999-2000 causes were determined by debtors writing a description that was then interpreted by ITSA staff. In 2000-01, causes were chosen by debtors from a predetermined list.

(b) Respondents may have recorded more than one cause.

Source: Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, Annual Report on the Operation of the Bankruptcy Act, 2000-01 (available at the ITSA web site, <http://www.itsa.gov.au>)

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Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, *Annual Report on the Operation of the Bankruptcy Act, 2000-01*
(available on the Insolvency and Trustee Services Australia (ITSA) web site, <http://www.itsa.gov.au>).

INTERNET SITES

Australian Taxation Office, <http://www.ato.gov.au>

Insolvency and Trustee Services Australia (ITSA) web site, <http://www.itsa.gov.au>

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The contribution of various industries to the Tasmanian economy can be assessed in terms of their contribution to Gross State Product (GSP). GSP is the total market value of goods and services produced in Tasmania within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital.

In 2003-04, major industries in terms of contribution to GSP, based on factor incomes (i.e. the sum of compensation of employees, gross operating surplus and gross mixed income) were Manufacturing (13.7%), Health and community services (9.0%), Retail trade (6.7%), and Construction (6.5%) and Finance and insurance (6.5%).

Compensation of employees includes wages and salaries, employer contributions to pension and superannuation funds, and premiums paid by employers to workers' compensation schemes. In 2003-04, some 14.7% of Tasmania's compensation of employees was in Health and community services, 13.4% was in Manufacturing and 10.5% was in Government administration and defence.

Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income is defined as gross value added minus compensation of employees, minus taxes on production and imports payable plus subsidies receivable. In 2003-04, some 14.1% of Tasmania's gross operating surplus and gross mixed income was in Manufacturing,

9.9% was in Electricity, gas and water supply, 9.0% was in Construction and 8.6% was in Agriculture, forestry and fishing.

TOTAL FACTOR INCOME BY INDUSTRY AND PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS, Tasmania - 2003-04

Industry	Compensation of employees		Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income		Total factor income	
	\$m	% of Tas. total	\$m	% of Tas. total	\$m	% of Tas. total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	207	3.0	524	8.6	731	5.7
Mining	121	1.8	49	0.8	170	1.3
Manufacturing	913	13.4	860	14.1	1,773	13.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	142	2.1	604	9.9	746	5.8
Construction	287	4.2	549	9.0	836	6.5
Wholesale trade	341	5.0	185	3.0	526	4.1
Retail trade	560	8.2	306	5.0	866	6.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	250	3.7	101	1.7	351	2.7
Transport and storage	379	5.5	295	4.8	674	5.2
Communication services	154	2.3	173	2.8	327	2.5
Finance and insurance	371	5.4	471	7.7	842	6.5
Property and business services	397	5.8	301	4.9	698	5.4
Government administration and defence	717	10.5	..	..	717	5.6
Education	647	9.5	17	0.3	664	5.1
Health and community services	1,001	14.7	157	2.6	1,158	9.0
Cultural and recreational services	101	1.5	79	1.3	180	1.4
Personal and other services	241	3.5	64	1.1	305	2.4
Ownership of dwellings	..	..	992	16.3	992	7.7
General government	..	..	358	5.9	358	2.8
All industries	6,829	100.0	6,085	100.0	12,914	100.0

.. not applicable

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

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In 2000-01, there were an estimated 24,700 private sector, non-agricultural business in Tasmania. Of the 24,700 businesses in 2000-01, some 23,700 (96.0%) were classified as small businesses with employment of less than 20.

Between 1983-84 and 2000-01, the average annual increase in the number of small businesses was 2.5%. Between 1999-2000 and 2000-01 the number of small businesses in Tasmania grew by 4.9%.

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), By employer size(b) - Tasmania

	1983-84	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	Av. annual rate of change, 1983-84 to 2000-01
Employer size	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
Non-employing businesses	8.4	12.8	11.8	12.0	13.7	2.9
1-4	4.8	7.2	6.7	6.6	5.6	0.9
5-19	2.3	3.5	3.6	4.1	4.4	3.8
20-99	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	3.5

100-199	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	19.0
200 or more	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-3.1
Small businesses(c)	15.5	23.5	22.1	22.6	23.7	2.5
All business	16.1	24.6	23.1	23.6	24.7	2.6

- nil or rounded to zero

(a) Non-agricultural private sector businesses.

(b) The number of employees within a business.

(c) Non-agricultural businesses private sector businesses employing less than 20 people.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Employment and Earnings, 2000-01; Labour Force Survey, 2000-01.

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Gross State Product (GSP) is the total market value of goods and services produced in Tasmania within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital.

Tasmania's Gross State Product (GSP) for 2003-04 was \$13,479 million, an increase of \$388 million or 3.0% on the 2002-03 figure. Of the \$13,479 million GSP recorded in 2003-04, the largest component, \$10,261 million (76.1% of total), was from household final consumption expenditure. Some \$3,260 million (24.2% of total) was from government final consumption expenditure.

COMPONENTS OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT, Tasmania - Chain Volume Measures(a)

	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Government final consumption expenditure	2,919	2,982	3,117	3,207	3,260
Household final consumption expenditure	8,572	8,824	9,098	9,493	10,261
Private gross fixed capital formation	1,496	1,559	2,081	2,188	2,554
Public corporations gross fixed capital formation	267	216	526	333	393

General government gross fixed capital formation	265	288	330	338	316
State final demand	13,511	13,858	15,157	15,560	16,785
International trade - exports of goods	2,235	2,306	2,344	2,458	2,306
Less international trade - imports of goods	456	476	492	763	756
International trade - exports of services	190	163	174	166	182
Less international trade - imports of services	197	209	232	179	177
Balancing item(b)	-2,951	-3,421	-4,190	-4,151	-4,860
Gross State Product(c)	12,331	12,222	12,760	13,091	13,479

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2002-03.

(b) Calculated as the residual of GSP less state final demand less international trade in exports of goods and services, plus international trade in imports of goods and services. The balancing item implicitly comprises changes in inventories, total net interstate trade and statistical discrepancy (E).

(c) Experimental series. Users are cautioned that these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure component of the state series concerned. Therefore, in general, the sum of the state estimates does not equal the estimates for Australia. It is emphasised that, at times, there may be movements that cannot be fully explained in the chain volume estimates of GSP through the use of this proxy deflator (see Technical Note on page vi of the 1993-94 issue of Australian National Accounts: State Accounts - cat. no. 5220.0).

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

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The number of small businesses in Tasmania decreased by 6.4% from 1995-96 to 2000-01. Over the same period, increases occurred in total expenses (4.0%), total income (5.1%), profit (15.2%) and average income (12.2%).

In 1995-96 and 2000-01, the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry had the highest number and proportion of small businesses with 6,937 businesses (20.4%) and 6,588 businesses (20.7%), respectively in these periods. In 1995-96, the highest total profits were turned by the construction industry, \$125.9 million, and the property and business services industry, \$116.4 million. In 2000-01, the highest profits were turned by the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, \$170.4 million, and the property and business services industry, \$130.7 million.

Note: these data are based on experimental estimates and therefore should be used with care. The publication Experimental Estimates, Regional Small Business Statistics, Australia (cat. no. 5675.0) provides information on data quality and methodology.

SMALL BUSINESS STATISTICS(a)(b)(c)(d), Tasmania

Number of

Total

Total

Average

	businesses(e)	expenses	income	Profit	income
Industry	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$000
1995-96 r					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,937	956.8	1,039.9	83.1	149.9
Mining	102	32.4	35.6	3.2	349.0
Manufacturing	2,015	520.9	562.8	41.9	279.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	5,837	682.1	808.0	125.9	138.4
Wholesale trade	1,110	501.8	522.2	20.4	470.5
Retail trade	5,291	1,992.2	2,080.8	88.6	393.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1,199	412.7	428.9	16.2	357.7
Transport and storage	1,576	275.8	311.5	35.7	197.7
Communication services	-	-	-	-	-
Finance and insurance	1,150	125.3	210.8	85.5	183.3
Property and business services	3,851	582.5	698.9	116.4	181.5
Government administration and defence	-	-	-	-	-
Education	138	5.7	7.5	1.8	54.3
Health and community services	1,284	225.7	273.7	47.9	213.2
Cultural and recreational services	674	70.6	76.1	5.5	112.9
Personal and other services	1,411	143.9	167.8	23.9	118.9
Not described(f)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	33,938	6,732.8	7,455.8	722.9	219.7
2000-01					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,588	1,140.9	1,311.4	170.4	199.1
Mining	89	59.3	55.4	-3.9	622.5
Manufacturing	1,983	523.2	570.1	46.9	287.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	4,677	705.6	806.6	101.0	172.5
Wholesale trade	959	423.2	449.3	26.2	468.5
Retail trade	4,381	1,834.8	1,928.8	94.0	440.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1,234	451.2	469.5	18.3	380.5
Transport and storage	1,645	334.7	376.3	41.6	228.8
Communication services	-	-	-	-	-
Finance and insurance	1,293	197.2	308.2	111.1	238.4
Property and business services	4,254	711.2	841.9	130.7	197.9
Government administration and defence	-	-	-	-	-

Education	155	8.2	10.3	2.2	66.5
Health and community services	1,453	269.6	332.9	63.3	229.1
Cultural and recreational services	716	74.7	82.1	7.5	114.7
Personal and other services	1,529	173.2	203.6	30.4	133.2
Not described(f)	560	63.1	53.8	-9.4	96.1
Total	31,770	7,001.5	7,834.2	832.7	246.6

- nil or rounded to zero

r revised

(a) 'Small business' refers to those businesses whose total income and/or expenses were \$10,000 or more, up to a limit of \$5 million, in the financial year and operate from a single location. Note: this differs from the standard ABS small business definition.

(b) These estimates are considered experimental and should be used with caution.

(c) Data are derived using Australian Taxation Office (ATO) files for companies, partnerships and trusts and individuals for 1995-96 and 2000-01. Includes non-employing businesses.

(d) Differences between Small Business and ABS Business Register data are due to differences in scope, reference period, statistical unit and the definition of data items.

(e) The decrease in the number of businesses operated by individuals and partnerships and trusts in 2000-01 should be interpreted with care. It could be because of administrative reasons e.g. it may reflect a different focus from the ATO in 2000-01, or a lower number of business tax submissions received by the due date.

(f) Includes records that could not be allocated an ANZSIC code.

Source: ABS data available on request, Regional Small Business Statistics.

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These statistics relate to industrial disputes that involved stoppages of work of 10 working days or more at the establishments where stoppages have occurred. (Ten working days is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day.)

From 2001 to 2002, the number of working days lost in Tasmania increased from 1,200 to 3,500, or from 7 to 20 working days lost per thousand employees. This is in contrast to the Australian figures, where working days lost decreased, from 393,100 to 259,000, or from 50 to 32 working days lost per thousand employees.

WORKING DAYS LOST(a)

Year	Tasmania		Australia	
	'000	per thousand employees	'000	per thousand employees
1997	5.7	35	534.2	75
1998	3.1	19	526.3	72
1999	0.3	2	650.5	87

2000	1.2	7	469.1	61
2001	1.2	7	393.1	50
2002	3.5	20	259.0	32

(a) Relate to the losses due to industrial disputes only.

Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0 and cat. no. 6322.0).

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Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), cat. no. 1292.0

Experimental Estimates, Regional Small Business Statistics, Australia, cat. no. 5675.0

Industrial Disputes, Australia, cat. no. 6321.0

Labour Force, Australia, cat. no. 6202.0

Small Business in Australia, cat. no. 1321.0

INTERNET SITES

Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, <http://www.tcci.com.au>

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Information technology and telecommunications refers to the services and technologies that enable information to be transformed and disseminated, including the transmission or communication of voice or data over a variety of transmission media.

Rapid advances in information and telecommunications technology and other forms of communication (e.g. radio, television and newspapers) have had large impacts on our society and economy. Digital technology has created links between telecommunications and computing technologies, transforming the ways in which information is exchanged and accessed. It has influenced the ways in which business is conducted, how governments operate, and how individuals interact with each other.

In Tasmania, the communication services industry, which encompasses telecommunications services and postal and courier services, contributed 2.5% to Tasmania's GSP based on factor incomes (i.e. compensation of employees, gross operating surplus and gross mixed income) in 2002-03.

The feature article [Employment in information and communication technology](#) includes statistics on information and communication technology workers in Tasmania.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION STATISTICS

	Period	Unit	Tasmania	Australia
Household use of information technology(a)				
Households with home computer access	2001-02	%	51	61
Households with home Internet access	2001-02	%	35	46
Households with mobile phones	2001-02	%	62	72
Farm use of information technology(b)				
Farms using a computer	2001-02	%	50	53
Farms using the Internet	2001-02	%	40	43
Business use of information technology(c)				
Businesses using a computer	2002-03	%	83	83
Businesses using the Internet	2002-03	%	63	71
Businesses with a web presence	2002-03	%	^19	23

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) Proportions are of all households in each category, and may include some 'farm' households.

(b) Percentages are of all farms.

(c) Proportions are of all businesses in each category.

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia (cat. no. 8146.0); Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia (cat. no. 8150.0); Business Use of Information Technology, Australia (cat. no. 8129.0).

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The telecommunications services industry consists primarily of businesses providing telecommunications services by wire, cable or radio. Activities undertaken by the industry include cable and communication channel services, network communication services, operation of radio relay stations, satellite communications services, telecommunications, telephone services, teleprinter and telex services and operation of television relay stations.

Following the commencement of the Telecommunications Act 1997 (Cwlth) and associated legislation on 1 July 1997, particularly the deregulation of the telecommunication market and the introduction of open competition, there have been substantial changes in the telecommunications industry.

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New carriers and service providers increase competition between existing suppliers and help increase consumer choice. While there is now an increased reliance on self-regulation, a safety net of formal regulation has been created in the form of the Australian Communications Authority (ACA). The ACA, along with Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC), is responsible for administering the telecommunications industry and the radio communications community under legislation passed in March 1999.

More information about the Australian Communications Authority can be found at the following web site:
<http://www.acma.gov.au>.

There are three main types of businesses in the telecommunications service industry, namely licensed communications carriers, Internet service providers and other businesses that perform some other form of telecommunication service.

LICENSED CARRIERS

Between 1 July 1997 and 30 June 2002, there were 100 licences issued in Australia for carriers of

telecommunications services. However Telstra, Optus and Vodafone dominate the telecommunications industry.

INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDERS (ISPs)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs) are individuals or businesses offering Internet access services to customers.

At the end of September 2003, there were 24 ISPs operating in Tasmania supplying Internet access to 107,000 active subscribers. At June 1997, there were 5 ISPs operating in Tasmania (source: Internet Activity, Australia, cat. no. 8153.0).

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Service providers use telecommunications capacity acquired from a carrier such as Telstra, Optus or Vodafone to supply a range of local and national communications services to consumer and commercial markets. Service providers operate by purchasing network capacity from carriers at discounted rates. This allows them to provide similar or value-added services to consumers at competitive prices. These include:

- basic telephony services
- mobile phone services
- data and value-added services
- Internet services
- other telecommunication services.

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At Federation, adequate communication services were widely regarded as the right of all Australians regardless of their geographical location, and government control was seen as the only way to ensure equity. With this in mind, section 51(v) of the Australian Constitution of 1901 gave power over all postal, telegraphic, telephonic and 'other like services' to the Commonwealth Government.

While telecommunications issues continue to be a Commonwealth Government responsibility, successive governments in Tasmania have sought to provide improved access to telecommunications infrastructure and services, as well as increase the number and quality of educational opportunities in the industry to ensure its sustainability.

These developments provide opportunities, better delivery of government services and improved access for regional Tasmania.

BassLink and the Tasmanian Natural Gas Project have created two opportunities for investment in telecommunications facilities in Tasmania.

BASSLINK AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

In February 2000, the Tasmanian Government selected Basslink Pty Ltd to build, own and operate an undersea electricity cable across Bass Strait, and encouraged the company to take advantage of the opportunity to lay optic-fibre cable alongside it. The cable is expected to be operational in 2005, connecting Tasmanians to the Australian mainland for the first time with non-Telstra optic-fibre.

THE NATURAL GAS PROJECT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Tasmanian Natural Gas Project provided another opportunity. The Tasmanian Government entered into an agreement with Tas21 to construct a 420 km optic-fibre backbone connecting north, north west and southern Tasmania, in conjunction with the Duke Energy high-pressure transmission gas trench. This agreement allowed the Tasmanian Government to acquire the asset for \$23.1 million upon its completion. The government has also announced it will spend a further \$6 million to extend the backbone into points of presence in Tasmania's major population centres.

The Tasmanian Government has also reached agreement with gas distributor PowerCo to access its pipeline trenches for the installation of conduit for optic-fibre. The first phase of this distribution is expected to be completed by end of 2004 and will include pipelines into Hobart, Launceston, Devonport, Burnie and Bell Bay to connect gas to up to 23 large industrial and commercial customers.

CONTACT CENTRES

There has also been a push by the Tasmanian government to set up a contact centre industry in Tasmania. Tasmania's low set-up costs and availability of suitable labour have resulted in major international and Australian contact centres being set up around the state in recent years. At May 2004, these include:

- Burnie - Skilled Communications, Australian Taxation Office
- Devonport - Sitel Australia
- Hobart - Vodafone, Qantas, Telstra, Centrelink, Commonwealth Bank, Southern Cross Telco
- Launceston - Westpac, Telstra, Centrelink.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Information about Tasmanian telecommunication developments can be found on the [Government Online](#) web site. Under 'Telecommunications' is the [Tasmanian Government Activity 1991 to 2005](#), an overview of developments in state-wide telecommunications services in Tasmania since 1991.

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Households with children under 15 years of age and high incomes had the greatest access to technologies in 2002.

An estimated 62% of all Tasmanian households had access to a mobile phone. Access ranged from 38% of households with incomes of \$0-\$24,999 to 90% of households with incomes of \$75,000-\$99,999.

An estimated 29% of Tasmania households had a dedicated games machine, with 60% of households with children under 15 years of age having access. An estimated 32% of households had an answering machine. Access ranged from 19% of households with incomes of \$0-\$24,999 to 54% of households with incomes of \$100,000 or over.

Use of technologies varied little between metropolitan Hobart and the rest of Tasmania. The largest difference was in access to an answering machine, which was 36% for metropolitan Hobart and 29% for the rest of Tasmania.

	Mobile phone	Dedicated games machine	Pay TV	DVD player(b)	Answering machine	Fax machine
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Households						
Without children under 15	55	17	11	13	30	13
With children under 15	79	60	15	20	38	16
Household income						
\$0-\$24,999	38	17	7	6	19	6
\$25,000-\$49,999	68	37	13	15	34	12
\$50,000-\$74,999	84	40	14	24	42	17
\$75,000-\$99,999	90	35	17	34	49	24
\$100,000 or over	85	36	22	25	54	39
Not stated or unknown	62	24	12	16	39	26
Region						
Metropolitan Hobart	62	28	11	16	36	13
Rest of Tasmania	61	30	13	14	29	15
Total	62	29	12	15	32	14

(a) Proportions are of households in each category.

(b) Excludes DVD drives in computers.

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

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The main dimensions of household use of information technology relate to the proportion of households with computers, the extent of computer use at home, and the proportion of households accessing the Internet from home.

HOUSEHOLD USE OF COMPUTERS AND THE INTERNET

In 2002, just over half (51%) of Tasmanian households had access to a home computer and approximately a third (31%) of Tasmanian households had home Internet access. During 2002, growth in Internet access (13.6%, from 59,000 to 67,000 households) was greater than growth in home computer access (2.1%, from 96,000 to 98,000 households).

Households with children under 15 years of age were more likely to have access to a computer than those without children under 15. Households with higher incomes were more likely to have access to a computer or the Internet than households with lower incomes. Access to a home computer or Internet was more likely to occur in metropolitan areas than in regional Tasmania.

	Computer access		Internet access	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	%	%	%	%
Households				
Without children under 15	44	44	28	30
With children under 15	68	70	39	49
Household income				
\$0-\$24,999	na	28	na	16
\$25,000-\$49,999	na	54	na	33
\$50,000-\$74,999	na	74	na	56
\$75,000 or more	na	79	na	67
Not stated or unknown	na	60	na	43
Region				
Metropolitan Hobart	54	55	37	38
Rest of Tasmania	48	49	27	33
Total	50	51	31	35

na not available

(a) Proportions are of households in each category.

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

These statistics relate to a [Tasmania Together](#) benchmark.

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For Australian businesses, the emergence of new technologies has brought significant change to the way business is done.

Much has been made of the opportunities that exist for Australian businesses to enter the 'global market' or to embrace the 'new economy'. Technologies, particularly the information technologies, are seen as facilitators or enablers for this new activity, allowing business to compete in an ever evolving market place.

During the year ended June 2003, an estimated 83% of all businesses in Tasmania used a computer and 63% used the Internet. At 30 June 2003, approximately 19% of businesses reported having a web presence, either with their own web site or a presence on another entity's web site.

BUSINESS USE OF SELECTED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES(a) - 2002-03

	Units	Tasmania	Australia
Number of businesses	'000	12	680
Businesses using a computer	%	83	83

Businesses using the Internet	%	63	71
Businesses with a web presence	%	^19	23

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) Proportions are of all businesses in each category at 30 June.

Source: Business Use of Information Technology (cat. no. 8129.0).

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The spread of information technology has been driven by rapid advances in technology, significant reductions in the real price of computer hardware and the development of user friendly, industry-specific software packages. The increasing accessibility of information technology offers increased opportunities for businesses and households in the fields of budgeting, business management, and accounting to name but a few.

Greater access to a range of services and information via the Internet is another major opportunity offered as a result of this technology. These advances have important implications for rural as well as urban businesses. For the farm business in particular, they offer the potential to overcome some of the constraints imposed by distance and limited access to services.

During the year to 30 June 2002, an estimated 50% of Tasmanian farms used a computer and 40% used the Internet as part of their business operations.

FARMS WITH COMPUTER AND INTERNET ACCESS AND USAGE(a), Tasmania and Australia

Period

Tasmania

Australia

		%	%
Computer			
Access	June 2002	57	62
Usage	2001-02	50	53
Internet			
Access	June 2002	44	48
Usage	2001-02	40	43

(a) Farms with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$5,000 or more. Percentages are of all farms in each category.

Source: Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia (cat. no. 8150.0).

This section contains the following subsection :

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At June 2002, an estimated 57% of farms with an [estimated value of agricultural operations \(EVAO\)](#) of \$5,000 or more used a computer, the same proportion as at June 2000. This compares to 49% in March 1999, and 36% in March 1998.

An estimated 44% of farms in Tasmania used the Internet at June 2002, compared with 35% at June 2000, 22% in March 1999, and 12% in March 1998.

FARMS WITH ACCESS TO A COMPUTER AND THE INTERNET(a), Tasmania and Australia

	Computer access		Internet access	
	Tasmania	Australia	Tasmania	Australia
	%	%	%	%
March 1998	36	40	12	11
March 1999	49	49	22	18
June 2000	57	58	35	34

(a) Farms with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$5,000 or more. Percentages are of all farms in each category.

Source: Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia (cat. no. 8150.0).

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At June 2002, there was a strong relationship between the proportion of farms using computers and the Internet and the [estimated value of agricultural operations \(EVAO\)](#). As the table below shows, the proportion of farms using computers and the Internet generally increased with farm size.

FARMS USING THE COMPUTER AND THE INTERNET(a), By farm size(b), Tasmania - 2001-02

	Computer		Internet	
	Access	Used for business operations	Access	Used for business operations
	%	%	%	%
Less than \$50,000	45	39	32	28
\$50,000-\$149,999	56	48	40	35
\$150,000-\$249,999	69	59	55	49
\$250,000-\$499,999	77	67	64	58
\$500,000-\$999,999	78	76	68	68
\$1m or more	75	75	72	68

(a) Farms with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$5,000 or more. Percentages are of all farms in each category.

(b) An estimation of agricultural activity undertaken by an agricultural establishment, this measure is an indicator of the extent of agricultural activity rather than an a indicator of the value of receipts of individual farms.

Source: Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia (cat. no. 8150.0).

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For the year ending 30 June 2002 in Tasmania, the horticulture and fruit growing industry reported the highest proportion of farms using a computer (61%), followed by the dairy farming industry (60%). The grain, sheep and beef cattle farming industry reported the lowest proportion of farms using a computer, with 42%.

Use of the Internet for the year to 30 June 2002 was highest in the poultry farming industry (59%) and lowest in the grain, sheep and beef cattle farming industry (31%).

FARMS USING THE COMPUTER AND THE INTERNET(a), By broad farm industry, Tasmania - 2001-02

Computer		Internet	
Access	Used for business operations	Access	Used for business operations
%	%	%	%

Horticulture and fruit growing	70	61	55	53
Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming	49	42	37	31
Dairy cattle farming	69	60	51	47
Poultry farming	64	[^] 59	64	[^] 59
Other livestock farming	57	49	42	36
Other crop growing	63	57	50	43

[^] estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) Farms with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$5,000 or more. Percentages are of all farms in each category.

Source: Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia (cat. no. 8150.0).

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Approximately 50% of all Tasmanians aged 18 years and over accessed the Internet at some time during 2002. The comparable proportion for 2001 was 47% and for 2000 the proportion was 42%.

In 2002, home was the site where adults were most likely to use the Internet. Adults in metropolitan Hobart were more likely to access the Internet from home when compared with adults in the rest of Tasmania who accessed the Internet from home. Over 50% of adults outside metropolitan Hobart did not access the Internet.

ADULTS ACCESSING THE INTERNET, Site of access, Tasmania(a)(b)

	Home		Work		Other sites		Any site	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Age group (years)								
18-24	40	42	26	24	69	69	80	80

25-34	29	39	30	35	28	45	54	67
35-44	36	46	32	30	26	30	57	61
45-54	39	35	32	36	18	19	54	51
55-64	16	21	13	21	10	13	25	35
65 and over(c)	na	7	na	np	na	*4	na	9
Sex								
Males	30	35	26	27	26	31	48	53
Females	27	29	21	23	22	26	45	47
Level of highest educational attainment(d)								
Bachelor degree or above	63	56	67	66	36	45	87	83
Advanced diploma or diploma	40	48	40	48	27	43	69	68
Certificate	30	29	19	21	22	21	50	46
Year 12 or below	19	26	13	15	21	25	35	42
Labour force status(e)								
Not employed	15	16	2	5	16	20	25	27
Employed	39	44	40	40	30	35	63	66
Region								
Metropolitan Hobart	36	35	30	30	28	31	55	54
Rest of Tasmania	23	30	18	21	21	26	41	47
Total	28	32	23	25	24	28	47	50

na not available

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Proportions are of all adults in each category. Adults could nominate more than one site if applicable.

(b) Access occurred at least once during the 12-month period.

(c) Persons aged 65 years or over not in scope in 2001. Imputed data for this category included in totals and other classifications.

(d) Excludes those who never attended school and where level was not determined.

(e) Labour force status in week before the survey.

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

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During 2002, an estimated 14% of Tasmanian adults (aged over 18 years) purchased or ordered goods or services via the Internet for private use (i.e. shopping via the Internet). This compares to 7% in 2000.

In the same period, an estimated 18% of Tasmanian adults used the Internet to pay bills or transfer funds, compared to 7% in 2000.

ADULTS USING INTERNET FOR SELECTED ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS, Tasmania(a)

	Purchased or ordered goods or services for private use via the Internet		Paid bills or transferred funds via the Internet	
	2000	2002	2000	2002
	%	%	%	%
Age group (years)				
18-24	8	22	7	24
25-34	11	22	13	30
35-44	10	17	10	24

45-54	6	15	8	16
55-64	*5	10	*5	12
65 or over	-	*1	-	*2
Total	7	14	7	18

- nil or rounded to zero

* Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Proportions are of all adults in each category.

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

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An estimated 64,000 of the 345,000 people aged 18 years or over in Tasmania, 19%, accessed government services via the Internet for private purposes in 2002. Most likely to access government services were people with higher incomes.

For those adults who accessed government services in 2002 for private purposes, 45% did so to pay bills. The next three most popular services accessed were employment/unemployment information, submitting tax returns and taxation information.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES ACCESSED VIA THE INTERNET FOR PRIVATE PURPOSES, Tasmania(a) - 2002

Electronic lodgement of			Information or services for		
Bill payments (b)	Tax returns	Applications for permits etc.	Taxation	Employment/ unemployment	
%	%	%	%	%	

Sex					
Males	44	21	13	18	26
Females	46	16	*5	12	21
Personal income					
\$0-\$39,000	42	19	*7	12	30
\$40,000-\$79,999	47	16	*11	21	16
\$80,000 or over	*67	**40	32	*28	-
Labour force status(c)					
Employed	48	21	11	17	21
Not employed	32	*8	3	*7	38
Level of highest educational attainment(d)					
Bachelor degree or above	42	24	14	18	19
Advanced diploma or diploma	47	*21	10	*13	*23
Certificate	42	*6	12	*20	*22
Year 12 or below	49	18	6	12	27
Disability status					
Had a disability	34	*11	*8	*16	28
Did not have a disability	49	22	10	15	23
Region					
Metropolitan Hobart	43	25	*8	13	21
Rest of Tasmania	47	13	11	18	27
Total	45	19	10	15	24

- nil or rounded to zero

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) More than one service may be accessed.

(b) e.g. rates and car registration.

(c) Labour force status in week before the survey.

(d) Excludes those who never attended school and where level was not determined

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

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Approximately 62% of all Tasmanians aged 18 years and over used a computer at some time during 2002.

During 2002, home was the site where adults were most likely to use a computer, with 47% using a computer at home, 37% at work and 38% at other sites.

Among adults aged 18-24 years, 90% used a computer during 2002 and people in this age group were most likely to use computers at sites other than home or work.

ADULTS USING COMPUTERS, Site of access, Tasmania(a)(b)

Home		Work		Other sites		Any site	
2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

Age group (years)

18-24	64	62	47	42	77	79	93	90
25-34	47	55	49	50	42	55	75	79
35-44	60	63	53	48	39	40	79	77
45-54	59	52	44	50	31	31	73	68
55-64	26	34	22	27	19	23	42	47
65 and over(c)	na	15	na	*1	na	7	na	17
Sex								
Males	47	49	40	39	33	39	65	63
Females	43	45	34	35	36	36	62	62
Level of highest educational attainment(d)								
Bachelor degree or above	87	74	77	72	50	57	97	89
Advanced diploma or diploma	63	65	52	57	43	51	86	79
Certificate	42	46	39	36	31	30	65	62
Year 12 or below	36	40	26	28	31	34	53	56
Labour force status(e)								
Not employed	27	30	6	8	28	28	39	41
Employed	59	59	61	59	40	45	81	78
Region								
Metropolitan Hobart	50	50	46	42	38	40	68	65
Rest of Tasmania	42	44	31	33	32	36	59	61
Total	45	47	37	37	34	38	63	62

na not available

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Proportions are of all adults in each category. Adults could nominate more than one site if applicable.

(b) Access occurred at least once during the 12-month period.

(c) Persons aged 65 years or over not in scope in 2001. Imputed data for this category included in totals and other classifications.

(d) Excludes those who never attended school and where level was not determined.

(e) Labour force status in week before the survey.

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

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Radio and television broadcasting is the responsibility of the Commonwealth Minister for Communications, Information Technology and the Arts. The Australian broadcasting system consists of free-to-air services, subscription narrowcasting and subscription broadcasting services (television only). A narrowcasting service is one whose reception is limited in some way, for example by being targeted to special interest groups or to cover a special event.

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The four types of free-to-air services established under the [Broadcasting Services Act 1992](#), which is published on the Australian Broadcasting Authority web site <http://www.aba.gov.au>, are:

- national radio and television services, provided by the ABC, SBS and Parliamentary broadcasting
- commercial radio and television services, provided by commercial companies under licence
- community radio and television services, provided by non-profit-making organisations under licence
- open narrowcasting services, including low-powered local tourist information narrowcasting.

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There are two public broadcasters in Tasmania, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) and the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS). Both broadcasters provide Tasmanian radio and television services using the facilities of Broadcast Australia.

In 1998 the ABC became directly responsible for contracting the operation of its transmission network, following the sale of the National Transmission Agency (NTA) by the Commonwealth Government. Since then, the ABC has introduced 5 new analog services for Tasmania, including Radio National and Local Radio for Weldborough and ABC TV for Lilydale, Meander and Mangana.

ABC Digital TV went to air in Hobart on 1 November 2001 and Launceston on 1 April 2004.

The improved facilities for regional areas in Tasmania have seen the coverage of ABC Television reach 97.0% of the population as at 1 January 2002, Local Radio 98.1%, Radio National and NewsRadio 95.8%, and Classic FM and Triple J 91.7%.

At February 2004, the ABC had a full-time equivalent work force of 183, which was 4.4% of the national work force for the ABC.

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Tasmania had eleven community radio stations operating in September 2003. Apart from 7RPH radio for the print handicapped, these stations transmit in the FM frequency band.

Huon FM (7RGY) on 95.3 MHz is a community-radio station covering the Huon Valley and D'Entrecasteaux Channel. In Hobart, 7HFC broadcasts adult contemporary music, while THE FM broadcasts multicultural and specialist music programs. 7LTN and 7WAY in Launceston broadcast to local community audiences, as does 7DBS in Wynyard.

Four radio stations commenced operation in 2003 - Edge Radio, which specifically caters for younger people, and Heart FM, BOD FM and Tasman FM, which all broadcast to local community audiences.

COMMUNITY RADIO STATIONS, Tasmania

Call sign	Frequency	Location	Licence expires
7RGY	95.3 MHz	Geeveston	9 Oct 2004
7HFC	103.3 MHz	Hobart	30 Jun 2008

7RPH	864 kHz	Hobart	3 Oct 2007
7THE	92.1 MHz	Hobart	6 Jun 2004
Edge Radio	99.3 MHz	Hobart	22 Dec 2007
7LTN	103.7 MHz	Launceston	31 Oct 2004
7WAY	105.3 MHz	Launceston	31 Oct 2004
Heart FM	95.7 MHz	Northern Midlands	30 April 2008
BOD FM	93.7 and 100.3 MHz	Scottsdale	28 Feb 2008
97.7 TASMAN	97.7	Tasman Peninsula	1 Feb 2008
7DBS	106.1 MHz	Wynyard	10 Jan 2006

Source: Australian Broadcasting Authority.

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A commercial radio or television licensee is required under the Broadcasting Services Act 1992 (Cwlth.) to provide a service that, when considered together with other broadcasting services available in the licence area, contributes to the provision of an adequate and comprehensive range of broadcasting services in that licence area.

Two commercial TV stations are available throughout most of Tasmania. WIN carries Channel Nine network programs and Southern Cross carries a composite of Channel Seven and Channel Ten programs.

Tasmania had 12 commercial radio broadcasting services at July 2003, with six operating on the AM band and six operating on the FM band. Commercial FM radio broadcasting services are provided only in particular areas of the state, because AM provides a better reception in mountainous areas.

COMMERCIAL RADIO STATIONS, Tasmania

Call sign

Frequency

Location

Licence expires

7BU	558 kHz	Burnie	5 Mar 2006
7DDD	107.7 MHz	Devonport	17 Oct 2006
7AD	900 kHz	Devonport	5 Mar 2006
7TTT	100.9 MHz	Hobart	13 Jun 2005
7HHO	101.7 MHz	Hobart	31 Mar 2008
7XXX	107.3 MHz	Hobart	17 Apr 2004
7TAB	1008 kHz	Launceston	12 Dec 2004
7LA	1098 kHz	Launceston	17 Jul 2004
7AUS	92.1 MHz	Queenstown	28 Feb 2006
7XS	837 kHz	Queenstown	31 Mar 2008
99.7 SEA	99.7 MHz	Scottsdale	20 Feb 2007
7SD	540 kHz	Scottsdale	5 Mar 2006

Source: Australian Broadcasting Authority.

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The category of open narrowcasting radio services was established under the Broadcasting Services Act 1992 (Cwlth). Open narrowcasting services are broadcasting services whose reception is limited in at least one of a number of ways specified under the Act:

- by being targeted to special interest groups
- by being intended for limited locations (e.g. arenas or business premises)
- by being provided during a limited period or to cover a special event
- because they provide programs of limited appeal
- or for some other reason.

Low power open narrowcasting radio services provide niche radio broadcasting services to a limited area of reception. Examples include ethnic broadcasting, information services, niche musical services, religious programming and racing and tourist information services (e.g. Launceston 'Tourist Info' on 99.3 MHz.). A service uses spectrum that is not being used by other national, commercial or community broadcasters in a licence area. The intended coverage area is also limited: in a residential area to within a 2 km radius of the transmitter site; in a non-residential area to within a 10 km radius of the transmitter

site.

Compared to other broadcasting services, open narrowcasters are subject to minimal regulation under the Broadcasting Services Act 1992. This reflects their ability to be less influential on community views compared to mainstream broadcasting services. Open narrowcasters are not subject to any domestic or foreign ownership and control provisions or Australian content levels. However, they are subject to general licence conditions that apply to all broadcasters and narrowcasters (e.g. prohibition of tobacco advertising, compliance with programming standards, not to use the service to commit an offence).

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Subscription narrowcasting services may be provided by any operator under the standing authority established by the 'class licence'. Examples of such services include radio and television sports services received in hotels and clubs. The three types of subscription television broadcasting services:

- satellite delivered
- microwave
- cable.

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Newspapers are another important medium for daily communication across Tasmania.

The Hobart-based Mercury has the largest circulation around Tasmania, followed by the Launceston-based Examiner. Weekend editions of these two newspapers have higher circulation figures than those during the working week.

Community newspapers also carry weekly community news and advertisements for local communities such as Launceston, Devonport, the East Coast, Huon Valley, Circular Head, Scottsdale and New Norfolk.

MAJOR TASMANIAN NEWSPAPERS(a)

	Newspaper	Frequency	Circulation
Burnie	The Advocate	Daily, Mon-Sat	25,246
Devonport	Coast to Coast News	Weekly, Tues	24,860
	Devonport City News	Weekly, Tues	9,197
Hobart	The Mercury	Mon-Sat	53,331

	The Sunday Tasmanian	Sun	59,565
Huon Valley	The Huon Valley News	Weekly, Wed	2,949
Launceston	Deloraine Community News	Monthly, 3rd Tues	10,000
	The Examiner	Daily, Mon-Sat	36,241
	Launceston Advertiser	Monthly, 4th Wed	19,376
	Northern Midlands Community News	Monthly, 2nd Tues	9,000
	The Sunday Examiner	Weekly, Sun	41,777
New Norfolk	The Gazette	Weekly, Wed	3,200
Orford	Central Coast Courier	Fortnightly, Thurs	600
Scottsdale	North Eastern Advertiser	Weekly, Wed	2,400
Smithton	Circular Head Chronicle	Weekly, Wed	2,450
St Helens	Suncoast News	Monthly, 3rd Thurs	5,000
Tamar Valley/Lilydale	Tamar Times	Monthly, 2nd Tues	5,000

(a) Average daily circulation.

Source: Margaret Gee's Australian Media Guide, 74th edition, November 2003.

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The Australian Postal Corporation, trading as Australia Post, is a government business enterprise owned by the Commonwealth of Australia. It operates under the Australian Postal Corporation Act 1989. Australia Post is independent of government funding. It pays the full range of government taxes and charges and has apportioned 50% of its after-tax profits as a dividend to the government.

Australia Post offers letter and parcel services within Australia and internationally. It also provides a range of related services including:

- electronic bulk mail handling
- direct marketing and database management services
- financial services e.g. bill payment, money order and banking services
- third-party data processing, including credit management for major logistics customers
- retail products e.g. stationery, Postpak, greeting cards, gifts, philatelic stamps, coins and communication products (including mobile telephony)

Australia Post's legal obligations require it to:

- provide Australians with a universal letter service
- carry standard letters within Australia at a uniform price
- ensure that the letter service meets the social, industrial and commercial needs of the community
- perform its functions according to sound business practice
- perform its functions consistent with the Commonwealth's general policies.

At 30 June 2003, in Tasmania, Australia Post employed 645 staff and 243 mail contractors. There were 29 post offices, 147 licensees, 30 community postal agencies and 12 community mail agencies located around the state.

Mail was distributed to 229,934 delivery points (210,088 private residences and 19,846 businesses). Australia Post has moved towards electronic commerce services in recent years as its business expands. Many Australia Post outlets are equipped with giroPost facilities for electronic banking and Billpay for bill payment services. Many of these outlets are in rural or remote areas that would otherwise not have access to these services.

GiroPost facilities provide a service on behalf of 76 banks and financial institutions, while the Billpay facilities enable customers to pay accounts for more than 400 organisations across the country.

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Broadband Project

The Launceston Broadband Project, a \$30 million joint initiative between Telstra and the Australian Government that has been running since 1999, was extended in April 2004 until June 2006.

The project aims to:

- introduce the Launceston community to new on-line applications through market trials and deployment of new products
- operate a broadband applications test bed
- stimulate new high-technology business opportunities in the Launceston region.

The project includes three components:

- a multimedia development laboratory (B-eLab)
- high speed digital access for between 2,000 and 5,000 homes and businesses in Launceston
- funding and support for high-tech businesses in the region.

Telstra's Launceston Broadband Project gives residents and businesses the opportunity to enrol in a broadband digital services trial at reduced rates. These trials include participating in interactive video games, watching delayed TV segments, becoming involved with interactive health trials or undertaking distance learning activities. These trial applications are undertaken in the new multimedia development

laboratory (B-eLab).

B-eLab

The Telstra Broadband-eLab (B-eLab) opened in Launceston in August 2000. The B-eLab is a multimedia development laboratory used by Telstra to test the potential commercial viability of its on-line products and services.

In particular, B-eLab undertakes research in the area of multimedia technology and applications. Researchers exchange and test emerging technologies and ideas.

B-eLab's experimental services utilise the roll-out of high speed digital access, using Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL) technology. ADSL provides up to 30-40 times faster access than from a typical dial-up modem, meaning users will be able to down-load files (e.g. photographs, video, music) much faster, with pictures and information taking mere seconds to appear on the screen.

Project expansion

The Minister for Communications, Information Technology and the Arts announced in April 2004 that the project was to be expanded to include 1xRTT and 802.11 wireless access platforms for IT wireless application trials. Launceston residents will have access to wireless data services and the business community will have increased mobility and access to data services away from the office. Content filtering trials will also be conducted to assess both the technical performance of filtering technologies and consumer response to them.

The extended project also aims to stimulate new high-tech business opportunities in Launceston by increasing the participation of the Launceston information and communications technology community. To do this, Telstra and local industry are developing a plan to engage industry.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information on the Launceston Broadband Project see the Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts (DCITA) web site at <http://www.dcita.gov.au>.

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<http://www.dcita.gov.au>

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The ABS produces labour statistics on the level of employment, unemployment, earnings, labour costs, overtime, job vacancies and industrial disputes. These statistics can provide insights into the economy and measure the effectiveness of government policy changes. Labour statistics can also provide an insight into the way in which the Australian community lives and works, in particular, in relation to the numbers of hours worked, job mobility and retirement.

For the latest Tasmanian labour force statistics, see [\(cat. no. 6202.0\) Labour Force Australia](#).

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The labour force participation rate is the proportion of the population aged 15 and over who are in the labour force (either employed or unemployed).

In 2005-06 the annual average labour force participation rate for all persons in Tasmania increased to 61.0% from the 2004-05 figure of 59.3%. In 2005-06, the male participation rate was 68.2% and the female participation rate was 54.1%.

The monthly average number of people employed in Tasmania stood at 223,300 in 2005-06. At the same time the unemployment rate was 6.5%.

Males make up the majority of those employed, with an average 121,600 males in some form of employment in 2005-06, which represents 54.5% of all employed. The unemployment rate for females in 2005-06 was 6.1%, some 0.6 percentage points lower than the equivalent rate for males of 6.7%.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a), Tasmania: Annual average(b)

Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Civilian population aged 15 and over
----------	------------	-------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------------

Years	'000	'000	%	%	'000
MALES					
2001-02	109.4	12.1	10.0	66.7	182.3
2002-03	111.0	11.6	9.5	66.6	184.1
2003-04	115.3	9.4	7.6	66.8	186.7
2004-05	118.1	8.0	6.3	66.6	189.4
2005-06	121.6	8.8	6.7	68.2	191.2
FEMALES					
2001-02	88.9	7.3	7.6	50.2	191.6
2002-03	90.4	7.7	7.9	50.8	193.3
2003-04	94.9	6.2	6.1	51.5	196.0
2004-05	98.1	6.0	5.7	52.4	198.6
2005-06	101.7	6.6	6.1	54.1	200.1
PERSONS					
2001-02	198.4	19.4	8.9	58.3	373.9
2002-03	201.4	19.4	8.8	58.5	377.4
2003-04	210.1	15.6	6.9	59.0	382.8
2004-05	216.2	13.9	6.1	59.3	388.0
2005-06	223.3	15.4	6.5	61.0	391.2

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

(b) Averages calculated on monthly original estimates.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

These statistics relate to a [Tasmania Together](#) benchmark.

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People are considered to be employed if they were in paid work for one hour or more in the week before the labour force survey interview (i.e. the reference week). Those people who have a job or a business, but were absent from work in the reference week, are also considered to be employed.

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In 2005-06, there was an annual average 223,300 people employed in Tasmania. Of these, 101,700 were female of whom 49.1% were employed full-time. There was an average of 121,600 employed males of whom 83.1% were employed full-time.

The annual average number of females working full-time increased from 43,500 in 2001-02 to 49,900 in 2005-06. The annual average number of males working full-time increased from 93,700 to 101,100, over the same period.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Tasmania - Annual Average(a)

	2001-2002	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Males					
Employed full-time	93.7	95.1	98.7	99.3	101.1
Employed part-time	15.8	15.9	16.5	18.8	20.5
Total employed	109.4	111.0	115.3	118.1	121.6

Females

Employed full-time	43.5	44.3	46.9	48.5	49.9
Employed part-time	45.4	46.2	47.9	49.7	51.8
Total employed	88.9	90.4	94.9	98.1	101.7

Persons

Employed full-time	137.2	139.3	145.6	147.7	151.0
Employed part-time	61.2	62.1	64.5	68.5	72.3
Total employed	198.4	201.4	210.1	216.2	223.3

(a) Averages calculated on monthly original estimates.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

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Underemployment can be:

- time-related. This reflects insufficient hours of work being available in relation to an alternative employment situation that a person is willing and available to engage in; or
- due to inadequate employment situations. These refer to situations where people want to increase their hours of work for a set of reasons such as insufficient use of skills or inadequate income.

The number of underemployed workers is an important indicator of labour market performance. It highlights any unsatisfied aspirations for adequate work and greater earnings.

In September 2005, there were 221,700 employed persons aged 15 years and over in the labour force. Of these, 18,000 (8.1%) were underemployed, comprising 16,600 part-time workers who wanted more hours and 1,400 full-time workers who for economic reasons worked less than 35 hours in the reference week.

UNDEREMPLOYED STATUS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, Tasmania - September 2005

	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000
Full-time workers	99.6	53.1	152.7

Worked 35 hours or more in the reference week	77.4	39.5	116.8
Worked less than 35 hours in the reference week	22.3	13.6	35.9
For non-economic reasons(a)	21.1	13.3	34.4
For economic reasons(b)	1.2	**0.2	1.4
Part-time workers	20.3	48.7	69.0
Not wanting more hours	13.7	38.7	52.4
Want more hours	6.6	10.0	16.6
Usually work part-time and want to work more part-time hours	1.2	4.8	6.0
Usually work part-time and want to work full-time hours	5.4	5.2	10.6
Employed persons(c)	119.9	101.8	221.7

**estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Non-economic reasons include illness or injury, leave, holiday or flextime, and personal reasons.

(b) Economic reasons include being stood down, or insufficient work being available.

(c) Estimates have been rounded and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

Source: ABS data available on request, Underemployed Workers Survey.

These statistics relate to a [Tasmania Together](#) benchmark.

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In 2005-06, there were 37,600 persons employed as intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (16.9% of employed persons), 37,500 persons were employed as professionals (16.9% of employed persons) and 28,500 persons were employed as tradespersons and related workers (12.8% of employed persons).

In 2005-06 there were 24,400 employed males as tradespersons and related workers or 20.1% of total employed males. At the same time there were 27,200 females employed as intermediate clerical, sales and service workers or 26.9% of the total employed females.

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, Tasmania: Annual average(a) - 2005-06

Occupation	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Managers and administrators	13.2	10.9	4.6	4.6	17.9	8.0
Professionals	17.7	14.6	19.8	19.6	37.5	16.9
Associate professionals	14.1	11.6	12.2	12.1	26.3	11.8

Tradespersons and related workers	24.4	20.1	4.1	4.1	28.5	12.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	0.7	0.6	5.7	5.7	6.4	2.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	10.4	8.6	27.2	26.9	37.6	16.9
Intermediate production and transport workers	18.4	15.2	2.5	2.5	20.9	9.4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	7.8	6.4	16.6	16.4	24.4	11.0
Labourers and related workers	14.6	12.0	8.3	8.2	22.9	10.3
Total	121.3	100.0	101.2	100.0	222.4	100.0

(a) Averages calculated on August, November, February and May quarterly original estimates.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

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In 2005-06 retail trade was the largest industry in terms of the annual average number of persons employed with 36,500 employees (16.2% of employed persons). This was followed by health and community services with 27,800 persons employed (12.4%); manufacturing with 22,400 persons (10.0%); property and business services with 19,500 persons (8.7%); and agriculture, forestry and fishing with 16,500 persons (7.3%).

The health and community services industry employs the largest number of females at 22,200 (21.5% of employed females), compared to 5,700 males (4.7% of employed males). The manufacturing industry employs the largest number of males at 17,000 (13.9% of employed males), compared to 5,400 females (5.2%).

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION, Tasmania: Annual average(a) - 2005-06

Industry	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.2	10.0	4.3	4.1	16.5	7.3

Mining	1.9	1.6	**0.2	0.2	2.1	0.9
Manufacturing	17.0	13.9	5.4	5.2	22.4	10.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	2.1	1.7	*0.5	0.5	2.6	1.2
Construction	14.2	11.7	1.8	1.7	16.0	7.1
Wholesale trade	7.2	5.9	2.6	2.6	9.8	4.4
Retail trade	16.9	13.9	19.6	19.1	36.5	16.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	4.6	3.8	6.6	6.4	11.2	5.0
Transport and storage	7.6	6.2	1.9	1.8	9.5	4.2
Communication services	*1.1	0.9	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.0
Finance and insurance	1.2	1.0	3.2	3.1	4.4	2.0
Property and business services	10.7	8.8	8.8	8.6	19.5	8.7
Government administration and defence	5.7	4.7	5.8	5.7	11.6	5.1
Education	5.1	4.2	10.8	10.5	15.9	7.1
Health and community services	5.7	4.7	22.2	21.5	27.8	12.4
Cultural and recreational services	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.9	6.6	2.9
Personal and other services	5.1	4.2	5.0	4.9	10.1	4.5
Total	122.0	100.0	102.9	100.0	224.9	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Averages calculated on August, November, February and May quarterly original estimates.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

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Unemployed persons are defined as all persons 15 years of age and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and;
- were available for work in the reference week; or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Two important measures of unemployment are the number of persons unemployed and the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate is defined as the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of those in the labour force (total employed and unemployed).

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In 2005-06, the average annual monthly number of unemployed persons was 15,400, up from 13,900 in 2004-05. Of all unemployed persons in 2005-06, some 57.1% were male.

Of all unemployed females in 2005-2006, there were 65.2% who were looking for full-time work. The corresponding figure for males was 83.0%.

UNEMPLOYED, Tasmania: Annual average(a)

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Males					
Looking for full-time work	10.6	10.1	8.3	6.8	7.3
Looking for part-time work	1.5	1.5	*1.1	1.2	1.5
Total unemployed	12.1	11.6	9.4	8.0	8.8
Females					
Looking for full-time work	5.1	5.3	4.5	3.9	4.3
Looking for part-time work	2.1	2.5	1.7	2.0	2.3

Total unemployed	7.3	7.7	6.2	6.0	6.6
Persons					
Looking for full-time work	15.7	15.4	12.8	10.7	11.6
Looking for part-time work	3.7	4.0	2.8	3.2	3.8
Total unemployed	19.4	19.4	15.6	13.9	15.4

*estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Averages calculated on monthly original estimates.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

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The unemployment rate is defined as the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of those in the labour force (total employed and unemployed).

In 2005-06, the annual average unemployment rate for all persons in Tasmania was 6.5%, an increase from the 2004-05 figure of 6.1%. In 2005-06, the male unemployment rate was 6.7% and the female unemployment rate was 6.1%.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Tasmania: Annual average(a)

Year	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%
2001-02	10.0	7.6	8.9
2002-03	9.5	7.9	8.8
2003-04	7.6	6.1	6.9
2004-05	6.3	5.7	6.1
2005-06	6.7	6.1	6.5

(a) Averages calculated on monthly original estimates.

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The long term unemployed are those that have been continuously unemployed for 52 weeks or longer at the time of the Labour Force Survey.

Of all unemployed persons at July 2006, some 4,600 (31.3%) had been unemployed for 52 weeks or more, compared with approximately 3,700 (27.2%) at July 2005.

The average duration of unemployment at July 2006 was 76.0 weeks, compared with 68.2 weeks at July 2005. At July 2006, for people who had been unemployed for 104 weeks and over, the average duration of unemployment was 285.0 weeks.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT(a), Tasmania

	July 2004	July 2005	July 2006
PERSONS ('000)			
Duration of unemployment			
Under 4 weeks	3.6	2.7	2.0

4 weeks and under 13 weeks	3.0	3.4	2.9
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	2.2	2.8	1.5
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	2.0	*1.0	3.8
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	1.5	*0.8	1.7
104 weeks and over	3.3	2.9	2.9
Total unemployed	15.5	13.6	14.7

WEEKS (no.)

Average duration of unemployment

Under 4 weeks	1.8	1.6	1.3
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	7.2	7.6	7.9
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	19.2	19.0	20.0
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	37.9	35.7	33.1
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	75.6	73.4	71.3
104 weeks and over	299.9	258.6	285.0
Average duration of unemployment	81.3	68.2	76.0

*estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Duration of unemployment since last full-time or part-time job.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

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Persons not in the labour force represent that group of the population who, in the week before the Labour Force Survey interview (i.e. the reference week), are neither employed nor unemployed. Interest in this group centres primarily on their potential to participate in the labour force.

There were 148,200 persons aged 15 years and over not in the labour force at September 2005 in Tasmania. Of these, some 17.1% were marginally attached to the labour force.

Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force comprise those persons who are not in the labour force, who wanted to work, and:

- had actively looked for work (in the four weeks up to the end of the survey reference week) but did not meet the availability criterion to be classified as unemployed; or
- were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks (from the end of the reference week) or could start work (within four weeks from the end of the reference week) if child care was available.

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, Tasmania (a)

Marginally attached	Not marginally attached	Total
------------------------	----------------------------	-------

At September	'000	'000	'000
2000	29.3	76.3	105.7
2001	25.6	80.1	105.7
2002	26.1	80.1	106.2
2003	26.5	79.4	105.9
2004	24.7	82.3	107.0
2005	25.3	122.9	148.2

(a) From September 1988 to September 2004 people aged 70 years and over were excluded from the category "persons not in the labour force". The scope of the Persons Not in the Labour Force survey was expanded in September 2005 to include all people aged 15 years and over.

Source: Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6220.0).

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The employment patterns of young people are quite different from those of older people. Many young people combine part-time work with full-time study, either at school or in further education, and it is often not until they reach the upper end of the youth age range that they take their first full-time job.

Of the 34,300 Tasmanian civilian population aged 15 to 19 years in 2005-06, there were 20,200 in the labour force, yielding a participation rate of 59.0%. For those considered to be in the labour force, 17,000 (84.2%) were employed and 3,300 (16.3%) were unemployed.

Of the 11,700 persons aged 15 to 19 years attending neither a school nor a tertiary educational institution in 2005-06, there were 10,200 in the labour force, yielding a participation rate of 87.2%. Within this same group, 8,900 (87.3%) were employed and 1,300 (12.7%) were unemployed.

Of the 22,600 persons attending school, or a tertiary institution full-time in 2005-06, 1,900 (8.4%) were unemployed.

TEENAGE LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a), Tasmania: Annual average(b) - 2005-06

Attending neither a school nor a tertiary

Attending school, or a tertiary

Labour force status	Units	educational institution	institution full-time	Total
Employed				
Full-time	'000	6.3	*0.5	6.8
Part-time	'000	2.6	7.6	10.2
Total	'000	8.9	8.1	17.0
Unemployed				
Total	'000	1.3	1.9	3.3
Labour force	'000	10.2	10.0	20.2
Not in labour force	'000	1.5	12.6	14.1
Civilian population aged 15 to 19	'000	11.7	22.6	34.3
Unemployment rate	%	12.9	19.3	16.1
Participation rate	%	87.2	44.3	59.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Persons aged 15-19 years.

(b) Averages calculated on monthly original estimates.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

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Persons are regarded as job mobile if they either changed employer/business or changed locality during the previous 12 months.

At February 2004, some 20.5% of employed persons had worked in their current job for less than one year, 50.6% had worked in their current job for between one year and less than 10 years, with 28.8% working for 10 or more years in their current job.

LABOUR MOBILITY, Tasmania - February 2004

	Tasmania	
Duration of current job	'000	%
Under 1 year	42.5	20.5
Under 3 months	13.7	6.6
3 and under 6 months	12.8	6.2
6 and under 12 months	16.1	7.8
1 and under 2 years	17.4	8.4

2 and under 3 years	18.4	8.9
3 and under 5 years	30.2	14.5
5 and under 10 years	39.2	18.9
10 and under 20 years	38.7	18.6
20 years and over	21.3	10.3
Total(b)	207.7	100.0

. . not applicable

(a) A positive percentage points difference means Tasmania has proportionally more of the workforce in a particular category than Australia.

(b) Estimates have been rounded and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Mobility Survey and Labour Mobility, Australia (cat. no. 6209.0).

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The average total number of hours worked per week in Tasmania during July 2006 by employed males was 37.2, while for females the figure was 26.9 hours.

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, Tasmania(a)

	July 2002	July 2003	July 2004	July 2005	July 2006
	hours/week	hours/week	hours/week	hours/week	hours/week
Males					
Full-time	42.0	43.3	42.6	41.5	41.6
Part-time	14.8	16.5	15.6	16.2	16.7
Total	37.9	39.1	38.9	36.9	37.2
Females					
Full-time	38.5	39.3	38.4	38.7	38.1
Part-time	16.2	16.0	16.3	16.3	16.0
Total	26.3	27.6	27.2	27.6	26.9

Total Persons

Full-time	40.9	42.0	41.3	40.5	40.4
Part-time	15.9	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.2
Total	32.7	34.0	33.7	32.7	32.3

(a) Average hours worked per week is the sum of the number of hours worked per week divided by the number of persons employed.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

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Of gross earnings of Tasmanian wage and salary earners in 2004-05, some 68.0% were earned in the private sector and 32.0% in the public sector. In the public sector, 76.5% of earnings were recorded by state government employees.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, Gross earnings - Tasmania

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Private	3,230	3,254	3,448	3,913	4,420
Public					
Commonwealth government	261	271	284	315	324
State government	1,221	1,336	1,363	1,467	1,591
Local government	133	141	155	156	166
Total	1,616	1,747	1,802	1,938	2,081
Total private and public	4,846	5,001	5,250	5,851	6,501

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Average weekly earnings are statistics representing average gross weekly earnings (before tax) of employees. The estimates are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of the number of employees.

At May 2006, the average weekly total earnings figure for all employed Tasmanian males was \$851.00, an increase of 1.5% on the May 2005 figure. In the same period, the average weekly total earnings figure for all employed Tasmanian females was \$588.30, an increase of 1.9% on the \$577.6 recorded at May 2005.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, Tasmania: Trend

	May 2002	May 2003	May 2004	May 2005	May 2006
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Males					
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	833.80	864.60	893.50	931.90	990.80
Full-time adult total earnings	872.40	904.20	939.70	981.50	1,043.60
Total earnings	723.10	767.90	788.40	838.30	851.00

Females

Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	729.60	758.70	774.40	815.10	858.70
Full-time adult total earnings	745.20	771.10	784.90	828.10	872.50
Total earnings	460.10	489.30	538.40	577.60	588.30

Persons

Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	797.60	830.50	853.90	893.10	945.30
Full-time adult total earnings	828.40	861.60	888.40	930.50	983.30
Total earnings	590.50	628.00	669.30	714.80	727.50

Source: Average Weekly Earnings (cat. no. 6302.0).

These statistics relate to a [Tasmania Together](#) benchmark.

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The percentage change in the index of total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses for 2005-06 over the previous year in Tasmania for all sectors was 4.1%. The Tasmanian public sector index rose by 4.7% and the private sector index rose by 3.9%.

WAGE PRICE INDEX(a), By sector - Tasmania

	Private sector		Public sector		All sectors	
	Index number(b)	Percentage change(c)	Index number(b)	Percentage change(c)	Index number(b)	Percentage change(c)
Year		%		%		%
2002-03	96.7		96.7		96.8	
2003-04	100.0	3.4	100.0	3.4	100.0	3.3
2004-05	103.8	3.8	104.8	4.8	104.1	4.1
2005-06	107.9	3.9	109.7	4.7	108.4	4.1

(a) Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses.

(b) Reference base of each index: 2003-04 = 100.0.
(c) Percentage change from previous financial year.
Source: Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0).

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Since 2002, each year the annual increase in average weekly ordinary time earnings has been greater than the annual percentage increase in Hobart's CPI. This means that from 2002 to 2006, real wages in Tasmania have increased each year.

CHANGES IN REAL WAGES, Tasmania

	Tasmanian average weekly ordinary time earnings (a)(b)(c)	Hobart's Consumer Price Index (c)	Percentage points difference (d)
June quarter	%	%	pts
2002	5.8	2.0	3.8
2003	4.1	3.3	0.8
2004	2.8	2.5	0.3
2005	4.6	3.2	1.4
2006	5.8	3.2	2.6

(a) Full-time adult employees, trend series.

(b) June data relates to May survey dates as published in Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0).

(c) Annual percentage changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

(d) Calculated by subtracting the Consumer Price Index figure from the average weekly ordinary time earnings figure. A positive figure means an increase in real wages.

Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0); and Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

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Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, cat. no. 6302.0

Consumer Price Index, Australia, cat. no. 6401.0

Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia, cat. no. 6361.0

Labour Force, Australia, cat. no. 6202.0

Labour Mobility, Australia, cat. no. 6209.0

Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, cat. no. 6220.0

Underemployed Workers, Australia, cat. no. 6265.0

Information can also be found on our [Labour Statistics Theme Page](#)

INTERNET SITES

Centrelink, <http://www.centrelink.gov.au>

Centre for Labour Market Research, <http://www.cbs.curtin.edu.au/index.cfm?objectid=AD4518BB-D7F6-AE3A-4BB2FC5050C13C21>

Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR), <http://www.dewr.gov.au>

International Labour Organisation (ILO), <http://www.ilo.org>

Job Network, <http://www.jobnetwork.gov.au>

National Institute of Labour Studies, <http://www.flinders.edu.au/nils>

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At 30 June 2001, there were 20,600 people employed in the manufacturing industry in Tasmania, a decrease of 700 (3.3%) from the 30 June 1999 figure of 21,300 people.

In 2000-01, total wages and salaries paid in the manufacturing industry in Tasmania was \$776.2 million, a decrease of \$30.1 million (3.7%) on the \$806.3 million paid in 1998-99.

Total sales and service income for manufacturing management units in 2000-01 was \$5,043.6 million, an increase of \$255.7 million (5.3%) on the \$4,787.9 million recorded in 1998-99. Sales and service income per person employed was \$244,400 in 2000-01.

MANUFACTURING SUMMARY, Tasmania(a)(b)

	Employment at end of June(c)	Wages and salaries(d)(e)	Sales & service income(e)	Sales & service income per person employed
Year	'000	\$m	\$m	\$'000
1998-99	21.3	806.3	4,787.9	225.3

1999-2000	21.1	779.1	5,494.2	260.9
2000-01	20.6	776.2	5,043.6	244.4

(a) These data are for manufacturing management units, and represent a break in series from the manufacturing establishment data previously published.

(b) For statistics from 1968-69, go to [manufacturing](#) in the historical tables section of Statistics - Tasmania.

(c) Includes working proprietors.

(d) Excludes working proprietors.

(e) Value data are at current prices and therefore do not discount the impact of price changes.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia (cat. no. 8221.0).

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The contribution of the manufacturing industry to the Tasmanian economy can be assessed in terms of its contribution to Gross State Product (GSP). GSP is the total market value of goods and services produced in Tasmania within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital.

In 2003-04, the manufacturing sector contributed 13.7% to Tasmania's GSP based on factor incomes (i.e. the sum of compensation of employees, gross operating surplus and gross mixed income).

Compensation of employees includes wages and salaries, employer contributions to pension and superannuation funds, and premiums paid by employers to workers' compensation schemes. In 2003-04, some 13.4% of Tasmania's compensation of employees was in the manufacturing industry.

Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income is defined as gross value added minus compensation of employees, minus taxes on production and imports payable plus subsidies receivable. In 2003-04, some 14.1% of Tasmania's gross operating surplus and gross mixed income was in the manufacturing industry.

MANUFACTURING'S CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS STATE PRODUCT, Tasmania

Year	Compensation of employees		Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income		Gross State Product(a)	
	\$m	% of Tas. total	\$m	% of Tas. total	\$m	% of Tas. total
1998-99	859	15.7	655	r 14.1	1,514	r 15.0
1999-2000	847	15.5	645	r 13.9	1,492	14.7
2000-01	850	15.1	r 651	r 13.7	r 1,501	r 14.4
2001-02	r 871	r 14.7	r 702	r 13.4	r 1,573	14.1
2002-03	r 905	r 14.3	r 755	r 13.7	r 1,660	r 14.0
2003-04	913	13.4	860	14.1	1,773	13.7

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(a) Based on factor incomes (i.e. the sum of compensation of employees, gross operating surplus and gross mixed income).

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

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Industry value added is the value added by an industry to the intermediate inputs used by the industry.

In 2000-01, the industry value added of the manufacturing industry was \$1,756.6 million, an increase of \$1.9 million from the 1999-2000 figure of \$1,754.7 million.

From 1999-2000 to 2000-01, six of the nine manufacturing industry subdivisions recorded a decrease in industry value added. However, significant percentage increases were recorded in Metal product manufacturing (54.7%) and Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (41.3%).

INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED, Tasmania(a)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Industry subdivision	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food, beverage & tobacco manufacturing	410.5	407.5	409.4
Textile, clothing, footwear & leather manufacturing	67.6	68.5	58.3
Wood & paper product manufacturing	481.8	453.7	322.9
Printing, publishing & recorded media	80.4	85.1	76.3
Petroleum, coal, chemical & associated product manufacturing	112.6	99.3	140.3

Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	134.5	126.3	102.6
Metal product manufacturing	201.6	303.5	469.5
Machinery & equipment manufacturing	206.5	187.8	161.9
Other manufacturing	19.5	23.0	15.4
Total manufacturing	1,715.0	1,754.7	1,756.6

(a) These data are for manufacturing management units, and represent a break in series from the manufacturing establishment data previously published.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia (cat. no. 8221.0).

These statistics relate to a [Tasmania Together](#) benchmark.

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At 30 June 2001, industry value added per person employed in the manufacturing industry was \$85,100, an increase of \$1,800 (2.2%) on the 30 June 2000 figure of \$83,300.

Over the same period, the largest increase in percentage terms in industry value added per person employed was in the Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing subdivision which increased by \$48,700 (48.2%) from \$101,000 to \$149,700. This was followed by the Metal product manufacturing subdivision, which increased by \$26,100 (27.6%) from \$94,600 to \$120,700.

The largest decrease in industry value added per person employed was in the Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing subdivision, which decreased by \$68,500 (32.4%) from \$211,300 to \$142,800.

INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED PER PERSON EMPLOYED, Tasmania(a)(b)(c)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Industry subdivision	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000

Food, beverage & tobacco manufacturing	65.1	67.0	65.5
Textile, clothing, footwear & leather manufacturing	44.2	50.3	43.1
Wood & paper product manufacturing	129.1	117.5	110.0
Printing, publishing & recorded media	60.1	59.8	57.3
Petroleum, coal, chemical & associated product manufacturing	108.0	101.0	149.7
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	195.3	211.3	142.8
Metal product manufacturing	61.1	94.6	120.7
Machinery & equipment manufacturing	76.8	65.3	59.4
Other manufacturing	30.8	34.1	31.1
Total manufacturing	80.7	83.3	85.1

(a) These data are for manufacturing management units, and represent a break in series from the manufacturing establishment data previously published.

(b) Industry value added divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June.

(c) Value data are at current prices and therefore do not discount the impact of price changes.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia (cat. no. 8221.0).

These statistics relate to a [Tasmania Together](#) benchmark.

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At 30 June 2001, some 20,600 people were employed in manufacturing in Tasmania, a decrease of 500 people (2.4%) from 30 June 2000.

At 30 June 2001, the food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing subdivision was the largest employer in the manufacturing industry, employing 6,300 people (30.6% of the total Tasmanian manufacturing workforce). The second largest subdivision in manufacturing was the metal product manufacturing subdivision, which employed 3,900 people (18.9% of the total).

EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING, Tasmania(a)(b)(c)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Industry subdivision	'000	'000	'000
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	6.3	6.1	6.3
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	1.5	1.4	1.4
Wood and paper product manufacturing	3.7	3.9	2.9
Printing, publishing and recorded media	1.3	1.4	1.3
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	1.0	1.0	0.9

manufacturing			
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	0.7	0.6	0.7
Metal product manufacturing	3.3	3.2	3.9
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	2.7	2.9	2.7
Other manufacturing	0.6	0.7	0.5
Total manufacturing	21.3	21.1	20.6

(a) These data are for manufacturing management units, and represent a break in series from the manufacturing establishment data previously published.

(b) At 30 June

(c) Includes working proprietors.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia (cat. no. 8221.0).

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[Contents](#) >> [Manufacturing and Energy](#) >> Wages and salaries in manufacturing

In 2000-01, wages and salaries paid in the manufacturing industry in Tasmania amounted to \$776.2 million, a decrease of \$2.9 million (0.4%) from the 1999-2000 figure of \$779.1 million.

From 1999-2000 to 2000-01, total wages and salaries paid rose in four of the nine manufacturing industry subdivisions. In dollar terms, Metal product manufacturing had the largest increase, up \$33.5 million, from \$124.7 million in 1999-2000 to \$158.2 million in 2000-01. Over the same period, the largest decrease in wages and salaries paid was for the Wood and paper product manufacturing subdivision, down \$35.6 million, from \$156.8 million in 1999-2000 to \$121.2 million in 2000-01.

WAGES AND SALARIES IN MANUFACTURING, Tasmania(a)(b)(c)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Industry subdivision	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	204.9	214.5	203.7
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	45.7	40.7	40.9
Wood and paper product manufacturing	164.6	156.8	121.2

Printing, publishing and recorded media	48.5	50.4	49.2
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	48.7	41.3	52.3
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	32.2	32.3	37.2
Metal product manufacturing	149.8	124.7	158.2
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	98.4	104.2	102.2
Other manufacturing	13.4	14.3	11.3
Total manufacturing	806.3	779.1	776.2

(a) These data are for manufacturing management units, and represent a break in series from the manufacturing establishment data previously published.

(b) Excludes working proprietors.

(c) Value data are at current prices and therefore do not discount the impact of price changes.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia (cat. no. 8221.0).

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From 1999-2000 to 2000-01, manufacturing sales and service income (at current prices) in Tasmania decreased by \$450.6 million (8.2%), from \$5,494.2 million to \$5,043.6 million. In 2000-01, Metal product manufacturing was the largest contributor to manufacturing sales and service income, closely followed by Wood and paper product manufacturing and Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing.

From 1999-2000 to 2000-01, seven of the nine manufacturing subdivisions recorded decreases in sales and service income (current prices). Wood and paper product manufacturing recorded the largest decrease in dollar terms (\$303.6 million).

The Metal product manufacturing subdivision recorded the largest increase in dollar terms (\$161.8 million), followed by the Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing subdivision (\$110.9 million).

MANUFACTURING SALES AND SERVICE INCOME, Tasmania(a)(b)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Industry subdivision	\$m	\$m	\$m

Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	1,263.1	1,355.2	1,199.8
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	145.4	165.3	158.9
Wood and paper product manufacturing	882.0	1,505.5	1,201.9
Printing, publishing and recorded media	151.2	174.6	156.3
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	272.2	294.8	405.7
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	299.7	282.2	243.1
Metal product manufacturing	1,222.3	1,170.2	1,332.0
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	494.1	481.3	297.3
Other manufacturing	57.8	65.1	48.5
Total manufacturing	4,787.9	5,494.2	5,043.6

(a) These data are for manufacturing management units, and represent a break in series from the manufacturing establishment data previously published.

(b) Value data are at current prices and therefore do not discount the impact of price changes.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia (cat. no. 8221.0).

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From 30 June 2000 to 30 June 2001, sales and service income per person employed in manufacturing in Tasmania decreased by \$16,500 (6.3%), from \$260,900 to \$244,400.

The industry subdivision to record the most sales and service income per person employed was the Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing subdivision (\$433,000). This industry also had the largest increase in dollar terms from 1999-2000 to 2000-01, with an increase of \$133,200. However, six of the nine industry subdivisions recorded decreases in sales and service income per person employed during the same period, with the Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing subdivision recording the largest decrease (\$134,100).

SALES AND SERVICE INCOME PER PERSON EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING, Tasmania(a)(b) (c)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Industry subdivision	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	200.4	223.0	191.8

Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	95.1	121.3	117.3
Wood and paper product manufacturing	236.4	390.0	409.4
Printing, publishing and recorded media	112.9	122.8	117.5
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	261.0	299.8	433.0
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	435.3	472.1	338.0
Metal product manufacturing	370.6	364.8	342.6
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	183.6	167.4	109.2
Other manufacturing	91.7	96.5	97.9
Total manufacturing	225.3	260.9	244.4

(a) These data are for manufacturing management units, and represent a break in series from the manufacturing establishment data previously published.

(b) Value data are at current prices and therefore do not discount the impact of price changes.

(c) Sales and service income divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia (cat. no. 8221.0).

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As a result of National Competition Policy, on 1 July 1998 the Hydro Electric Commission (HEC), a government enterprise, was split into three separate entities, each with a discrete area of responsibility. The three entities are:

- Hydro-Electric Corporation (trading as Hydro Tasmania)
- Transend Networks Pty Ltd
- Aurora Energy Pty Ltd.

Hydro Tasmania is responsible for the generation of electricity in Tasmania with 27 hydro, one thermal and two diesel power stations and wind farms (source: <http://www.hydro.com.au>).

Transend Networks Pty Ltd owns and operates the electricity transmission system in Tasmania and is responsible for the transmission of electricity between power stations and the local distribution network (source: <http://www.transend.com.au>).

Aurora Energy is responsible for the distribution and retailing of electricity to the end user in Tasmania (source: <http://www.auroraenergy.com.au>).

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Hydro Tasmania is responsible for the generation of electricity in Tasmania. Between 1998 and 2002, there was no change to Tasmania's installed electricity generating capacity (2,502 MW). Over the same period, units (actual power) generated increased by 520 GWh (5.4%) from 9,675 GWh to 10,195 GWh.

For more information, go to the Hydro Tasmania web site, <http://www.hydro.com.au>

HYDRO TASMANIA OUTPUT(a)(b)

Year	Installed generating capacity			Units generated		
	Hydro	Thermal	Total	Hydro	Thermal	Total
	MW	MW	MW	GWh	GWh	GWh
1998	2,262	240	2,502	9,675	-	9,675
1999	2,262	240	2,502	9,857	6	9,863
2000	2,262	240	2,502	9,995	2	9,997
2001	2,262	240	2,502	10,028	70	10,098
2002	2,262	240	2,502	10,133	62	10,195

- nil or rounded to zero

(a) Figures do not include Bass Strait islands.

(b) At 30 June.

Source: Hydro Tasmania Annual Report 2001-2002 (available at the Hydro web site, <http://www.hydro.com.au>).

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Aurora Energy is responsible for the distribution and retailing of electricity in Tasmania. From 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2002, Aurora Energy installations in Tasmania rose by 743 (0.3%) from 247,801 installations to 248,544 installations.

At June 2002, domestic and unclassified installations accounted for the largest proportion of installations in Tasmania, 83.8%. This was followed by commercial installations, 8.2% and rural installations 4.9%. At 30 June 2002, there were 16 major industrial installations in Tasmania.

For more information, go to the Aurora Energy web site, <http://www.auroraenergy.com.au>

AURORA ENERGY INSTALLATIONS, Tasmania(a)(b)

	2000(b)	2001(b)	2002(b)
Customer type	no.	no.	no.
Domestic and unclassified	206,035	207,336	208,380
Industrial	4,455	4,409	4,241

Commercial	20,480	20,454	20,324
Government	1,468	1,457	1,449
Rural	12,157	12,180	12,302
Education	1,075	1,028	948
Health	939	921	884
Major industrial	19	16	16
Total	246,628	247,801	248,544

(a) Figures do not include Bass Strait islands.

(b) At 30 June.

Source: Aurora Energy Annual Report, 2001-2002 (available at the Aurora web site, <http://www.auroraenergy.com.au>).

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From 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2002, sales of electricity in Tasmania increased by 102.4 million kWh (1.1%), from 9,443.8 million kWh to 9,546.2 million kWh.

At 30 June 2002, major industrial power installations in Tasmania consumed the largest proportion of electricity, 5,936.4 million kWh (62.2% of all Aurora Energy sales). This was followed by commercial installations, 959.9 million kWh (10.1% of all Aurora Energy sales) and residential light and power installations, 938.4 million kWh (9.8% of all Aurora Energy sales).

For more information, go to the Aurora Energy web site, <http://www.auroraenergy.com.au>

AURORA ENERGY SALES, Tasmania(a)(b)

	2000(b)	2001(b)	2002(b)
Use	million kWh	million kWh	million kWh
Residential light and power	863.2	901.2	938.4
Industrial	759.6	778.9	749.1

Hot water and space heating	774.5	790.1	792.3
Off peak	199.6	198.1	181.2
Commercial (including bulk)	925.7	941.7	959.9
Unbilled electricity	-24.5	-3.5	-15.0
Internal use	3.1	3.0	3.8
Major industrial	5,847.0	5,834.3	5,936.4
Total	9,348.0	9,443.8	9,546.2

(a) Figures do not include Bass Strait islands.

(b) At 30 June.

Source: Aurora Energy Annual Report, 2001-2002 (available at the Aurora web site, <http://www.auroraenergy.com.au>).

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At June 2002, there were three major developments in the energy sector in Tasmania. These developments were the:

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National Grid Australia Pty Ltd (formerly Basslink Pty Ltd) is responsible for the construction of the Basslink Interconnector. This \$500 million undersea power cable will link Tasmania to the National Energy Market (NEM), Australia's competitive wholesale market where electricity generators compete to sell their output. The cable will run from Loy Yang in Gippsland, Victoria, across Bass Strait to Bell Bay in northern Tasmania.

Basslink will have the capacity to operate at 480 megawatts continuously or up to 600 megawatt capacity for some hours to provide for peak export demand.

It will enhance security of supply on both sides of Bass Strait; protecting Tasmania against the risk of drought and protecting Victoria and southern states against the forecast shortage of peak load power identified in the National Electricity Market Management Company Limited (NEMMCO) Statement of Opportunities.

In late 2002, Basslink received the final approvals from the Tasmanian, Victorian and federal governments to enable the project to go ahead. It is expected to be commissioned by the summer of 2005-06 (source: <http://www.nationalgrid.com.au>).

For more information on the Basslink project, go to the National Grid web site,
<http://www.nationalgrid.com.au> and the Hydro Tasmania web site <http://www.hydro.com.au>.

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Construction has been completed on the Tasmanian natural gas project, delivering gas to Tasmania - the only Australian state without a supply of natural gas. The project, managed by Duke Energy International, features a 753 km, \$440 million, sub-sea and underground pipeline bringing a constant supply of natural gas from Victoria.

The project also includes the refiring of northern Tasmania's Bell Bay power station to a gas fired facility.

For more information on the Tasmanian natural gas project, go to the Department of Economic Development web site, <http://www.development.tas.gov.au/energy/naturalgas.html>

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Wind turbines have been pumping water and powering machinery for over 2,000 years, but have only been used to generate electricity since the 1980s. Today, millions of people throughout the world use electricity generated by wind turbines, with Australia's first wind farm being established near Esperance in Western Australia in 1993.

Wind energy is the least expensive large-scale renewable-energy source. One 600-kilowatt wind turbine at a reasonable site can produce enough electricity to meet the annual needs of 375 households. Wind-powered electricity does, however, need back-up from more traditional electrical generating methods such as the hydro-electric system, because batteries can only store a limited amount of wind-powered electricity.

The siting of wind farms takes into consideration topography, elevation, distance from the sea and vegetation, all factors that affect the amount of wind available for generating electricity. In general, wind is stronger at the coast and at on the top of elevated ridges and hill tops. It tends to be less strong inland, because vegetation and landscape restrict its flow. However, on elevated sites the wind can be accelerated as it is forced to rise over the ridge or hill. Wind speeds of between about 15 and 90 km/h are needed to operate a wind turbine, with the optimum wind speed for peak efficiency being 55 to 90 km/h.

Tasmania is located south of the 40th parallel in the path of prevailing westerly winds, the Roaring Forties, which ensure that Tasmania has conditions that are ideal for producing electricity through wind power. Hydro Tasmania's research shows that 1,000 MW of wind energy could be generated by utilising these winds; enough energy to supply electricity in Tasmania and to mainland Australia. With Basslink, Tasmania could potentially sell excess wind-powered electricity to Victoria and other southern mainland states during their peak-load periods.

At May 2003, there are four wind farm sites or potential sites in Tasmania: Woolnorth, King Island's Huxley Hill, Heemskirk and Musselroe.

WOOLNORTH WIND FARM

The Woolnorth wind farm is on the far north-west tip of Tasmania. The farm will eventually reach an electrical capacity of 130 MW, producing enough energy to power every home in Launceston.

The wind towers at Woolnorth are the result of a partnership between Hydro Tasmania and Vestas, a Danish wind turbine manufacturer. They are the largest commercial turbines yet installed in the southern hemisphere, with the towers reaching a height of 60 metres and the turbine blades measuring 66 metres in diameter.

The Woolnorth wind farm project is proceeding as a staged development. The 10.5 MW stage one with six Vestas 1.75 MW wind turbines was completed in August 2002 along with the 22 kV transmission line to Smithton. Construction of the Bluff Point stage began in September 2002 and will be completed in late 2003. This stage will have a capacity of 54 MW with 31 wind turbines. Construction of the remaining stages of the full 130 MW wind farm will be considered in conjunction with other planned wind developments.

Information on the [Woolnorth wind farm](#) be found on the Hydro web site.

KING ISLAND'S HUXLEY HILL WIND FARM

Wind is now the source for about 20% of the electricity generated on King Island. Emissions of carbon dioxide have been reduced by up to 2,000 tonnes a year on the pre-1998 figures because of wind

power and Hydro Tasmania saves hundreds of thousands of dollars each year in diesel fuel costs for the island's thermal power station.

Several different locations were studied on King Island, but the best site was determined to be the crest of Huxley Hill. There, the axles of the turbine blades, sitting on top of their 30-metre-tall towers, are about 130 metres above sea level. This location has an average annual wind speed of 33 km/h (an excellent speed for generating electricity from the wind), ensuring the three turbines that make up the farm generate up to 750 kw of electricity.

The wind farm at Huxley Hill began operation in February 1998. It was the nation's second commercial wind farm.

Information on [King Island's Huxley Hill wind farm](#) can be found on the Hydro web site.

HEEMSKIRK WIND FARM

The licence area for the proposed Heemskirk wind farm lies between the tiny coastal settlements of Trial Harbour and Granville Harbour, west of Zeehan. It is expected that the initial stage will consist of up to 10 wind turbines generating about 20 MW, and the completion of all stages could involve up to 80 turbines and a capacity of about 160 MW.

Two wind-monitoring towers have been erected at Heemskirk to assess the available wind power resource. The data collected from these monitoring sites will enable a better estimate of the viability of a wind farm and help to determine the optimum locations for wind turbines. Other feasibility studies being undertaken include foundation, road assessment, power line and transport options.

Depending on the results of the feasibility studies, construction of the Heemskirk wind farm could proceed as a staged development in 2004.

Information on the [Heemskirk wind farm](#) can be found on the Hydro web site. For further information on Heemskirk, email david.wilson@hydro.com.au.

MUSSELROE WIND FARM

Little Musselroe Bay is on Tasmania's far north-east coast, close to the eastern entrance to Bass Strait. Hydro Tasmania has been monitoring the wind in the Musselroe area since the early 1980s and has chosen a privately owned grazing property at Cape Portland as the best location for constructing wind turbines. A land agreement was put in place between the Cape Portland landowner and Hydro Tasmania in 2000.

Stage one of the wind farm could have 5 to 25 turbines generating from 10 to 50 MW and will require a transmission line to be constructed to connect the wind farm to Transend Network's substation at Derby. In the future there may be potential for the Musselroe farm to receive a significant upgrade to a total of 70 to 80 turbines producing 150 MW of electricity.

If the feasibility study proves the project's viability, this development will begin late in 2003 or in 2004.

Information on the [Musselroe wind farm development](#) can be found on the Hydro web site. For further information on Musselroe, telephone Ron Steenbergen on (03) 6230 5212 or email him at ron.steenbergen@hydro.com.au.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For more information about wind farms visit <http://www.hydro.com.au>, <http://www.auswea.com.au> or <http://www.vestas.com>.

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Basslink, <http://www.basslink.com.au>

Department of Economic Development, <http://www.development.tas.gov.au>

Hydro Tasmania, <http://www.hydro.com.au>

Transend, <http://www.transend.com.au>

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[King Island wind farm](#) - Tasmanian Year Book, 1998 (cat. no. 1301.6)

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Tasmania's rich mineral sector is vital to the State's economy, creating employment and wealth for its people and providing for much small business activity.

Mining broadly relates to the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids such as coal and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, or gases such as natural gas. First stage processing of minerals and mineral extracts, while closely related to the mining industry, is included as part of the manufacturing industry.

MINING SUMMARY, Tasmania

	Establishments	Net capital expenditure	Turnover	Wages and salaries	Employment at 30 June
Year	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	persons
1995-96	9	126.2	371.9	70.9	1,206
1996-97	10	49.3	422.0	85.0	1,039

1997-98	11	48.7	423.8	67.0	980
1998-99	9	43.4	478.0	61.2	905
1999-2000	11	34.4	513.9	81.3	1,103

Source: Mining Operations, Australia (Cat. no. 8415.0).

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The mining industry contribution to the Tasmanian economy can be assessed in terms of its contribution to Gross State Product (GSP). GSP is the total market value of goods and services produced in Tasmania within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital.

The mining industry accounted for 2.1% of Tasmania's GSP (based on factor incomes) in 2000-01.

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

Compensation of employees includes wages and salaries, employer contributions to pension and superannuation funds, and premiums paid by employers to workers' compensation schemes.

The mining industry accounted for 1.9% of Tasmania's compensation of employees in 2000-01.

MINING INDUSTRY, Contribution to Gross State Product, Tasmania(a)

	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus & gross mixed income	Gross State Product(a)

Year	Mining (\$m)	% of Tas. total	Mining (\$m)	% of Tas. total	Mining (\$m)	% of Tas. total
1996-97	148	2.9	121	2.8	269	2.9
1997-98	113	2.1	92	2.1	205	2.1
1998-99	118	2.2	115	2.4	233	2.3
1999-2000	106	1.9	112	2.3	218	2.1
2000-01	109	1.9	108	2.2	217	2.1

(a) Based on factor incomes (i.e. the sum of compensation of employees and gross operating surplus & gross mixed income).

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (Cat. no. 5220.0).

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The Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated that there were 1,103 people directly employed in the mining industry at 30 June 2000, an increase of 22% on the 30 June 1999 figure. This increase was due to the expansion of copper ore and iron ore mining activity.

Wages and salaries totalled \$81.3m in 1999-2000, an increase of 32.8% on the June 1999 figure.

EMPLOYMENT, MINING, Tasmania(a)

	Males	Females	Persons	Wages & salaries
Year	no.	no.	no.	\$m
1995-96	1,115	91	1,206	70.9
1996-97	955	84	1,039	85.0
1997-98	886	94	980	67.0
1998-99	834	71	905	61.2
1999-2000	1,017	86	1,103	81.3

(a) At 30 June.

Source: Mining Operations, Australia (Cat. no. 8415.0).

Direct employment in the Tasmanian mining industry has fallen over the past 20 years because of mine closures, productivity-driven retrenchment programs, and a trend towards the use of contractors. Contractors are classified to the activity they are performing (for example, construction and transport) rather than to the industry they are serving (for example, mining).

There were estimated to be 588 full-time equivalent contractors in the Tasmanian mining industry in 2000-01, a decrease of 2% on the 30 June 2000 figure of 603 (Tasmanian Minerals Council).

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As well as the direct contribution to the Tasmanian economy through employment, the mining industry contributed through taxes and charges paid to the Tasmanian Government, local governments and other authorities. Payments were also made for other services (for example, electricity, freight) and goods.

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[Payments on goods and services](#)

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Mineral royalties are the payment to the community for the purchase of the State's non-renewable resources, not a tax.

In Tasmania a sales and profit-based royalty applies to metallic and coal mines, while a production-based royalty is payable on non-metallic materials. The two-tiered metallic and coal royalty consists of an ad valorem percentage payable on net sales, and a formula-based percentage of profits.

Mineral royalties of \$10.7m were paid in 2000-01, compared with \$12.0m in 1999-2000. Contributing to this decrease was the closure in June 2000 of the Hellyer mine.

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Many businesses serve and supply the mining industry. For example, Caterpillar-Elphinstone, a company based in Burnie, designs, constructs and distributes underground mine machinery; and Atlas Copco provides specialist mine equipment to Tasmanian mines. Environmental consultants and managers also service the industry.

The Tasmanian Minerals Council reports that most mines deal with between 300 and 500 suppliers, and one mine deals with over 1,100 suppliers. Payments on goods and services (excluding electricity and freight) in 2000-01 totalled \$260m.

MINING INDUSTRY(a), Payments on Goods and Services, Tasmania

	1999-2000	2000-01
	\$m	\$m
Electricity	29	24
Freight		
- Road	2.9	3.1
- Rail	7.7	4.4

- Sea	8.7	5.8
Port charges	3.6	1.2
Other goods and services(b)	315	260

(a) Does not include processors.

(b) Excludes contract labour.

Source: Tasmanian Minerals Council.

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The value of mining (excludes processing) sales or shipments (f.o.b.) for 2000-01 was \$419m, a decrease of 16% on the 1999-2000 figure of \$498m.

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Total capital expenditure for the Tasmanian mining industry in 1999-2000 was \$57.2m, some 93.4% of which was on plant, machinery and equipment.

Capital expenditure reflects the needs of individual operations at the time. In 1999-2000, major drivers included the need for new equipment (e.g. loaders, mine light vehicles) and development needed to bring new areas for mining into production (e.g. access development, mining construction).

After disposal of assets, net capital expenditure was \$34.4m in 1999-2000.

FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Coal Mining and Metal Ore Mining, Tasmania(a)

	1998-99	1999-2000
Year	\$m	\$m
Capital expenditure on		
- Land	0.1	-
- Dwellings, buildings and other structures	10.4	3.8
- Plant, machinery and equipment	33.3	53.4

- Total	43.8	57.2
Disposal of assets	0.4	22.8
Net capital expenditure	43.4	34.4

- nil or rounded to zero

(a) Relates to establishments.

Source: Mining Operations, Australia (Cat. no. 8415.0).

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Performance can be measured by value added, which decreased by 2.0% from 1998-99 to 1999-2000, despite purchases and expenses increasing by 12.6%. Turnover increased by 7.5% in 1999-2000 to \$513.9m.

MINING FINANCIAL OPERATIONS, Tasmania

	Turnover	Opening inventories	Closing inventories	Purchases & selected expenses	Value added(a)	Net capital expenditure
Year	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1995-96	371.9	52.8	57.6	160.0	216.7	126.2
1996-97	422.5	55.3	60.3	210.9	216.1	49.3
1997-98	423.8	60.3	47.2	247.2	163.5	48.7
1998-99	478.0	46.6	50.8	295.7	186.5	43.4
1999-2000	513.9	67.2	68.9	332.9	182.7	34.4

(a) Value added = turnover + closing inventories - opening inventories - net capital expenditure.

Source: Mining Operations, Australia (Cat. no. 8415.0); Australian Mining Industry (Cat. no. 8414.0).

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The value of Tasmania's metal and mineral exports exceeded \$1,000m in 2000-01. Exports of non-ferrous metals accounted for 32.6% of the value of Tasmania's exports in 2000-01, while exports of metalliferous ores and metal scrap accounted for another 10.0%

Zinc continued to be Tasmania's most valuable commodity export in 2000-01, at \$417m, an increase of 11.0% from 1999-2000. Zinc is produced from ores and concentrates from the Pasminco mines at Rosebery, and also from concentrates imported to Tasmania from mainland States.

Aluminium exports totalled \$372m in 2000-01, an increase of 22.9% from 1999-2000. Aluminium is manufactured in Tasmania from ores and concentrates imported from mainland States and overseas.

METAL AND MINERAL EXPORTS, Tasmania

	1999-2000	2000-01	Change
Commodity(a)	\$'000	\$'000	%
Non-ferrous metals			
Copper	3,254	4,074	25.2

Aluminium	302,967	372,292	22.9
Zinc	375,417	416,746	11.0
Tin	94	-	..
Miscellaneous non-ferrous base metals employed in metallurgy, and cermets	171	173	1.4
Total	681,903	793,286	16.3
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap			
Iron ore and concentrates	52,224	57,336	9.8
Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting ingots of iron or steel	2,973	4,985	67.7
Copper ores and concentrates; copper mattes, cement copper	67,059	92,453	37.9
Lead ores and concentrates	18,137	3,539	-80.5
Zinc ores and concentrates	29,493	-	..
Tin ores and concentrates	68,751	73,642	7.1
Manganese ores & conc (incl. those of manganiferous iron with a manganese content of 20% or more by dry wt)	-	4,641	..
Tungsten (or wolfram) ores and concentrates	-	293	..
Ash and residues containing metals or metallic compounds (excl. ash from iron and steel manufacture)	25	1,200	..
Copper waste and scrap	521	846	62.3
Aluminium waste and scrap	3,104	3,431	10.5
Lead waste and scrap	296	-	..
Total	242,584	242,366	-0.1
Iron and steel	10,216	4,209	-58.8
Crude fertilisers (excl. those of Division 56) and crude minerals (excl. coal, petroleum and precious stones)	454	852	87.7
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	295	300	1.9
Gas, natural and manufactured	2	-	..

- nil or rounded to zero

.. not applicable

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database.

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The Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics reported that world markets for most metals decreased in 2000-01 in response to softening demand, which reflected a slowdown in world economic activity.

Despite the easing of prices, production of most commodities continued to increase, which may have the effect of constraining price rises as economic growth recovers.

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Ongoing exploration is necessary to establish new mines, to maintain a skilled labour force and to extend the productive life of capital equipment.

Although the more mineralised regions of Tasmania (for example, the Queenstown-Zeehan-Rosebery area in western Tasmania) have been extensively explored on the surface, much of Tasmania remains relatively unexplored.

Exploration activity remains at a low level in 2000-01. Reasons for this included the world-wide downturn in exploration and the market's unwillingness to make available risk capital for mineral exploration.

Tasmanian mineral exploration expenditure in 2000-01 was \$9.2m, some 4.5% higher than in 1999-2000, and 22.7% lower than in 1998-99.

PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE(a)

Tasmanian
expenditure

Australian
expenditure

Tas. as proportion
of Aust. expenditure

Year	\$m	\$m	%
1996-97	26.0	1,148.6	2.26
1997-98	20.7	1,066.8	1.94
1998-99	11.9	837.8	1.42
1999-2000	8.8	676.3	1.30
2000-01	9.2	683.3	1.35

(a) Other than petroleum.

Source: Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia (Cat. no. 8412.0).

Exploration activities in 2000-01 included those of:

- Allegiance Mining NL, which released results of a resource estimation and scoping study into the potential economic worth of the Avebury nickel deposit, 7 km south west of Zeehan; and
- Goldfields (Tasmania) Limited, which continued to obtain gold from drilling south of the Henty mine.

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Strategic Prospectivity Zones (SPZ) are recognised regions of high prospectivity for mineral discovery.

SPZs were established under 1993 legislation enacted to provide resource security for the minerals industry. Under this legislation, the status of significant parcels of Crown land within SPZs cannot be changed to a tenure excluding mineral exploration and mining without the approval of both Houses of State Parliament. The approval of the Director of Mines is needed for small parcels of land (less than 500 hectares). If the status of land is changed so that a mineral tenement is voided or diminished in size, the holder may be compensated.

The following map shows Tasmania's SPZs.



Source: Mineral Resources Tasmania, Annual Review 2000-01

Strategic Prospectivity Zones (SPZ) cover 25,200 km², or 37%, of Tasmania. The areas in each SPZ occupied by mining tenements at the end of June 2001 are shown below.

STRATEGIC PROSPECTIVITY ZONES, Tasmania - 30 JUNE 2001

SPZ	Metallic		Non-metallic	
	Area	Occupied	Area	Occupied
	km ²	%	km ²	%
Adamsfield	68.4	92.8	-	-
Arthur	146.5	13.2	1.6	0.1
Balfour	1,064.3	27.2	3.4	0.1
Beaconsfield	19.0	99.9	4.0	21.0
Cape Sorell	676.1	48.9	-	-
Mount Read	1,085.1	15.1	-	-
North East(a)	678.6	7.0	219.0	2.2
Zeehan/Waratah	292.5	16.0	-	-

- nil or rounded to zero

(a) Figures exclude a special exploration licence that covers 4,337.43 km² (44.8%) of the SPZ.

Source: Mineral Resources, Tasmania, Annual Review 2000-2001.

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Exploration licences are granted to companies or individuals so that they may explore for minerals. The number of exploration licences decreased from 129 at 30 June 2000 to 101 at 30 June 2001. The area held under all minerals and non-metallic exploration licences also decreased to 8,794 km², from 11,446 km² the previous year. A further 30,356 km² was held for onshore oil exploration.

EXPLORATION RIGHTS HELD, Tasmania - at 30 June 2001

	Number		Area	
	June 2000	June 2001	June 2000	June 2001
Mining tenement				
Exploration licences				
- All minerals	115	94	11,202 km ²	8,676 km ²
- Non-metallic	13	6	244 km ²	118 km ²
- Oil (onshore)	1	1	30,356 km ²	30,356 km ²
- Total exploration licences	129	101	41,802 km²	39,150 km²
Retention licences(a)				
- All minerals	21	20	2	2

			79 km	77 km
- Non-metallic minerals	13	7	203 km ²	183 km ²
- Total retention licences	34	27	282 km²	260 km²
Prospectors licences issued	59	96	..	..
Permits to explore for petroleum under Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967	6	5	455 Blocks	341 Blocks
Retention licence under Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967	1	1	9 Blocks	9 Blocks

.. not applicable

(a) Titles to sub-economic deposits issued for up to 5 years and renewable. They are subject to work programs determined by Mineral Resources Tasmania for example, further intensive exploration, monitoring market conditions.

Source: Mineral Resources Tasmania, Annual Review 2000-2001.

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The value of minerals produced from Tasmanian mines in 2000-01 was \$504.2m, a decrease of 10.2% on the previous year. The main change was a decrease in lead, zinc and silver production, because of the closure in June 2000 of the Hellyer mine whose mineable reserves were exhausted.

Production of metallic minerals accounted for 88.2% of production in 2000-01.

VALUE OF MINING PRODUCTION, Tasmania

	1999-2000	2000-01
	\$'000	\$'000
Metallic minerals	501,429	444,841
Non-metallic and fuel minerals	38,857	38,909
Construction materials	21,063	20,439
Total	561,351	504,188

Source: Mineral Resources, Tasmania, Annual Review 2000-2001.

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Mining operations are conducted on mining leases. As well as a mining lease, environmental and planning approvals are needed before a mining operation can commence. Mining leases are usually granted for up to 5 years, but can be granted for 21 years for large operations.

There were 668 leases in force at 30 June 2001. Of these, 35.2% were for stone and 25.1% for gravel. There were 22 leases granted in 2000-01.

LEASES IN FORCE, Tasmania - at 30 June 2001

	Number	Area
Principal product		ha
All minerals	27	18,573
All minerals and stone	5	5,972
Clay	9	94
Coal	5	6,375
Coal and stone	1	175
Copper	1	5

Dolerite	1	40
Dolomite	2	138
Easements	21	298
Gold	17	1,085
Granite	4	50
Gravel	168	3,146
Gravel and clay	1	29
Iron	1	4,067
Kaolin	1	184
Lime sand	4	219
Limestone	11	1,266
Magnesite	3	815
Magnetite	1	55
Ochre	1	15
Peat	4	858
Quartzite	1	191
Sand	45	1,857
Sand and gravel	25	1,373
Sand and stone	9	298
Sandstone	5	48
Shale	3	35
Silica	4	436
Silica, sand and stone	1	50
Silica sand	1	20
Silver and lead	1	8
Slate	3	165
Specimens	18	133
Stone	235	5,623
Stone and gravel	19	322
Tin	9	1,074
Umber	1	6
Total	668	55,098

Source: Mineral Resources, Tasmania, Annual Review 2000-2001.

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As few minerals can be directly used in the form in which they are mined, most minerals undergo processing and treatment before use.

The value of metallurgical production from Tasmanian and imported ores (including aluminium, cadmium, cement, ferromanganese, silicomanganese, sinter, superphosphate and zinc) was:

- \$891,514,000 in 1999-2000
- \$1,054,669,000 in 2000-01

(Source: Mineral Resources Tasmania, Annual Review 2000/2001.)

Mineral processing takes place at several sites in Tasmania.

This section contains the following subsection :

[Comalco Aluminium \(Bell Bay\) Limited](#)

[Australian Cement Holdings, Railton Works](#)

[Pasminco Hobart Smelter](#)

[Tasmanian Electro Metallurgical Company \(TEMCO\)](#)

[Impact Fertilisers Pty Ltd](#)

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At Comalco's Bell Bay smelter, alumina produced from bauxite in Queensland is converted to aluminium metal. Downstream industries next to the Comalco site use the raw aluminium to produce such products as the aluminium powder used in explosives and in metallic paints.

COMALCO BELL BAY SMELTER, Summary - 2000-01

	Units	Value
Production, aluminium	tonnes	160,869
Employment		
- Employees	no.	602
- Contractors	no.	133
- Total	no.	735
Capital expenditure	\$m	\$21.7

Source: Mineral Resources Tasmania, Annual Review 2000-2001.

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At Railton, one of the world's largest deposits of limestone is mined to provide Goliath Cement with the raw material to make Portland cement. While the raw cement is distributed Statewide and used to cement fill in west coast underground mines, the bulk is shipped out of Devonport to mainland Australia.

Australian Cement Holdings and Queensland Cement and Lime merged to form Cement Australia on 2 June, 2003.

AUSTRALIAN CEMENT HOLDINGS, Railton Summary - 2000-01

	Units	Value
Production, cement	million tonnes	1.097
Employment		
-Employees	no.	136
-Contractors	no.	2
-Total	no.	138
Capital expenditure	\$m	3.3

Source: Mineral Resources Tasmania, Annual Review 2000-2001.

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At Risdon near Hobart the Pasminco Smelter uses zinc mineral concentrates to produce zinc metal. A record 231,651 tonnes of zinc and zinc alloys was produced during 1999-2000. Major by-products included sulphuric acid, secondary leach residue, copper sulphate and cadmium.

PASMINCO HOBART SMELTER, Summary - 1999-2000(a)

	Units	Value
Production, zinc and zinc alloys	tonnes	231,651
Employees	no.	611
Capital expenditure	\$m	10.7

(a) Data for 2000-01 is not available.

Source: Mineral Resources Tasmania, Annual Review 1999-2000.

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At the TEMCO smelter at Georgetown, manganese ore, iron ore and coal from mainland Australia are mixed with local quartzite and limestone to produce ferro- and silico-manganese alloys, used in overseas steel industries.

TEMCO, Summary - 2000-01

	Units	Value
Production		
- Ferromanganese	tonnes	124,568
- Silicomanganese	tonnes	120,758
- Sinter	tonnes	168,077
Employment		
- Employees	no.	264
- Contractors	no.	13
- Total	no.	277
Capital expenditure	\$m	8.3

Source: Mineral Resources Tasmania, Annual Review 2000-2001.

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A by product of the production of zinc at Risdon is sulphuric acid, which is used on site to make farm fertilisers. Imported phosphate rock is the other raw material used. Most production is shipped to mainland Australian ports.

IMPACT FERTILISERS, Summary - 2000-01

	Units	Value
Production, single superphosphate	tonnes	152,903
Employment		
- Employees	no.	90
- Contractors	no.	6
- Total	no.	96

Source: Mineral Resources Tasmania, Annual Review 2000-2001.

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In the past, environmental planning and management were not integral parts of the mining industry; today, environmental planning is an integral part of the feasibility studies of new projects and environmental management is an integral part of mining operations.

Further information can be found at the Mineral Resources Tasmania (go to 'Environment') web site, <http://www.mrt.tas.gov.au>

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All exploration activity in Tasmania has to comply with the Mineral Resources Development Act 1995 (Tas.) and legislation protecting threatened species and cultural heritage. The fourth edition of the Mineral Exploration Code of Practice outlines the requirements, the approvals process, and the controls and monitoring procedure that Mineral Resources Tasmania has in place.

EXPLORATION LICENCES

Exploration licences are granted to companies or individuals so that they may explore for minerals. The explorer must obtain approval from Mineral Resources Tasmania for all proposed exploration activities, and site specific conditions may be imposed to protect ecological or social values. Explorers are required to lodge a bond, which is held as a guarantee that the conditions of the licence will be met.

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Abandoned mining lands refers to areas or sites of former mining activity for which no individual, company, or organisation can be held responsible. In recent years, the mining industry agreed to an increase in royalties, a portion of which was to be allocated to a Trust Fund, for the sole purpose of the repair of abandoned mining lands.

Work including erosion control and revegetation was completed at the abandoned Endurance, Monarch and Star Hill mine sites near Gladstone in north eastern Tasmania in 2000-01. An anoxic limestone drain was constructed above the former mine shaft at Storys Creek, to add alkalinity to the mine water.

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Acid drainage, resulting from oxidation of sulphidic materials at several abandoned mines in Tasmania, is one of the major sources of metal pollution affecting water quality in catchments impacted by past mining activities. Another is acid sulphate soils, pyritic sediments with the potential to generate acid when exposed to oxidising conditions. Mineral Resources Tasmania is recording these sites.

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Because historical engineering designs and site selection of waste disposal sites in Tasmania rarely considered the potential for groundwater contamination, Mineral Resources Tasmania has undertaken a two-year National Heritage Trust funded project to:

- identify aquifers vulnerable to pollution
- examine existing waste disposal operations and assess levels of groundwater contamination
- publish geological guidelines for the selection of future waste disposal sites in Tasmania

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CENTRE FOR ORE DEPOSIT RESEARCH, <http://fcms.its.utas.edu.au/scieng/codes/index.asp>

The Centre for Ore Deposit Research is an Australian Research Council (ARC) Special Research Centre at the University of Tasmania.

The Centre was established as a National Key Centre in 1989 to build on the teaching and research excellence developed in the Department of Geology at the University of Tasmania. In late 1997, the Centre was upgraded to a Special Research Centre with funding of A\$825,000 per annum provided by the ARC and matched by an equal amount from a consortium including the Tasmanian Government, the University of Tasmania and the Australian Mineral Industry Research Association, as well as mining company sponsors.

Research

The Centre works in close collaboration with the Australian mining industry to determine the geological factors that control the formation and location of economic mineral deposits in the earth's crust.

Emphasis is on understanding the tectonic and geological environment of mineral deposits of copper-

gold and lead-zinc that form within volcanic and sedimentary rock sequences throughout Australia and the Western Pacific region.

The research focuses on the chemistry and physics of metal release, metal transport and metal precipitation involved in magmatic, volcanic and sedimentary processes.

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Information can also be found on our [Mining Statistics Theme Page](#)

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Tasmanian Minerals Council, Annual Report 2001 (also available on their web site).

INTERNET SITES

Centre for Ore Deposit Research, <http://fcms.its.utas.edu.au/scieng/codes/index.asp>

Mineral Resources Tasmania, <http://www.mrt.tas.gov.au>

Tasmanian legislation, <http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au>

Tasmanian Minerals Council, <http://www.tasminerals.com.au>

Tasmania Online, <http://www.tas.gov.au>

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The ABS wishes to thank Mineral Resources Tasmania and the Tasmanian Minerals Council for their input.

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[Yolla gas field](#) - Tasmanian Year Book, 1998 (cat. no. 1301.6)

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Tasmania is only 296 kilometres from north to south and 315 kilometres from east to west, yet has a wide variety of physical features.

PHYSICAL FEATURES SUMMARY, Tasmania

Physical feature	Measurement
Total area	68,102 km ²
Highest mountain - Mt Ossa	1,614 m
Largest lake - Lake Gordon	271 km ²
Longest river - South Esk	252 km

Source: 1:25,000 and 1:5,000 topographic maps, Information Land Services, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

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The island State of Tasmania lies off the south of the south-east corner of the Australian mainland.

Roughly triangular, with the greatest breadth in the north, the main Tasmanian island (94% of the total area of the State) extends from latitude 40°38' south to 43°39' south, and from longitude 144°36' east to 148°23' east.

The coastline is bound by the Southern Ocean on the south and west, the Tasman Sea on the east, and Bass Strait, averaging 240 km in width, to the north.

The area of the State, including the lesser islands, is 68,102 square kilometres or about 0.9% of the total area of Australia; it is just under one-third the size of Victoria, the smallest mainland State.

AREA OF MAJOR ISLANDS, Tasmania(a)

Island	Area (km ²)
Mainland Tasmania	64,103
Flinders	1,340
King	1,094
Cape Barren	465

Bruny	353
Macquarie	124
Maria	101
Robbins	99
Clarke	82
Hunter	71
Three Hummock	70
Schouten	28
Other islands	173
Total Tasmania	68,102

(a) Calculated areas include all land above mean high water mark and include lakes.

Source: 1:25,000 and 1:5,000 topographic maps, Information Land Services, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment and 1:50,000 topographic maps, Australian Antarctic Division.

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Tasmania has eight mountains exceeding 1,500 metres and 28 above 1,220 metres. The tallest is Mt Ossa (1,614 metres), which is located to the north-east of Queenstown. Also of note is the Central Plateau, much of which is at an elevation of around 900 metres. Hobart's well-known Mt Wellington is 1,270 metres.

HEIGHT OF MAJOR MOUNTAINS, Tasmania

Mountain	Height (m)
Mt Ossa	1,614
Legges Tor	1,572
Mt Pelion West	1,560
Barn Bluff	1,559
Cradle Mountain	1,545
Stacks Bluff	1,527
Mt Geryon	1,520
Mt Massif	1,514

Source: 1:25,000 topographic maps, Information Land Services, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

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Tasmania has an abundance of lakes, including the continent's largest permanent natural freshwater lake, Great Lake, and the deepest, Lake St Clair. These lakes are created and shaped by geological, geomorphic, and other processes. Glaciation created many of Tasmania's lakes, by scouring bedrock troughs and forming basins from glacial till.

For information about man-made lakes and Tasmania's hydro-electric schemes visit the Hydro Tasmania web site at <http://www.hydro.com.au/home/> then go to the 'Energy' link then 'Tasmanian Hydro Electric Schemes'.

AREA OF MAJOR LAKES, Tasmania

Lake	Area (km ²)
Lake Gordon(a)	271
Lake Pedder(b)	239
Great Lake(b)	170
Arthurs Lake(b)	64
Lake Sorell(b)	52
Lake Burbury(a)	49

Lake King William(a)	42
Lake Echo(b)	40
Lake Mackintosh(a)	30
Lake St Clair(b)	30
Lake Pieman(a)	22

(a) Man-made.

(b) Natural lake enlarged by dams.

Source: 1:25,000 topographic maps, Information Land Services, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

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Tasmania is covered with a network of rivers and lake systems:

- In the south, the Derwent flows from the Central Highlands past Hobart, to the sea at Storm Bay.
- In the west, the Gordon River takes the waters of Lake Gordon and Lake Pedder and is joined by the Franklin River before flowing into Macquarie Harbour.
- Flowing eastwards and to the south, the Huon River has its headwaters at Scotts Peak Dam on Lake Pedder, and reaches the sea in D'Entrecasteaux Channel.
- Flowing from the north-east, the South Esk, the State's longest river, joins the North Esk at Launceston to create the Tamar.

LENGTH OF MAJOR RIVERS, Tasmania

River	Length (km)
South Esk	252
Derwent	215
Arthur	189
Gordon	186
Huon	169
Mersey	158

Franklin	129
North Esk	97
Pieman	38

Source: 1:25,000 topographic maps, Information Land Services, Department of Primary Industries,
Water and Environment.

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Hydro Tasmania, <http://www.hydro.com.au>

Tasmania Online, <http://www.tas.gov.au>

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Australian Bureau of Statistics wishes to thank the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment for its input.

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[Tasmanian mapping in the 20th century](#) - Tasmanian Year Book, 2000 (cat. no. 1301.6)

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Population statistics are measures of the size, change, composition and distribution of the population as well as the components that shape population change. Although population statistics are not in themselves indicators of well-being, they underpin the discussion of a wide range of issues relating to the population, including migration, immigration, multiculturalism, ageing and population sustainability.

The changing size and distribution of Tasmania's population have implications for service provision and delivery in areas such as health, education, housing and the labour market. Population trends underlie many social changes and assist in the planning of social and economic policy.

Further information regarding ABS population statistics can be found at the [Demography Theme page](#).

POPULATION SUMMARY, Tasmania - As at 30 June

	Units	2001	2002	2003p
Size - estimated resident population (ERP)				
Males	no.	232,470	232,947	235,271

Females	no.	239,325	239,665	241,806
Persons	no.	471,795	472,612	477,077
Components of change(a)				
Natural increase(b)	no.	2,047	2,022	1,915
Net overseas migration(c)	no.	101	307	655
Net interstate migration	no.	-2,136	-1,512	1,895
Total change	no.	386	817	4,465
Growth rate	%	0.1	0.2	0.9
Composition				
Indigenous population(d)	'000	17.4	nya	nya
Population aged 0-14	no.	99,081	97,717	97,322
Population aged 15-64	no.	307,829	308,825	312,241
Population aged 65 and over	no.	64,885	66,070	67,513
Population aged 80 and over	no.	15,970	16,641	17,427
Median age of total population(e)	years	37.5	37.9	38.1
Sex ratio of population 0-64(f)	ratio	100.4	100.4	100.5
Sex ratio of population aged 65 and over(f)	ratio	79.0	79.4	80.0
Selected characteristics				
Births(g)	no.	5,874	5,871	5,801
Deaths(g)	no.	3,827	3,849	3,886
Fertility rate(h)	rate	1.9	1.9	1.9
Standardised death rate(i)	rate	7.6	7.4	7.3
Infant mortality rate(j)	rate	7.3	5.1	4.8
Marriages(g)	no.	2,182	2,605	nya
Divorces(g)	no.	1,441	nya	nya
Crude marriage rate(k)	rate	4.6	5.5	nya
Crude divorce rate(k)	rate	3.0	nya	nya

p figures are preliminary and subject to revision

nya figures not yet available

(a) Change from previous year.

(b) The difference between births and deaths figures based on year of occurrence.

(c) Sum of the net permanent and long-term movement plus an adjustment for the effects of category jumping.

(d) Experimental estimated resident Indigenous population.

(e) The age at which half the population is older and half is younger.

(f) The number of males per 100 females in a given population.

(g) Figures based on year of registration of usual residence and may differ from data based on year of occurrence.

(h) The number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

(i) Allows a comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population (in this instance all persons in the 1991 Australian population). It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study.

(j) The number of deaths of children aged less than one year in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same year.

(k) Number per 1,000 of the estimated resident population as at 30 June.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0); Population by Age and Sex (cat. no. 3201.0); and Population Distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 (cat. no. 4705.0).

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Estimated resident population (ERP) is the official measure of population in Australia. The concept links people to a place of usual residence within Australia. Usual residence is that place where each person has lived or intends to live for six months or more in a reference year.

Estimated resident population estimates include usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months and foreign diplomatic personnel and their families.

Estimated resident population estimates are obtained by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis), net overseas migration and, for the States and Territories, interstate movement involving a change of usual residence.

After each census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the estimated resident populations at the respective census dates.

A description of the conceptual basis of the estimated resident population is contained in the ABS

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At 31 December 2003, Tasmania's estimated resident population (ERP) was 479,958, an increase of 5,653 or 1.2% over the previous year. From 31 December 1996 to 31 December 2000 Tasmania's resident population declined by 2,884. However, from 31 December 2000 to 31 december 2003 it increased by 8,542.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Tasmania - As at 31 December

31 December	Population	Change from previous year	
		no.	%
1996	474,300	648	0.1
1997	472,842	-1,458	-0.3
1998	471,910	-932	-0.2
1999	471,630	-280	-0.1
2000	471,416	-214	-
2001r	472,188	772	0.2
2002p	474,305	2,117	0.4

r figures have been revised since previous publication
p figures are preliminary and subject to revision
- nil or rounded to zero

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

These statistics relate to a [Tasmania Together](#) benchmark..

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At 30 June 2003, Tasmania's estimated resident population (ERP) was 477,077, an increase of 4,465 or 0.9% over the previous year. From 30 June 1998 to 30 June 2003, Tasmania's resident population increased by 5,110 from 471,967, to 477,077.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Tasmania - As at 30 June

30 June	Population	Change from previous year	
		no.	%
1998	471,967	-1,638	-0.3
1999	471,430	-537	-0.1
2000	471,409	-21	-
2001	471,795	386	0.1
2002r	472,612	817	0.2
2003p	477,077	4,465	0.9

r figures have been revised since previous publication

p figures are preliminary and subject to revision

- nil or rounded to zero

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

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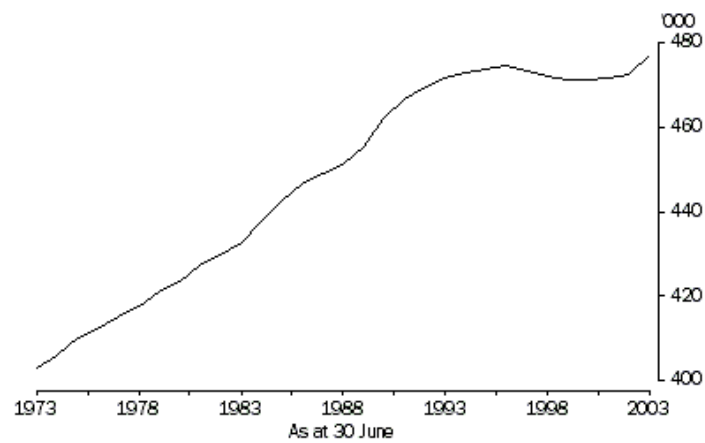
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From 30 June 1973 to 30 June 1996 Tasmania's estimated resident population grew from 403,087 to peak at 474,443. From 30 June 1996 to 30 June 2000, the estimated resident population declined by 3,034 to 471,409. From 30 June 2000 to 30 June 2003, the estimated resident population increased to 477,077.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Tasmania - 1973-2003p



p figures are preliminary and subject to revision

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0); and Australian Demographic Trends (cat. no. 3102.0).

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Population change results from natural increase (the difference between births and deaths) and net interstate and overseas migration (net permanent and long-term arrivals minus equivalent departures plus an adjustment for category jumping).

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From 31 December 2002 to 31 December 2003, Tasmania gained 1,863 people through natural increase, 3,035 through net interstate migration and 755 people through net overseas migration, resulting in an annual increase of 5,653 or 1.2% in Tasmania's population.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Components of Change, Tasmania - As at 31 December

					Population	
					Change from previous year(c)	Change from previous year(c)
	Natural increase(a)	Net interstate migration	Net overseas migration(b)	At end of period	Change from previous year(c)	Change from previous year(c)
31 December	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
1998	2,389	-3,735	513	471,910	-932	-0.2
1999	2,423	-2,846	115	471,630	-280	-0.1
2000	2,098	-2,533	-8	471,416	-214	-
2001r	1,946	-1,886	529	472,188	772	0.2

2002p	1,974	-117	260	474,305	2,117	0.4
2003p	1,863	3,035	755	479,958	5,653	1.2

r figures have been revised since previous publication

p figures are preliminary and subject to revision

- nil or rounded to zero

(a) The difference between births and deaths figures based on year of occurrence.

(b) Sum of the net permanent and long-term movement plus an adjustment for the effect of category jumping.

(c) Differences between total growth and the sum of natural increase and net migration during 1996-2001 are due to preliminary intercensal discrepancy.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

These statistics relate to a [Tasmania Together](#) benchmark.

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From 30 June 2002 to 30 June 2003, Tasmania gained 1,915 people through natural increase, 1,895 through net interstate migration and 655 people through net overseas migration, resulting in an annual increase of 4,465 or 0.9% in Tasmania's population.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Components of Change, Tasmania - As at 30 June

					Population	
					Change from previous year(c)	Change from previous year(c)
	Natural increase(a)	Net interstate migration	Net overseas migration(b)	At end of period	Change from previous year(c)	Change from previous year(c)
30 June	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
1998	2,104	-3,633	39	471,967	-1,638	-0.3
1999	2,658	-3,317	171	471,430	-537	-0.1
2000	2,089	-2,632	435	471,409	-21	-

2001	2,047	-2,136	101	471,795	386	0.1
2002r	2,022	-1,512	307	472,612	817	0.2
2003p	1,915	1,895	655	477,077	4,465	0.9

r figures have been revised since previous publication

p figures are preliminary and subject to revision

- nil or rounded to zero

(a) The difference between births and deaths figures based on year of occurrence.

(b) Sum of the net permanent and long-term movement plus an adjustment for the effect of category jumping.

(c) Differences between total growth and the sum of natural increase and net migration during 1996-2001 are due to preliminary intercensal discrepancy.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

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Natural increase is the difference between births and deaths. For the year ended December 2003, natural increase was 1,863 persons, a decrease of 111 on the number recorded in the year ended December 2002 (1,974). In the year ended December 2003, births added 5,807 babies while deaths decreased the population by 3,944.

NATURAL INCREASE, Tasmania

	Births(a)	Deaths(a)	Natural increase	Rate(b)
Year ended 31 December	no.	no.	no.	%
1998	6,087	3,698	2,389	0.5
1999	6,162	3,739	2,423	0.5
2000	5,819	3,721	2,098	0.4
2001r	5,801	3,855	1,946	0.4
2002p	5,927	3,953	1,974	0.4
2003p	5,807	3,944	1,863	0.4

r figures have been revised since previous publication

p figures are preliminary and subject to revision

(a) Births and deaths figures used to compile natural increase for population estimates are based on year of occurrence and may differ from births and deaths data based on year of registration.

(b) Natural increase as a percentage of the total estimated resident population.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

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Since 1991 Tasmania had recorded successive years of negative net interstate migration. However, during the year ended 31 December 2003, 13,721 people permanently left Tasmania to settle interstate, while 16,756 people from other States permanently settled in Tasmania, leading to a net gain of 3,035 persons.

In 2003, the largest number of interstate arrivals to Tasmania came from Victoria, 4,607, compared to 4,463 from New South Wales and 3,928 from Queensland. Victoria was also the most popular destination for people leaving Tasmania for interstate (4,325 persons) followed by Queensland (3,974 persons) and New South Wales (2,422 persons).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Tasmania

	Arrivals	Departures	Net	Rate(a)
Year ended 31 December	no.	no.	no.	%
1998	11,477	15,212	-3,735	-0.8
1999	11,990	14,836	-2,846	-0.6

2000	12,422	14,955	-2,533	-0.5
2001r	12,438	14,324	-1,886	-0.4
2002p	14,560	14,677	-117	-
2003p	16,756	13,721	3,035	0.6

r figures have been revised since previous publication

p figures are preliminary and subject to revision

(a) Interstate migration as a percentage of the total estimated resident population.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

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In Tasmania, the rate of population increase caused by overseas migration has always been low. In the year ended 31 December 2003, the rate of increase caused by overseas migration was estimated to be 0.16%; the Australian rate for the same period was 0.67%.

OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Tasmania

	Arrivals	Departures	Net(a)	Rate(b)
Year ended 31 December	no.	no.	no.	%
1998	2,232	1,719	513	0.1
1999	2,084	1,969	115	-
2000	1,596	1,604	-8	-
2001r	2,408	1,923	529	0.1
2002p	2,722	2,217	260	0.1
2003p	3,322	2,292	755	0.2

r figures have been revised since previous publication

p figures are preliminary and subject to revision

- nil or rounded to zero

(a) Estimates of net overseas migration include an adjustment for change in travel intention (category jumping).

(b) Overseas migration as a percentage of the total estimated resident population.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0); and ABS data available on request.

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At 30 June 2003, there were an estimated 6,535 more resident Tasmanian females than males, yielding a sex ratio of 97.3 males to every 100 females. The excess of females was greatest in the 65 years and over age group.

SEX BY AGE DISTRIBUTION, Tasmania - As at 30 June 2003p

	Males	Females	Sex ratio
			no. of males per 100 females
Age group (years)	no.	no.	
0-4	15,766	14,900	105.8
5-14	34,193	32,452	105.4
15-24	32,635	31,117	104.9
25-34	28,557	29,914	95.5
35-44	33,731	35,440	95.2
45-64	60,371	60,475	99.8
65 and over	30,018	37,508	80.0
All ages	235,271	241,806	97.3

p figures are preliminary and subject to revision

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

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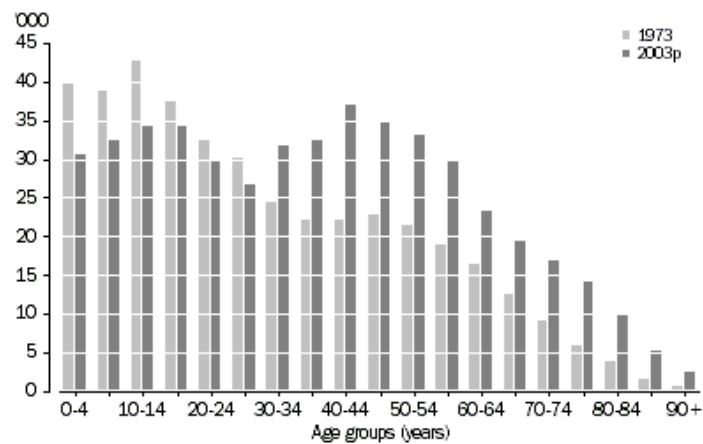
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At 30 June 1973, some 39.4% of the population were aged less than 20 years. This compares with 27.6% who were aged less than 20 years at 30 June 2003. Conversely, from 1973 to 2003, the proportion of persons in older age groups has increased. At 30 June 1973, 8.3% of the population were aged 65 years and over. This compares with 14.2% at 30 June 2003.

AGE PROFILE, Tasmania - 1973 and 2003p(a)



p figures are preliminary and subject to revision
(a) Year ending 30 June.

Source: Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (cat. no. 3201.0).

These statistics relate to a [Tasmania Together](#) benchmark.

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In 2003, the median age for persons in Tasmania was 38.1 years. This was an increase of 2.5 years on the 1998 figure of 35.6. In 2003, the median age for females (38.9 years) was 1.7 years greater than that for males (37.2 years).

MEDIAN AGE(a), By Sex, Tasmania - As at 30 June

30 June	Males	Females	Persons
1998	34.9	36.3	35.6
1999	35.5	36.9	36.2
2000	36.0	37.4	36.7
2001	36.5	37.9	37.2
2002r	36.9	38.4	37.7
2003p	37.2	38.9	38.1

r figures have been revised since previous publication

p figures are preliminary and subject to revision

(a) The median age indicates the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.

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At 30 June 2001, the experimental estimated resident Indigenous population of Tasmania was 17,400, or 3.7% of the total estimated resident population of Tasmania.

For further information on Indigenous statistics click on the following link to the [Indigenous Themes page](#) on the ABS web site.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT INDIGENOUS POPULATION, Tasmania - As at 30 June 2001r(a)(b)

	Units	
Aboriginal	'000	16.1
Torres Strait Islander	'000	2.4
Total(c)	'000	17.4
Non-indigenous	'000	454.4
Total estimated resident population	'000	471.8

r figures have been revised since previous publication

(a) Experimental estimated resident Indigenous population.

(b) Estimates have been rounded to the nearest 100 and as a result discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

(c) Includes persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.

Source: Population Distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 (cat. no. 4705.0); and Australian Demographic Statistics, 2003 (cat. no. 3101.0).

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The link at the bottom of this page is to a table showing the estimated resident population for each of Tasmania's municipalities at 30 June 1996, 2001, and 2002 as well as the average annual increase over the period.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information see Population in municipalities in [Regional Statistics - Tasmania](#).

These statistics relate to a [Tasmania Together](#) benchmark.

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To view a table showing the estimated resident population for each of Tasmania's municipalities at 30 June 1996, 2000, and 2001 as well as the average annual increase over the period, see Population in municipalities under the Population heading in [Regional Statistics - Tasmania](#)

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The principal source of data for population is the Census of Population and Housing, which has been conducted at five-yearly intervals since 1961. The most recent census was conducted on 7 August 2001.

For information from the Census of Population and Housing conducted on 7 August 2001 click on the following link to [Basic Community Profile \(BCP\)](#) of Tasmania and regions available on the ABS web site. Contained in the profile is a wide range of data for Tasmania and regions including the following population statistics:

- Population count by State of usual residence on Census night
- Age
- Registered marital status
- Ancestry and birthplace of parents
- Birthplace (countries)
- Language spoken at home

- Religious affiliation
- Relationship in household by age
- Family type

For more information on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing see the [Census theme page](#).

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The principal source of data for population is the Census of Population and Housing, which has been conducted at five-yearly intervals since 1961. The most recent census was conducted on 7 August 2001.

At 7 August 2001 there were 456,652 people counted in Tasmania with the following characteristics:

- 224,038 were male and 232,614 were female, yielding a sex-ratio of 96.3 males for every 100 females;
- 358,966 (78.6%) were aged 15 years and over and 61,370 (13.4%) were aged 65 years and over;
- 386,036 (84.5%) were born in Australia; and
- 421,176 (92.2%) were Australian citizens.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, Tasmania - Census 2001(a)

	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.
Total persons(b)	224,038	232,614	456,652

Aged 15 years and over(b)	173,943	185,023	358,966
Aged 65 years and over(b)	26,803	34,567	61,370
Born in Australia	188,680	197,356	386,036
Born overseas(c)	22,777	22,598	45,375
Speaks English only	206,538	214,496	421,034
Speaks another language(d)	6,894	7,200	14,094
Australian citizen	206,362	214,814	421,176
Australian citizen aged 18 years and over	150,036	161,062	311,098
Enumerated in private dwelling(b)	217,564	226,151	443,715
Enumerated elsewhere(b)(e)	6,474	6,463	12,937
Overseas visitors	859	952	1,811

(a) Counts at place of enumeration.

(b) Includes Overseas visitors.

(c) Includes 'Inadequately described', 'At sea', and 'Not elsewhere classified'.

(d) Includes 'Non-verbal so described' and 'Inadequately described'.

(e) Includes 'Non-private dwellings', Migratory and Off-shore.

Source: [Basic Community Profile \(BCP\)](#),, Census of Population and Housing 2001 (Cat. no. 2001.0).

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The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) at 30 June 2001 is derived from Census counts of Australian usual residents at 7 August 2001 by:

1. adding an estimate of Australian usual residents missed at the Census, as determined by the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) and demographic methods;
2. adding an estimate of Australian residents who were temporarily overseas at the Census date, as determined by migration records; and
3. subtracting an estimate of population change during 1 July to 7 August 2001, as determined from births, deaths and migration records.

RECONCILING CENSUS POPULATION STATISTICS WITH ERP, Tasmania - 2001

Components as at 7 August 2001	'000
Census count, place of enumeration	456.7
Plus residents absent interstate	9.9

Less interstate visitors	4.1
Less overseas visitors	1.8
Equals census count, place of usual residence	460.7
Plus adjustment for undercount(a)	7.4
Plus residents temporarily overseas	3.7
Equals estimated resident population as at 7 August 2001	471.8
Components from 1 July to 7 August 2001	
Less births	0.5
Plus deaths	0.4
Less net interstate migration	-0.2
Less net permanent and long-term overseas movement	0.1
Less category jumping	-
Equals estimated resident population as at 30 June 2001	471.8
Previously published estimated resident population for 30 June 2001	470.3
Difference between estimated resident population final and previously published	1.5

- nil or equal to zero

(a) On a usual residence basis.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, September Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 3101.0).

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The number of births registered in Tasmania in 2002 was 6,003, a decrease of 427 or 6.6% on the 2001 figure of 6,430. The crude birth rate for Tasmania in 2002 was 12.7 per thousand of mid-year population. The total fertility rate for Tasmania in 2002 was 2.0 children.

FERTILITY, Selected Summary Measures, Tasmania(a)

	Births registered	Crude birth rate	Total fertility rate
Year ended 31 December	no.	rate(b)	rate(c)
1997	6,007	12.7	1.8
1998	5,978	12.7	1.8
1999	6,032	12.8	1.9
2000	5,692	12.1	1.8
2001r	6,430	13.6	2.1
2002p	6,003	12.7	2.0

r figures have been revised since previous publication

p figures are preliminary and subject to revision

(a) Figures based on year of registration of usual residence and may differ from data based on year of occurrence.

(b) Number of births per 1,000 of the estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.

(c) The number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001); and Demography, Tasmania (cat. no. 3311.6.55.001).

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The late 1950s to the early 1960s in Tasmania was a period of peak fertility culminating in a record 8,892 babies registered in 1961. Since that time, there has generally been a decrease in the number of births registered in Tasmania. In 2002, Tasmania recorded 6,003 births, a decrease of 427 on the 2001 figure of 6,430.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS, Tasmania(a) - 1902-2002p



p figures are preliminary and subject to revision
(a) Prior to 1969 births are presented on a State of registration basis. From 1969 births are presented on a usual residence basis.

Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001); and Demography, Tasmania (cat. no. 3311.6.55.001).

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The crude birth rate measures the number of live births registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population. From a high of 27.1 recorded in 1947 the crude birth rate for Tasmania has generally declined to reach an all time low of 12.1 in 2000. In 2001 and 2002 the rate was 13.6 and 12.7 respectively. Until the 1990s, the Tasmanian crude birth rate had usually been higher than the overall rate for Australia.

CRUDE BIRTH RATE(a), Tasmania(b) - 1902-2002p



p figures are preliminary and subject to revision

(a) For the period 1902 to 1970, calculated as the number of births in a year per 1,000 mean population. For 1971 to 1993, the mean estimated resident population has been used as the denominator and from 1994 the mid-year estimated resident population has been used.

(b) Prior to 1969 births data are presented on a State of registration basis. From 1969 births are presented on a usual residence basis.

Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001); and Demography, Tasmania (cat. no. 3311.6.55.001).

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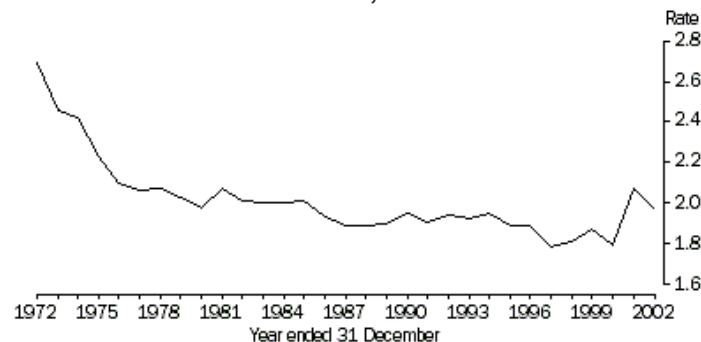
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The total fertility rate represents the average number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. The following graph shows that from 1972 to 1980 the fertility rate in Tasmania fell sharply from 2.7 to 2.0 children.

The rate has since stabilised, falling a further 0.3 to 1.8 children in 2000. In 2001 and 2002 it returned to levels of 2.1 and 2.0, respectively.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE, Tasmania - 1972-2002



Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001); and Demography, Tasmania (cat. no. 3311.6.55.001).

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Under the Marriage Act 1961 (Cwlth), a marriage may be celebrated by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by a district registrar or by other persons authorised by the Attorney-General. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one calendar month but within six calendar months before the marriage. A celebrant must transmit an official certificate of the marriage for registration in the State or Territory in which the marriage took place.

There were 2,605 marriages registered in Tasmania during 2002. This was an increase of 423 or 19.4% on the number registered in 2001 (2,182). The number of marriages registered in 2001 was the lowest recorded since 1945.

MARRIAGE, Selected Summary Measures, Tasmania

Median age at marriage

Registered
marriages

Crude
marriage
rate

Bridegroom

Bride

Year ended 31 December	no.	rate(a)	years	years
1997	2,672	5.6	29.7	27.3
1998	2,599	5.5	30.0	27.9
1999	2,499	5.3	30.5	28.3
2000	2,589	5.5	30.8	28.6
2001r	2,182	4.6	31.2	29.0
2002p	2,605	5.5	31.6	29.1

r figures revised since previous publication

p figures are preliminary and subject to revision

(a) The crude marriage rate is the number of marriages registered during the calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is below the minimum age of marriage or is already married.

Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001); and Demography, Tasmania (cat. no. 3311.6.55.001).

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After World War I, the number of marriages registered in Tasmania increased sharply to 1,999 in 1920.

During World War II, the number of marriages registered decreased from 2,431 in 1942 to 1,868 in 1945. Post World War II, the number rose sharply to 2,650 in 1946.

During the 1960s, the number of marriages registered in Tasmania increased steadily from 2,485 in 1962 to 3,578 in 1971. Another period of growth occurred in the late seventies and early eighties with a record 3,704 marriages registered in 1984. In 2002 the number of marriages registered was 2,605 an increase of 423 on the 2001 figure of 2,182.

NUMBER OF MARRIAGES, Tasmania - 1902-2002p



p figures are preliminary and subject to revision

Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001); and Demography, Tasmania (cat. no. 3311.6.55.001).

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The crude marriage rate is the number of marriages registered during the calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population. In 2002, Tasmania's crude marriage rate was 5.5 per 1,000 population.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE, Tasmania - 1902-2002p



p figures are preliminary and subject to revision
(a) The number of marriages registered during the calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population. From 1994, the mid-year population has been used instead of the mean population. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is below the minimum age or is already married.

Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001); and Demography, Tasmania (cat. no. 3311.6.55.001).

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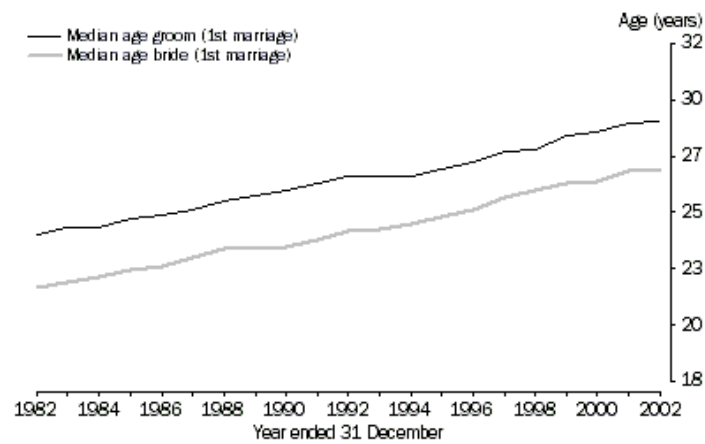
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The median age (the age where there are as many people marrying above the age as there are people marrying below it) at first marriage in Tasmania in 2002 was 28.8 years for men and 26.8 years for women (compared with 24.1 years for men and 21.9 years for women in 1982).

MEDIAN AGE OF BRIDE AND GROOM, Tasmania - 1982-2002p



p figures are preliminary and subject to revision

Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001); and Demography, Tasmania (cat. no. 3311.6.55.001).

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Under the Family Law Act 1975 (Cwlth), the only ground on which a divorce may be granted is the irretrievable breakdown of the marriage. For this to be established, the husband and wife must have lived apart for 12 months or more, and there is no reasonable likelihood of reconciliation.

There were 1,439 divorces granted in Tasmania in 2001, an increase of 110 or 8.3% from the previous year's figure of 1,329. The crude divorce rate in 2001 was 3.0 per 1,000 population, slightly higher than the 2000 figure (2.8 per 1,000 population). In 2001, there were 809 divorces involving children. This was considerably lower than the 1996 figure of 1,013.

DIVORCES, Selected Summary Measures, Tasmania

	Divorces granted	Crude divorce rate	Marriages involving children	Duration of marriage to separation	Duration of marriage to divorce
Year ended 31 December	no.	rate(a)	no.	years	years
1996	1,582	3.3	1,013	8.8	12.1

1997	1,321	2.8	831	8.7	12.0
1998	1,322	2.8	850	8.8	12.2
1999	1,391	3.0	823	8.9	12.4
2000	1,329	2.8	775	9.0	12.3
2001r	1,439	3.0	809	9.7	13.3

r figures have been revised since previous publication

(a) The crude divorce rate is the number of decrees absolute granted during the calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is unmarried or is below the minimum age of marriage.

Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001).

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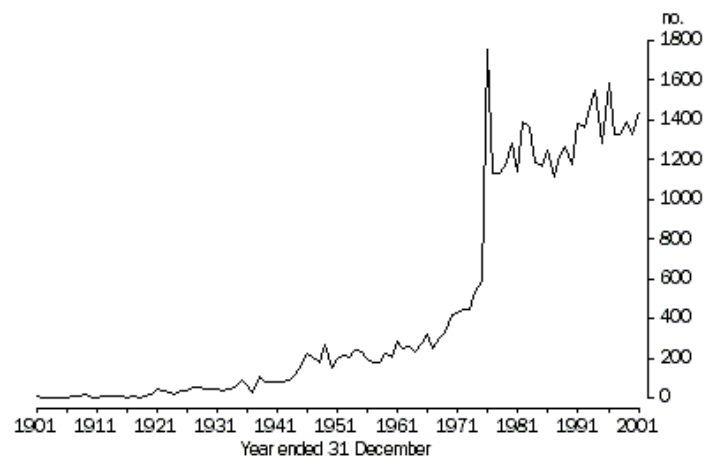
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The following graph shows the effect the passing of the Family Law Act 1975 (Cwlth) had on the number of divorces granted in Tasmania. Up to 1975 the number of divorces per year in Tasmania was consistently below 600. In 1976, the number of divorces jumped to 1,758. Since 1976 the number of divorces has remained at over 1,000 a year.

NUMBER OF DIVORCES, Tasmania - 1901-2001r



r figures have been revised since previous publication

Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001).

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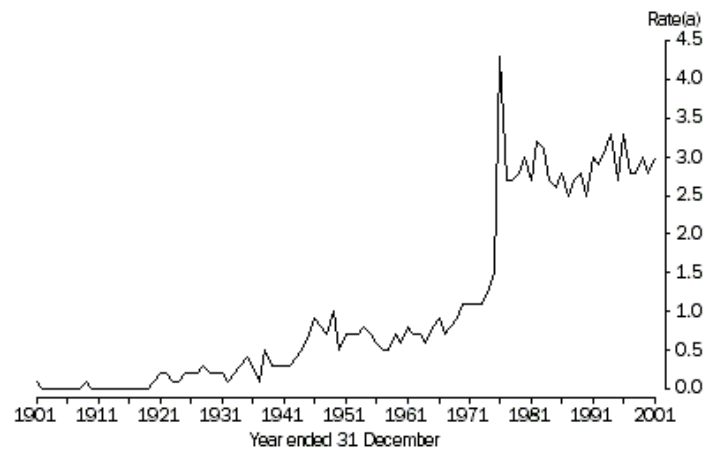
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The crude divorce rate is the number of decrees absolute granted during the calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population.

Until 1975 the divorce rate in Tasmania was consistently below 1.5 per 1,000 population. In 1976, after the passing of the Family Law Act 1975 (Cwlth), the divorce rate jumped to 4.3 per 1,000 population. It has not fallen below 2.5% per 1,000 population since.

CRUDE DIVORCE RATE, Tasmania - 1901-2001r



r figures have been revised since previous publication

(a) The number of divorces in a year per 1,000 of the estimated resident mean population. From 1992, the mid-year population has been used instead of the mean population. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is below the minimum age or is already married.

Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001).

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The number of divorces involving children has fluctuated in recent years, rising to 64.3% of all divorces registered in Tasmania in 1998 after having fallen sharply to 56.5% of all divorces in 1991. In 2001, some 56.2% of all divorces involved at least one unmarried child under 18 years. This is the lowest proportion of divorces involving children since the introduction of the Family Law Act (Cwlth) in 1976.

DIVORCES INVOLVING CHILDREN, Tasmania - 1977-2001(a)



(a) Data were not collected in 1995 due to the introduction of new divorce application forms by the Family Court of Australia and ABS budgetary considerations.

Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001).

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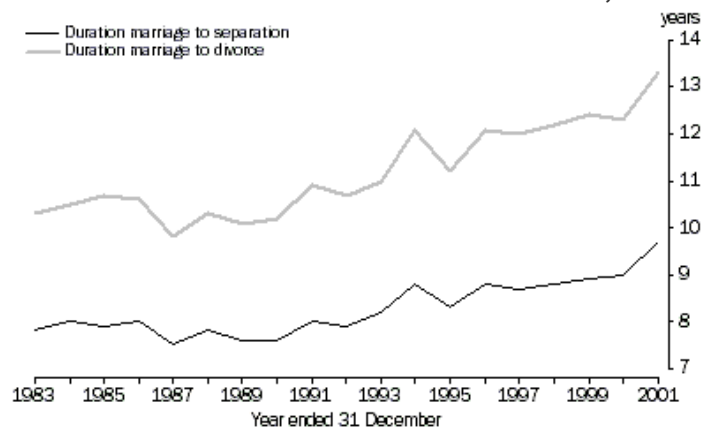
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In 2001, the median interval between marriage and divorce was 13.3 years, compared to 10.9 years in 1991. Similarly, by 2001, the interval between marriage and final separation had increased to 9.7 years, 1.7 years longer than the 1991 figure.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE TO SEPARATION AND DIVORCE, Tasmania - 1983-2001



Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001).

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Australian Historical Population Statistics, cat. no. 3105.0.65.001

Basic Community Profile, Census of Population and Housing 2001, cat. no. 2001.0

Demography, Tasmania, cat. no. 3311.6

Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, cat. no. 3201.0

Population Distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001, cat. no. 3101.0

Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, cat. no. 3218.0

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Prices are an important factor in the operation of an economy. Price indexes, which provide summary measures of the movements in various categories of prices, are used extensively to analyse and monitor price behaviour, and to adjust government payments such as pensions.

For more information on prices and price indexes, in particular, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) click on the following link to the [Year Book Australia 2006](#) on the ABS web site.

PRICE INDEXES - 2003-04(a)

		Hobart	Weighted average of capital cities	
	Index number	Change from previous year (%)	Index number	Change from previous year (%)
Consumer Price Index (b)	142.6	2.5	(b)143.5	2.4
Established house price index (b)	187.5	19.4	(b)244.0	16.2
Project home price index (b)	172.0	8.5	(b)154.8	7.4
Price index of materials used in house building	139.4	4.3	(c)134.3	2.9

(c)				
Price index of materials used in building other than house building (c)	127.0	2.3	(c)127.7	3.3

(a) Reference base year is 1989-90 = 100.0. The separate capital city indexes measure price movements in each city individually. They do not compare price levels between cities.

(b) For eight capital cities.

(c) For six state capital cities.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0); House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0); Producer Price Indexes, Australia (cat. no. 6427.0).

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The weighted average of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Hobart for 2003-04 was 142.6, a 2.5% increase on the 2002-03 average of 139.1, and a 5.9% increase on the 2001-02 average of 134.7.

From 2002-03 to 2003-04, the weighted average increased for all major commodity groups, with the exception of clothing and footwear (-2.3%), recreation (-0.6%) and household furnishings, supplies and services had no change. The largest increases were recorded in health (7.1%), alcohol and tobacco (5.3%), housing (5.2%) and education (4.3%).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Weighted average(a) - Hobart

Group(c)	Index numbers(b)				
	1999-2000	2000-01(d)	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Food	127.7	133.3	138.9	144.4	148.3
Alcohol and tobacco	164.6	183.9	190.9	198.5	209.0
Clothing and footwear	104.6	112.2	111.9	107.5	105.0
Housing	98.1	106.4	108.6	114.4	120.4
Household furnishings, supplies and	120.0			128.0	

services		125.3	127.3		128.0
Health	174.5	179.6	185.1	199.0	213.2
Transportation	125.7	132.4	132.3	136.1	137.5
Communication	98.4	105.5	105.8	109.3	110.9
Recreation	118.8	122.5	123.9	125.6	124.8
Education	202.5	210.8	218.5	228.0	237.7
Miscellaneous	152.2	163.9	166.5	175.3	180.7
All groups	124.8	132.0	134.7	139.1	142.6

(a) Index numbers for financial years are calculated as the simple arithmetic average of the quarterly index numbers.

(b) Base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

(c) Groups based on 14th Series CPI structure.

(d) The 2000-01 data were affected by the introduction of The New Tax System, in particular, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) from 1 July 2000.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

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In Hobart between the June quarter 2003 and the June quarter 2004, the average retail price of a 650g loaf of bread decreased by 18.8% in price from \$3.03 to \$2.46. During the same period, the average price of a litre of milk increased by 0.7% from \$1.48 to \$1.49.

Amongst items whose average price increased between the June quarter 2003 and the June quarter 2004 were onions (21.7%), petrol (12.1%), beef rump steak (10.9%) and lamb leg (8.3%). Items that decreased in price over the same period included butter (-13.8%), bacon middle rashers prepack (-9.5%), teabags (-8.2%) and instant coffee (-8.1%).

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS, Weighted average(a)(b) - Hobart Prices(c)

		June qtr 2003	June qtr 2004	Change
Item	Units(d)	cents	cents	%
Dairy products				
Milk	1 litre	148	149	0.7
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500 g	385	413	7.3

Butter	500 g	261	225	-13.8
Bread and cereal products				
Bread, white loaf, sliced	650 g	303	246	-18.8
Breakfast cereal, corn-based	550 g	392	372	-5.1
Flour, self-raising	2 kg	271	259	-4.4
Meat				
Beef - rump steak	1 kg	1,365	1,514	10.9
Beef - silverside, corned	1 kg	699	676	-3.3
Lamb - leg	1 kg	769	833	8.3
Lamb - loin chops	1 kg	1,230	1,316	7.0
Pork - leg	1 kg	767	748	-2.5
Bacon, middle rashers	250 g pkt	378	342	-9.5
Fresh vegetables				
Potatoes	1 kg	154	166	7.8
Onions	1 kg	143	174	21.7
Processed fruit and vegetables				
Peaches	825 g can	258	264	2.3
Other food				
Eggs (e)(f)	1 doz.	374	394	5.3
Sugar, white (f)	2 kg	265	283	6.8
Teabags	180 g pkt	437	401	-8.2
Coffee, instant	150 g jar	682	627	-8.1
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500 g	249	243	-2.4
Other items				
Beer, full strength (g)	24 x 375 ml bottles	3,419	3,483	1.9
Petrol, unleaded	1 litre	92.4	103.6	12.1

(a) This is a price list of selected retail goods. The prices in the list are the averages for items of specified grades, qualities and brands charged by a number of selected retailers in a city. They are included in the calculation of the CPI.

(b) Index numbers for financial years are calculated as the simple arithmetic average of the quarterly index numbers.

(c) The list should be regarded as no more than an approximate indicator of price levels and price changes and the average prices for some items may not be comparable from city to city nor from quarter to quarter as the specifications of the products, brands etc. may change.

(d) The table units are not necessarily those for which the original price data were obtained; in such cases, prices have been calculated for the table unit.

(e) Eggs have a minimum net carton weight of 700gm per dozen eggs.

(f) Represents average price of brand name and generic brand products.

(g) Alcoholic content of full strength beer is greater than 3.5%.

Source: Average Retail Prices of Selected Items (cat. no. 6403.0).

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ESTABLISHED HOUSES

The established houses price index is compiled and published by the ABS in recognition of the widespread interest in information specifically relating to housing.

In compiling the index, the raw sales prices of a representative sample of dwellings is collected and stratified by the geographical and physical characteristics of the dwelling. This stratification is done to take into account that in addition to the physical characteristics of a dwelling, its geographical location is a significant component of quality. The overall movement in the index is then calculated by weighting together the price movements in individual strata.

In 2003-04, the price index of established housing in Hobart was 187.5, an increase of 19.4% on the 2002-03 figure of 157.1.

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a), Established Houses - Hobart

Reference period	Index no.	Annual increase %
------------------	--------------	----------------------

1999-2000	129.0	4.7
2000-01	134.2	4.0
2001-02	140.1	4.4
2002-03	157.1	12.1
2003-04	187.5	19.4

(a) Reference base of index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0).

PROJECT HOMES

The index for project homes is compiled by the ABS for use in calculating the house purchase component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

In compiling the index, a representative sample of project home models is selected, prices are obtained in each quarter, and the price movements for each project home model weighted together. For the Hobart House Price Index, price information for project homes is obtained at the end of each quarter from a sample of project home builders in Hobart.

In 2003-04, the price index of project homes in Hobart was 172.0, an increase of 8.5% on the 2002-03 figure of 158.5.

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a), Project Homes - Hobart

Reference period	Index no.	Annual increase %
1999-2000	126.2	2.4
2000-01	140.7	11.5
2001-02	145.1	3.1
2002-03	158.5	9.2
2003-04	172.0	8.5

- nil or rounded to zero

(a) Reference base of index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0).

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HOUSE BUILDING

The price index of materials used in house building in Hobart in 2003-04 was 139.4, an increase of 4.3% on the 2002-03 index number. This compared to the average price index for the six state capital cities which was 134.3, a 2.9% increase on the 2002-03 index number.

PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING(a)

Reference period	Index number	Hobart		Weighted Average of six capital cities	
		Change from previous year (%)		Change from previous year (%)	
		Index number	Index number		
1999-2000	123.8	1.3	122.8	2.8	
2000-01	126.0	1.8	124.4	1.3	
2001-02	128.4	1.9	126.0	1.3	
2002-03	133.7	4.1	130.5	3.6	
2003-04	139.4	4.3	134.3	2.9	

(a) Reference base year is 1989-90 = 100.0.

Source: Producer Price Indexes, Australia (cat. no. 6427.0).

OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING

The price index of materials used in building other than house building in Hobart in 2003-04 was 127.0, an increase of 2.3% on the 2002-03 index. This compared to the weighted average price index for the six state capital cities which was 127.7, a 3.3% increase on the 2002-03 index.

PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING(a)

		Hobart		Weighted Average of six capital cities	
Reference period	Index number	Change from previous year (%)	Index number	Change from previous year (%)	
1999-2000	119.0	0.4	116.1	0.8	
2000-01	119.3	0.3	116.4	0.3	
2001-02	121.3	1.7	118.6	1.9	
2002-03	124.2	2.4	123.6	4.2	
2003-04	127.0	2.3	127.7	3.3	

(a) Reference base year is 1989-90 = 100.0.

Source: Producer Price Indexes, Australia (cat. no. 6427.0).

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A Guide to the Consumer Price Index, cat. no. 6440.0

Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities, cat. no. 6403.0

Consumer Price Index, Australia, cat. no. 6401.0

House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities, cat. no. 6416.0

Producer Price Indexes, Australia, cat. no. 6427.0

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The service industries sector is defined as all industries other than goods producing industries (agriculture, mining, manufacturing, electricity, construction, and gas and water supply). In terms of the [Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification \(ANZSIC\)](#), service industries cover wholesale and retail trade, accommodation, cafes and restaurants, transport and storage, communication services, finance and insurance, property and business services, government administration and defence, education, health and community services, cultural and recreational services, and personal and other services.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

The services industry sector is a major component of the Tasmanian economy. In 2003-04 over 55% of Tasmania's Gross State Product was derived from service industries and over 75% of the workforce were employed in service industries.

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The contribution of service industries to the Tasmanian economy can be assessed in terms of its contribution to Gross State Product (GSP). GSP is the total market value of goods and services produced in Tasmania within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital.

In 2003-04, the service industries sector contributed 56.6% to Tasmania's GSP based on factor incomes (i.e. compensation of employees, gross operating surplus and gross mixed income).

Compensation of employees includes wages and salaries, employer contributions to pension and superannuation funds, and premiums paid by employers to workers' compensation schemes. In 2003-04, some 75.5% of Tasmania's compensation of employees was in service industries.

Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income is defined as gross value added minus compensation of employees, minus taxes on production and imports payable plus subsidies receivable. In 2003-04, some 35.3% of Tasmania's gross operating surplus and gross mixed income was in service industries.

SERVICE INDUSTRY'S CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS STATE PRODUCT, Tasmania(a)

	Compensation of employees		Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income		Gross State Product(b)	
	\$m	% of Tas. total	\$m	% of Tas. total	\$m	% of Tas. total
1998-99	3,928	71.8	1,505	r 32.3	5,433	r 53.7
1999-2000	4,023	73.7	r 1,488	r 32.0	r 5,511	r 54.5
2000-01	4,213	74.7	1,528	r 32.1	5,741	r 55.2
2001-02	r 4,444	r 74.9	1,738	r 33.1	r 6,182	r 55.3
2002-03	r 4,781	r 75.3	r 1,887	34.1	r 6,668	56.1
2003-04	5,159	75.5	2,149	35.3	7,308	56.6

r revised

(a) Includes the following industries: wholesale trade, retail trade, accommodation, cafes and restaurants, transport and storage, communication services, finance and insurance, property and business services, government administration and defence, education, health and community services, cultural and recreational services, and personal and other services.

(b) Based on factor incomes (i.e. the sum of compensation of employees, gross operating surplus and gross mixed income).

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

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Employment in service industries in Tasmania in 2003-04 accounted for 72.8% of employment in all industries. From 1998-99 to 2003-04, employment in service industries increased by 13,400 people or 9.6%. In the same period, employment in the goods producing industries increased by 1,200 people or 2.2%.

Within the service industries sector in 2003-04, retail trade accounted for 16.0% of all employment and 22.0% of employment in the service industry sector with 33,500 people employed. Other large employing service industries were health and community services (23,700 people), property and business services (16,600 people) and education (16,100 people). The sector showing the largest rate of growth in employment among service industries from 1998-99 to 2003-04 was property and business services with a 27.7% increase from 13,000 people to 16,600 people.

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY, Annual average, Tasmania

	1998-99(a)	2003-04(a)	Change
	'000 persons	'000 persons	%

Goods producing industries

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16.4	16.8	2.4
Mining	2.1	2.0	-4.8
Manufacturing	23.7	22.3	-5.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.7	2.5	47.0
Construction	11.7	13.2	12.8
Total	55.6	56.8	2.2
Service industries			
Wholesale trade	7.4	7.9	6.8
Retail trade	31.3	33.5	7.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	9.8	11.8	20.4
Transport and storage	8.6	9.3	8.1
Communication services	3.0	2.8	-6.7
Finance and insurance	5.5	4.9	-10.9
Property and business services	13.0	16.6	27.7
Government administration and defence	9.7	12.1	24.7
Education	14.5	16.1	11.0
Health and community services	23.9	23.7	-0.8
Cultural and recreational services	4.4	4.5	2.3
Personal and other services	7.8	9.1	16.7
Total	138.9	152.3	9.6
Total all industries	194.5	209.1	7.5
	%	%	
Service industries as a percentage of all industries	71.4	72.8	

(a) Annual average.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

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The estimate of retail turnover for Tasmania for 2003-04 was \$4,095.8 million, accounting for 2.1% of the Australian total. This figure was 13.0% above the 2002-03 total of \$3,625.8 million. Food retailing was the largest contributor to the Tasmanian total, accounting for 40.2% of retail turnover in 2003-04.

The sector showing the largest rate of growth was recreational good retailing with a 25.1% increase from \$186.3m to \$233.0m.

TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Tasmania

	2002-03	2003-04	Change
Type of store	\$m	\$m	%
Food retailing	1,484.5	1,646.3	10.9
Department stores	np	np	np
Clothing and soft good retailing	195.0	198.8	1.9
Household good retailing	592.6	688.9	16.3
Recreational good retailing	186.3	233.0	25.1
Other retailing	np	np	np
Hospitality and service industries	418.4	486.5	16.3

Total	3,625.8	4,095.8	13.0
--------------	----------------	----------------	-------------

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable

(a) Changes to this series were implemented in July 2004 with the introduction of a new sample design and an improved estimation method. These changes have caused revisions to the historical level estimates but the effects of the changes on movements should be minimal.

Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

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At the end of December 2004, there were 144 hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units in Tasmania, yielding a total capacity of 6,228 guest rooms and 18,311 bed spaces. At the end of December 2004, there were 4,399 people employed in accommodation establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

The room occupancy rate for the year ending 2004 for hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms in Tasmania was 57.8%, a marginal increase on the figures recorded in 2003 (56.6%) and 2002 (53.0%). Takings from accommodation in 2004 were \$144.2m.

ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Tasmania 2002-04

	Unit	2002(b)	2003(b)	2004(b)
Establishments	no.	140	143	144
Guest rooms	no.	5,797	6,030	6,228
Bed spaces	no.	17,170	17,837	18,311
Persons employed	no.	4,129	4,244	4,399
Room nights occupied	'000	1,092.1	1,224.2	1,302.2
Room occupancy rate	%	53.0	56.6	57.8

Guest nights occupied	'000	1,969.0	2,257.1	2,399.4
Bed occupancy rate	%	32.2	35.1	36.3
Guest arrivals	'000	1,022.8	1,174.4	1,263.5
Average length of stay	days	1.9	1.9	1.9
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	105,210.6	127,826.7	144,230.2

(a) Comprising licensed hotels with facilities, motels and guest houses with facilities and serviced apartments, with 15 or more rooms or units.

(b) Establishment, capacity and employment items relate to the December quarter only. Takings, occupancy rates and average length of stay relate to the whole year.

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)

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An important industry in the hospitality sector is the cafes and restaurants industry. This includes businesses mainly engaged in operating cafes and restaurants for consumption of meals on the premises and businesses mainly engaged in catering services. Businesses mainly engaged in selling takeaway food are excluded.

At the end of June 2004 there were 356 cafes and restaurants operating in Tasmania employing a total of 3,420 people. During 2003-04 cafes and restaurants in Tasmania paid a total of \$40.4m in wages and salaries and generated a total income of \$145.1m.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS - 2003-04

	Unit	Tasmania	Australia
Businesses(a)	no.	356	15,083
Total employment(a)	no.	^3,420	188,102
Wages and salaries	\$m	^40.4	3,042.6
Total income	\$m	^145.1	10,129.6

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) At 30 June.

Source: Cafes and Restaurants, Australia (cat. no. 8655.0).

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PUBS, TAVERNS AND BARS

The pubs, taverns and bars industry class consists of businesses mainly engaged in selling alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises (excluding licensed clubs).

At the end of June 2001 there were 206 pubs, taverns and bars operating in Tasmania employing a total of 3,022 people. During 2000-01, total income of pubs, taverns and bars in Tasmania was \$312.3m. Of this, \$235.0m was from the sale of liquor and other beverages and \$25.6m was from gambling income.

PUBS, TAVERNS AND BARS(a) - 2000-01

	Unit	Tasmania	Australia
Businesses(b)	no.	206	4,003
Premises(b)	no.	209	4,627
Employment(b)	no.	3,022	84,158
Income from the sale of liquor and other beverages	\$m	235.0	5,681.7
Gambling income	\$m	25.6	2,121.3

Total income	\$m	312.3	9,007.2
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(a) Covers businesses classified to Class 5720 of the Australian New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC).

(b) At 30 June.

Source: Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia (cat. no. 8687.0).

CLUBS (HOSPITALITY)

The clubs (hospitality) industry class consists of organisations mainly providing hospitality services to members. Thus, clubs whose main activity is the provision of sporting services are excluded.

At the end of June 2001 there were 150 hospitality clubs operating in Tasmania with 47,100 members. These clubs employed a total of 1,031 people. During 2000-01, total income of hospitality clubs in Tasmania was \$40.6m. Of this, \$26.8m was from the sale of liquor and other beverages and \$2.5m was from gambling income.

CLUBS (HOSPITALITY)(a) - 2000-01

	Unit	Tasmania	Australia
Organisation(b)	no.	150	2,911
Premises(b)	no.	152	3,121
Members(b)	'000	47.1	6,399.2
Employment(b)	no.	1,031	64,990
Income from the sale of liquor and other beverages	\$m	26.8	1,406.9
Gambling income	\$m	2.5	3,835.2
Total income	\$m	40.6	6,297.1

(a) Covers businesses classified to Class 5740 of the Australian New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC).

(b) At 30 June.

Source: Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia (cat. no. 8687.0).

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(b) At 30 June.

Source: Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars (Cat. no. 8687.0).

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At the end of June 1999 there were 121 solicitor's practices in Tasmania employing 1,152 people. Of the 1,152 people employed, 435 (37.8%) were barristers and solicitors while 717 (62.2%) were other staff. Total wages and salaries paid by solicitor's practices for 1998-99 was \$27.1m, while total income generated was \$73.9m.

SOLICITOR'S PRACTICES - 1998-99

	Unit	Tasmania	Australia
Practices(a)	no.	121	7,115
Employment			
Solicitors and barristers(a)	no.	435	25,044
Other staff(a)	no.	717	42,234
Total employment(a)	no.	1,152	67,278
Wages and salaries	\$m	27.1	1,958.2
Total income	\$m	73.9	6,191.5

(a) At 30 June.

Source: Legal Services Industry, Australia, 1998-99 (Cat. no. 8667.0).

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The computing services industry consists of businesses mainly involved in providing services such as data processing, information storage and retrieval, computer maintenance, computer consultancy, and other computing services.

At the end of June 1999 there were 111 businesses in the computer services industry in Tasmania, an increase of 5.3% per annum on the number recorded in 1995-96. By comparison, there were 14,731 businesses in the computer services industry in Australia, an increase of 15.0% per annum on the 1995-96 figure.

Employment in the computer services industry in Tasmania at end of June 1999 was 376, an increase of 11.5% per annum on the 1995-96 figure. By comparison, there were 74,395 people employed in the computer services industry in Australia, an increase of 10.6% per annum on the 1995-96 figure. Total income of businesses in the computer services industry in Tasmania at end of June 1999 was \$28.3m, a 1.9% per annum decrease on the 1995-96 figure. By comparison, total income of the computer services industry in Australia was \$10,474m, an increase of 9.0% per annum on the 1995-96 figure.

COMPUTER SERVICES INDUSTRY - 1998-99

	Unit	Tasmania	Australia
Businesses			
Number(a)	no.	111	14,731
Annualised growth rate from 1995-96 to 1998-99	%	5.3	15.0
Employment			
Persons(a)	no.	376	74,395
Annualised growth rate from 1995-96 to 1998-99	%	11.5	10.6
Total income			
Value	\$m	28.3	10,474.0
Annualised growth rate from 1995-96 to 1998-99	%	-1.9	9.0

(a) At 30 June.

Source: Computing Services Industry, Australia, 1998-99 (Cat. no. 8669.0).

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The real estate services industry covers businesses mainly engaged in valuing, purchasing, selling (by auction or private treaty), managing or renting real estate on behalf of other people.

At 30 June 1999 there were 109 real estate service businesses in Tasmania operating in 143 locations and employing 859 people. In 1998-99 total wage and salary expenses for businesses in the real estate industry was \$24.3m, while total income was \$53.7m.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES - 1998-99

	Unit	Tasmania	Australia
Businesses(a)	no.	109	7,589
Locations(a)	no.	143	8,661
Employment(a)	no.	859	52,079
Wages and salaries	\$m	24.3	1,689.0
Total income	\$m	53.7	3,902.7

(a) At 30 June.

Source: Real Estate Services Industry, Australia, 1998-99 (Cat. no. 8663.0).

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The cleaning services industry includes businesses mainly engaged in the cleaning of windows, building interiors, and related cleaning services. Businesses mainly involved in the cleaning of building exteriors or cleaning of carpets and curtains are excluded.

At 30 June 1999 there were 93 businesses in the cleaning services industry in Tasmania employing 1,398 people. During 1998-99 total wages and salaries paid in the cleaning industry in Tasmania was \$12.7m and total income was \$27.2m.

CLEANING SERVICES - 1998-99

	Unit	Tasmania	Australia
Businesses(a)	no.	93	5,938
Employment(a)	no.	1,398	95,001
Wages and salaries	\$m	12.7	1,188.0
Total income	\$m	27.2	2,137.0

(a) At 30 June.

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The security services industry is defined as all businesses mainly engaged in providing security, protection and private enquiry services. It excludes police services and businesses mainly providing locksmith services, alarm installing, or manufacturing and wholesaling of alarms.

At the end of June 1999 there were 39 businesses in the security services industry in Tasmania operating from 45 locations. Total employment in the industry at 30 June was 444 persons. In 1998-99 total wages and salaries paid in the security services industry totalled \$9.9m, while total income of businesses was \$24.4m.

SECURITY SERVICES - 1998-99

	Unit	Tasmania	Australia
Businesses(a)	no.	39	1,714
Locations(a)	no.	45	1,984
Employment(a)	no.	444	31,752
Wages and salaries	\$m	9.9	698.6
Total income	\$m	24.4	1,394.8

(a) At 30 June.

Source: Security Services, Australia, 1998-99 (Cat. no. 8557.0).

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The employment services industry includes all businesses mainly involved in the provision of employment services such as personnel recruitment, search, selection, referral and job placement on a permanent, temporary and contract employment basis.

At 30 June 2002, there were 50 businesses in Tasmania involved in the provision of employment services, an increase from the 1998-99 figure. Total employment in the employment services industry at 30 June 2002 was 4,161 people.

During 2001-02, businesses in the employment services industry made 9,200 permanent employment placements, a decrease of 16.4% from 1998-99.

At 30 June 2002, total wages and salaries paid by businesses in the employment services industry were \$123.9 million. Total income for the same period was \$165.0 million.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, Tasmania(a)

1998-99	2001-02	% change
---------	---------	----------

Organisations(b)	no.	46	50	8.7
Permanent placements	'000	11.0	9.2	-16.4
Total employment(b)	no.	3,991	4,161	4.3
Total wages and salaries	\$m	85.9	123.9	44.2
Total income	\$m	129.6	165.0	27.3

(a) The time series estimates in this table are derived from separate iterations of the Employment Services Survey, which has not been designed to support accurate estimates of change. Hence, caution should be used when making historical comparisons.

(b) At 30 June.

Source: Employment Services, Australia (cat. no. 8558.0).

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At 30 June 2000 there were 39 businesses in the hire industry in Tasmania operating in 53 locations. Of these businesses, 34 (87.2%) were involved in plant hiring and leasing and 5 (12.8%) were involved in personal and household goods hiring.

At 30 June 2000, there were 301 people employed in the hire industry, 241 (80.1%) of these in plant hiring and leasing and 60 (19.9%) in personal and household goods hiring. Total wages and salaries paid in the hire industry in Tasmania in 1999-2000 was \$8.8m, while total income of the hire industry was \$31.5m.

HIRE INDUSTRIES, Tasmania - 1999-2000

	Unit	Plant hiring and leasing	Personal and household goods hiring	Total
Businesses(a)	no.	34	5	39
Locations(a)	no.	46	7	53
Employment(a)	no.	241	60	301
Wages and salaries	\$m	n.p.	n.p.	8.8

Total income	\$m	n.p.	n.p.	31.5
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n.p. not available for separate publication (but included in totals)

(a) At 30 June.

Source: Hire Industries, Australia, 1999-2000 (Cat. no. 8567.0).

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The audiology and audiometry industry includes businesses mainly engaged in providing audiology and audiometry services such as hearing assessment and the sale and fitting of hearing instruments.

At 30 June 1998, there were 9 businesses in the audiology and audiometry industry in Tasmania employing a total of 45 people. Total wages and salaries paid in the audio and audiometry services industry in 1997-98 was \$1.2m, while total income of businesses was \$4.8m.

AUDIOLOGY AND AUDIOMETRY SERVICES - 1997-98

	Unit	Tasmania	Australia
Businesses(a)	no.	9	146
Employment(a)	no.	45	1,367
Wages and salaries	\$m	1.2	50.5
Total income	\$m	4.8	157.9

(a) At 30 June.

Source: Audiology and Audiometry Services, Australia, 1997-98 (Cat. no. 8554.0).

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At 30 June 1998 there were 31 chiropractic and osteopathic services practices in Tasmania operating in 37 locations. Of these, 22 were chiropractic services and 9 were osteopathic services. At 30 June 1998 employment in the chiropractic and osteopathic services industry was 84 people.

Total wages and salaries paid in the chiropractic and osteopathic services industry in Tasmania in 1997-98 was \$1.4m, while total income was \$4.3m. In 1997-98, the operating profit margin in the chiropractic services industry was 24.8% and 28.0% for the osteopathic services industry. These compared to 25.8% for the chiropractic and osteopathic industry as a whole.

CHIROPRACTIC AND OSTEOPATHIC SERVICES, Tasmania - 1997-98

	Unit	Chiropractic services	Osteopathic services	Total
Practices(a)	no.	22	9	31
Locations(a)	no.	26	11	37
Employment(a)	no.	63	*21	84
Wages and salaries	\$m	np	np	1.4
Total income	\$m	3.1	1.2	4.3
Operating profit margin	%	24.8	28.0	25.8

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
(a) At 30 June.
Source: Chiropractic and Osteopathic Services, Australia (cat. no. 8550.0).

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At 30 June 1998 there were 23 businesses operating in the optometry and optical dispensing services industry in Tasmania.

These 23 businesses employed 186 people and paid a total of \$4.7m in wages and salaries. Total income in the optometry and optical dispensing services industry for 1997-98 was \$20.5m.

OPTOMETRY AND OPTICAL DISPENSING SERVICES - 1997-98

	Unit	Tasmania	Australia
Businesses(a)	no.	23	1,557
Employment(a)	no.	186	8,915
Wages and salaries	\$m	4.7	206.5
Total income	\$m	20.5	818.4

(a) At 30 June

Source: Optometry and Optical Dispensing Services, Australia, 1997-98 (Cat. no. 8553.0).

At 30 June 1998 there were 63 optometrist in Tasmania. Of these 43 (68.3%) were male and 20

(31.7%) were female. At 30 June 1998, there was 7,490 people for every optometrist in Tasmania. This compared to the 7,780 people for every optometrist for Australia.

OPTOMETRISTS - 1997-98(a)

	Unit	Tasmania	Australia
Male	no.	43	1,501
Female	no.	20	909
Persons	no.	63	2,410
Population per practitioner	no.	7,490	7,780

(a) At 30 June.

Source: Optometry and Optical Dispensing Services, Australia, 1997-98 (Cat. no. 8553.0).

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At June 1998 there were 70 physiotherapy practices in Tasmania, operating from 105 locations.

Employment in the physiotherapy industry in Tasmania at 30 June 1998 was 222.

Total wages and salaries paid in the physiotherapy industry for 1997-98 was \$3.1m, while total income for businesses during the same period was \$8.3m and the total operating profit margin was 28.9%.

PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICES - 1997-98

	Unit	Tasmania	Australia
Practices(a)	no.	70	3,242
Locations(a)	no.	105	4,050
Employment(a)	no.	222	9,055
Wages and salaries	\$m	3.1	132.4
Total income	\$m	8.3	364.1
Operating profit margin	%	28.9	25.7

(a) At 30 June.

Source: Physiotherapy Services, Australia, 1997-98 (Cat. no. 8552.0).

At 30 June 1998 there were 116 physiotherapists working in Tasmania. Of these 26 (22.4%) were male and 90 (77.6%) were female. At June 1998, Tasmania had one physiotherapist for every 4,068 people. This compared to the national rate of one physiotherapist for every 3,615 people.

PHYSIOTHERAPISTS - At 30 June 1998

	Unit	Tasmania	Australia
Male	no.	26	1,829
Female	no.	90	3,358
Persons	no.	116	5,187
Population per physiotherapist	no.	4,068	3,615

Source: Physiotherapy Services, Australia, 1997-98 (Cat. no. 8552.0).

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At 30 June 1998 there were 55 practices in the dental services industry in Tasmania operating in 77 locations. Total employment in the dental services industry was 354, of which 24 were working proprietors and partners and 330 were other employees.

Total wages and salaries paid in the dental services industry in 1997-98 was \$11.1m. Total income was \$29.9m, while operating profit margin was 21.5%.

DENTAL SERVICES INDUSTRY, Tasmania - 1997-98

	Unit	Tasmania	Australia
Practices(a)	no.	55	5,099
Locations(a)	no.	77	6,384
Employment			
Working proprietors and partners(a)	no.	24	4,364
Employees(a)	no.	330	19,744
Total employment(a)	no.	354	24,108
Wages and salaries	\$m	11.1	505.7
Total income	\$m	29.9	1,685.2

Operating profit margin	%	21.5	26.9
-------------------------	---	------	------

(a) At 30 June.

Source: Dental Services, Australia (cat. no. 8551.0).

At 30 June 1998 there were 98 dentists operating in Tasmania. Of these 81 (82.7%) were males and 17 (18.7%) were females. At end of June 1998 there were 4,815 persons for every dentist in Tasmania. This compared to the national rate of 2,628 persons for every dentist.

DENTISTS - At 30 June 1998

	Unit	Tasmania	Australia
Male	no.	81	5,646
Female	no.	17	1,488
Persons	no.	98	7,134
Population per dentist	no.	4,815	2,628

Source: Dental Services, Australia (cat. no. 8551.0).

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At 30 June 2000 there were 46 veterinary practices in Tasmania operating from 64 locations.

Employment in the veterinary services industry at the end of June 2000 was 223.

Total wages and salaries paid in the veterinary services industry for 1999-2000 was \$4.6m. Total income was \$15.3m, with income from professional services accounting for \$13.8m or 90.2% of total income.

The veterinary services industry in Tasmania recorded an operating profit before tax of \$2.7m during 1999-2000 with an operating profit margin of 17.7%. Return per practitioner in 1999-2000 was \$56,100, which was \$12,500 less than the national rate.

VETERINARY SERVICES - 1999-2000

	Unit	Tasmania	Australia
Practices(a)	no.	46	1,792
Locations(a)	no.	64	2,325
Employment(a)	no.	223	13,218
Wages and salaries	\$m	4.6	311.9

Total income	\$m	15.3	993.9
Professional services income	\$m	13.8	864.6
Operating profit before tax	\$m	*2.7	158.5
Operating profit margin	%	17.7	16.0
Return per practitioner	\$'000	56.1	68.6

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

(a) At 30 June.

Source: Veterinary Services, Australia (cat. no. 8564.0).

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COMMUNITY SERVICES INDUSTRY

At 30 June 2000 there were 317 community services organisations in Tasmania. Of these, 24 (7.6%) were for profit organisations, 263 (83.0%) were not for profit organisations and 30 (9.5%) were government organisations.

Total expenditure on direct community services activities in 1999-2000 was \$318.4m. Of this, not for profit organisations expended \$235.5m (74.0% of the State total), for profit organisations expended \$18.8m (5.9% of the State total) and government organisations expended \$64.1m (20.1% of State total).

COMMUNITY SERVICES INDUSTRY, Tasmania - 1999-2000

Number of organisations(a)	Expenditure on direct community services activity	
	Value	Proportion of total
no.	\$m	%

For profit organisations	24	18.8	5.9
Not for profit organisations	263	235.5	74.0
Government organisations	30	64.1	20.1
Total	317	318.4	100.0

(a) At 30 June.

Source: Community Services, Australia (cat. no. 8696.0).

EXPENDITURE ON DIRECT COMMUNITY SERVICES ACTIVITIES

In 1999-2000 the largest proportion of expenditure on direct community services activities in Tasmania was on residential care, \$214.5m. In 1999-2000, some \$55.9m was spent on personal and social support and \$15.1m was spent on training and employment for people with disabilities. Of the \$318.4m on direct community services activities in Tasmania in 1999-2000, government expenditure accounted for 20.1%.

EXPENDITURE ON DIRECT COMMUNITY SERVICES ACTIVITIES - 1999-2000

	Tasmania	Australia
	\$m	\$m
Personal and social support	55.9	2,170.4
Child care	12.8	1,156.3
Training and employment for persons with disabilities	15.1	498.5
Financial and material assistance	*6.7	141.6
Residential care	214.5	6,057.6
Foster care placement	2.6	189.9
Accommodation placement and support	np	34.3
Statutory protection and placement	np	232.8
Juvenile and disability corrective services	np	246.4
Other direct community services	0.1	20.4
Total	318.4	10,748.1
	%	%
Proportion of total that is government	20.1	24.5

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable

Source: Community Services, Australia (cat. no. 8696.0).

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At 30 June 2000 there were 317 community services organisations in Tasmania. Of these, 24 (7.6%) were for profit organisations, 263 (83.0%) were not for profit organisations and 30 (9.5%) were government organisations.

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		Value	Proportion of total
	no.	\$m	%
For profit organisations	24	18.8	5.9

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(a) At 30 June.

Source: Community Services, Australia, 1999-2000 (Cat. no. 8696.0).

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In 1999-2000 the largest proportion of expenditure on direct community services activities in Tasmania was on residential care, \$214.5m. In 1999-2000, some \$55.9m was spent on personal and social support and \$15.1m was spent on training and employment for people with disabilities. Of the \$318.4m on direct community services activities in Tasmania in 1999-2000, government expenditure accounted for 20.1%.

EXPENDITURE ON DIRECT COMMUNITY SERVICES ACTIVITIES - 1999-2000

	Tasmania	Australia
	\$m	\$m
Personal and social support	55.9	2,170.4
Child care	12.8	1,156.3
Training and employment for persons with disabilities	15.1	498.5
Financial and material assistance	*6.7	141.6
Residential care	214.5	6,057.6
Foster care placement	2.6	189.9
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Other direct community services	0.1	20.4
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<hr/>		
	%	%
Proportion of total that is government	20.1	24.5

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable

Source: Community Services, Australia, 1995-96 and 1999-2000 (Cat. no. 8696.0).

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At 30 June 2004 there were 61 museum and gallery establishments in Tasmania with 836,100 admissions during 2003-2004.

At the end of June 2004 there were 170 people employed in museums and gallery establishments in Tasmania. In addition, there were 1,254 volunteers for the month of June 2004. Total income for museums in Tasmania for 2003-04 was \$12.8m, while total expenses were \$11.0m.

MUSEUMS - 2003-04

	Unit	Tasmania	Australia
Museums/gallery establishments at end June 2004	no.	^61	1,329
Employment at end June 2004	no.	170	7,624
Volunteers for the month of June 2004	no.	^1,254	20,443
Total income	\$m	12.8	919.4
Total expenses	\$m	11.0	810.3
Admissions during year ended 30 June 2004	'000	*836.1	^31,190.1

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution.

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

Source: Museums, Australia (cat. no. 8560.0).

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The video hire industry includes all businesses mainly engaged in hiring pre-recorded video cassettes and DVDs for personal use, but excludes businesses which receive only a minor part of their income from the hiring of videos, such as service stations, chemists and newsagents.

At 30 June 2000 there were 28 businesses in the video hire industry in Tasmania operating from 45 locations. Total employment for the industry was 216, while wage and salaries paid were \$3.6m and total income was \$14.8m.

VIDEO HIRE INDUSTRY - 1999-2000

	Unit	Tasmania	Australia
Businesses(a)	no.	28	1,166
Locations(a)	no.	45	1,615
Employment(a)	no.	216	11,034
Wages and salaries	\$m	3.6	114.7
Total income	\$m	14.8	595.2

(a) At 30 June.

Source: Video Hire Industry, Australia (cat. no. 8562.0).

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At 30 June 2003 there were 13 employing organisations in the music and theatre production industry in Tasmania. These organisations staged a total of 887 paid performances during 2002-03, which were attended by 213,000 people.

At 30 June 2003, employment in the music and theatre production industry in Tasmania was 136. For 2002-03 total income was \$9.3m.

MUSIC AND THEATRE PRODUCTION INDUSTRY - 2002-03

	Unit	Tasmania	Australia
Organisations(a)	no.	13	865
Paid performances(b)	no.	887	51,614
Paid attendances(c)	'000	213	13,260
Employment(a)	no.	136	7,842
Wages and salaries	\$m	np	188.8
Total income	\$m	9.3	622.1

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

- (a) At 30 June.
 - (b) Excludes overseas performances.
 - (c) Excludes overseas attendances.
- Source: Performing Arts, Australia (cat. no. 8697.0).

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Sport and recreation participation provides a range of substantial benefits for individuals and the community. Apart from enjoying the activity itself and the social interaction that goes with it, people gain health and physical benefits, whilst economic, environmental and social benefits contribute to the Tasmanian community and lifestyle.

SUMMARY OF SPORT AND RECREATION STATISTICS, Tasmania, Australia

	Unit	Tas.	Aust.
Adults' participation in sports and physical activities(a)			
Males	%	63.3	65.0
Females	%	57.4	59.9
Persons	%	60.3	62.4
Children's participation in organised sport(b)			
Males	%	68.2	68.6
Females	%	52.8	54.2
Persons	%	60.7	61.6

Persons attending sport(c)

Males	%	55.7	56.0
Females	%	38.8	40.7
Persons	%	47.0	48.2

(a) Relates to persons aged 18 years and over who participated in sport or physical activity in the 12 months before interview in March - July 2002.

(b) Children aged 5 to 14 years who participated in organised sport outside of school hours in the 12 months before interview in April 2003.

(c) Relates to persons aged 18 years and over who attended sporting matches or competitions (excluding junior and school sport) in the 12 months before interview in March - July 2002.

Source: Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia (cat. no. 4177.0); Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (cat. no. 4901.0); and Sports Attendance, Australia (cat. no. 4174.0).

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Sport and recreation provides social, economic and personal benefits for communities and individuals. Tasmanians are becoming more aware of these benefits that can be gained from participating in and attending organised sport.

The Department of Economic Development's division of Sport and Recreation Tasmania works with four sectors within the industry: sport, fitness, community recreation and outdoor recreation. For further information about the Department of Economic Development, see

<http://www.development.tas.gov.au>. For information about Sport and Recreation Tasmania, see <http://www.development.tas.gov.au/sportrec/>

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In the twelve months before interview in 2002, an estimated 207,900 Tasmanian adults aged 18 years and over (60.3%) participated in at least one sport or physical activity.

Tasmanian males had a higher participation rate than females, with 63.3% of adult males participating in sport or physical activities compared to 57.4% of adult females.

Participation rates were higher for younger age groups. The highest participation rate for females and males was in the 18-24 age group, with 73.7% of females and 77.2% of males participating in sport or physical activities.

PARTICIPATION IN SPORT OR PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES(a), Tasmania - 2002

	Males		Females		Persons	
	Participation		Participation		Participation	
	Number	rate	Number	rate	Number	rate
Age (years)	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%

18-24	16.4	77.2	15.4	73.7	31.8	75.5
25-34	20.2	69.7	18.8	61.4	39.0	65.4
35-44	21.3	63.8	20.9	59.5	42.2	61.6
45-54	18.0	55.4	20.1	60.4	38.1	58.0
55-64	15.9	64.3	12.9	52.2	28.8	58.3
65 and over	14.5	53.7	13.6	41.7	28.1	47.1
Total	106.3	63.3	101.6	57.4	207.9	60.3

(a) Relates to persons aged 18 years and over who participated in sport or physical activity in the 12 months before interview in March - July 2002.

Source: Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia (cat. no. 4177.0).

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The most popular sport or physical activity undertaken by Tasmanian adults, aged 18 years and over, in the 12 months before interview in 2002 was walking for exercise, with 25.3% of adults (87,100) participating. This was followed by swimming, with 8.2% of adults (28,300) participating, and aerobics/fitness, with 7.5% of adults (26,000) participating.

The most popular sport or physical activity for Tasmanian adult males was walking for exercise, with a participation rate of 17.6% (29,500). This was followed by fishing, with a participation rate of 10.4% (17,500), and golf, with a participation rate of 10.0% (16,700).

The most popular sport or physical activity for Tasmanian adult females was walking for exercise, with a participation rate of 32.5% (57,600). This was followed by swimming, with a participation rate of 10.4% (18,400), and aerobics/fitness, with a participation rate of 9.5% (16,900).

PARTICIPATION IN THE MOST POPULAR SPORT OR PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES(a), Tasmania - 2002

Males

Females

Persons

Selected sport and physical activities	Participation		Participation		Participation	
	Number	rate	Number	rate	Number	rate
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Aerobics/fitness	9.1	5.4	16.9	9.5	26.0	7.5
Australian Rules football	10.4	6.2	**0.5	**0.3	10.9	3.2
Basketball	5.1	3.0	*2.1	*1.2	7.2	2.1
Cricket outdoor	7.1	4.2	*1.1	*0.6	8.2	2.4
Cycling	12.0	7.2	6.9	3.9	18.9	5.5
Fishing	17.5	10.4	*2.6	*1.5	20.1	5.8
Golf	16.7	10.0	3.8	2.2	20.5	6.0
Lawn bowls	4.6	2.8	*2.8	*1.6	7.4	2.2
Netball	*1.8	*1.1	7.3	4.1	9.1	2.6
Running	10.3	6.1	4.2	2.4	14.4	4.2
Swimming	9.9	5.9	18.4	10.4	28.3	8.2
Tennis	8.7	5.2	7.4	4.2	16.1	4.7
Walking for exercise	29.5	17.6	57.6	32.5	87.1	25.3

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Relates to persons aged 18 years and over who participated in sport and physical activity in the 12 months before interview in March - July 2002.

Source: Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia (cat. no. 4177.0).

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In the twelve months before interview in April 2003, an estimated 39,800 Tasmanian children (60.7%) participated outside school hours in sport that had been organised by a school, club or association.

Boys were more likely to participate in organised sport than girls, with 68.2% of boys and 52.8% of girls participating. This was so for all age groups.

The highest participation rate for boys was in the 9-11 age group, with 78.6% (8,100). The highest participation rate for girls was in the 12-14 age group, with 60.0% (6,000).

CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN ORGANISED SPORT(a), Tasmania - year ended April 2003

	Number			Participation rate		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Age (years)	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
5-8	7.4	5.4	12.8	56.9	43.9	50.6

9-11	8.1	5.5	13.6	78.6	56.7	67.7
12-14	7.4	6.0	13.4	71.8	60.0	66.0
Total	22.9	16.9	39.8	68.2	52.8	60.7

(a) Outside of school hours during the 12 months before interview in April 2003.

Source: ABS data available on request, Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities Survey.

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In the 12 months to April 2003, the most popular organised sports for boys aged 5-14 years were outdoor soccer with a participation rate of 22.3%, Australian Rules football (21.9%), and outdoor cricket (12.5%). For girls aged 5-14 years, the most popular sports were netball with a participation rate of 19.0%, swimming (12.7%), and hockey (7.8%).

For some sports, there is a clear difference between the sexes in terms of participation. For example, almost 97% of netball players were girls, while more than 97% of Australian Rules footballers were boys.

CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN THE MOST POPULAR ORGANISED SPORTS(a), Tasmania - year ended April 2003

	Number			Participation rate		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Sports	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%

Soccer (outdoor)	7.5	*1.6	9.1	22.3	*4.9	13.8
Australian Rules football	7.3	**0.2	7.5	21.9	**0.5	11.5
Swimming	3.1	4.0	7.2	9.3	12.7	10.9
Netball	**0.2	6.1	6.3	**0.7	19.0	9.6
Basketball	3.0	2.1	5.1	9.0	6.6	7.8
Hockey	2.1	2.5	4.6	6.2	7.8	7.0
Cricket (outdoor)	4.2	**0.2	4.4	12.5	**0.5	6.6
Athletics and track and field	2.8	*1.5	4.2	8.4	*4.4	6.5
Tennis	2.4	*1.3	3.6	7.1	*3.9	5.5
Gymnastics (trampolining)	*1.0	*1.7	*2.8	3.1	5.3	4.2
Martial arts	*0.8	*0.7	*1.5	*2.5	*2.0	*2.3
Total organised sports(b)	22.9	16.9	39.8	68.2	52.8	60.7

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Children aged 5 to 14 years who participated in organised sport outside of school hours in the 12 months before interview in April 2003.

(b) Total includes other organised sports.

Source: ABS data available on request, Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities Survey.

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During the 12 months before interview in 2002, nearly one-half (47.0%) of Tasmanian adults aged 18 years and over attended at least one sporting event.

Some 69.0% of people aged 18-24 years attended at least one sporting event in the 12 months before interview, with attendance declining with each subsequent age group. The lowest rate of attendance (25.2%) was recorded for those aged 65 years and over.

More males (55.7%) attended sports than females (38.8%). Attendance rates were higher for males than females in all age groups.

ADULTS ATTENDING SPORT(a), Tasmania - 2002

	Number			Attendance rate		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Age (years)	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%

18-24	17.0	12.0	29.1	80.2	57.7	69.0
25-34	18.3	14.0	32.3	63.3	45.6	54.2
35-44	18.4	15.7	34.1	55.3	44.6	49.8
45-54	16.2	13.6	29.8	49.7	41.0	45.3
55-64	13.8	8.2	22.0	55.6	33.2	44.5
65 and over	9.8	5.3	15.1	36.1	16.2	25.2
Total	93.5	68.8	162.3	55.7	38.8	47.0

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over who attended sporting matches or competitions (excluding junior or school sport) in the 12 months before interview in March - July 2002.

Source: Sports Attendance, Australia (cat. no. 4174.0).

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Australian Rules football has the highest attendance of any sporting event in Tasmania with about one-quarter (25.6%) of Tasmanian adults aged 18 years or over reporting that they had attended at least once in the 12 months before interview in 2002. Other popular sports in Tasmania were motor sports (13.5%), horse racing (9.1%) and cricket (outdoor) (6.6%).

The rate of attendance was higher for males for the majority of the 11 main sports. Of the sports that were predominately attended by males, nearly twice as many males attended Australian Rules football (57,000 males and 31,300 females) and motor sports (30,500 and 16,100).

ADULTS ATTENDING MAIN SPORTS(a), Tasmania - 2002

	Number			Attendance rate		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Sporting event	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Australian Rules football	57.0	31.3	88.3	33.9	17.7	25.6
Basketball	6.2	7.0	13.1	3.7	3.9	3.8

Cricket (outdoor)	17.4	5.3	22.7	10.4	3.0	6.6
Dog racing	2.9	3.1	6.0	1.7	1.8	1.7
Harness racing	5.6	4.4	10.0	3.3	2.5	2.9
Horse racing	18.4	13.0	31.4	11.0	7.4	9.1
Motor sports	30.5	16.1	46.6	18.2	9.1	13.5
Netball	3.5	3.9	7.4	2.1	2.2	2.2
Rugby Union	*2.5	**0.5	3.1	*1.5	**0.3	0.9
Soccer (outdoor)	4.9	3.5	8.4	2.9	2.0	2.4
Tennis	*2.3	2.8	5.1	*1.4	1.6	1.5

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

**estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over who attended sporting matches or competitions (excluding junior or school sport) in the 12 months before interview in March - July 2002.

Source: Sports Attendance, Australia (cat. no. 4174.0).

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Tasmanians are becoming more aware of the physical, social and psychological benefits that can be gained through participation in a satisfying leisure activity.

In 1998-99, Tasmanian households spent an average \$81.30 a week, or 13.7% of their expenditure, on recreation **Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results**, cat. no. 6530.0).

Sport and Recreation Tasmania is part of the Department of Economic Development, the Tasmanian Government agency responsible for the development and implementation of economic and social strategies for Tasmania.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Department of Economic Development web site, <http://www.development.tas.gov.au>. The department's annual report and other information can be found on this web site under 'News and publications'.

Sport and Recreation Tasmania web site, <http://www.development.tas.gov.au/sportrec/>

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In the two school weeks before interview in April 2003, an estimated 65,400 Tasmanian children aged 5-14 years participated in at least one of the selected leisure activities outside of school hours.

The most popular leisure activity for children in Tasmania was watching television or videos, with a participation rate of 97.0%. This was followed by reading for pleasure (78.2%), playing electronic or computer games (69.5%) and bike riding (65.7%).

For boys, the most popular of the selected leisure activities were watching television or videos (96.4% or 32,400) and playing electronic or computer games (78.3% or 26,300). For girls, the most popular of the selected leisure activities were watching television or videos (97.2% or 31,100) and reading for pleasure (85.9% or 27,500).

CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN SELECTED LEISURE ACTIVITIES(a), Tasmania - April 2003

	Number			Participation rate		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Selected leisure activities	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%

Skateboarding or rollerblading	8.9	5.4	14.3	26.5	16.9	21.8
Bike riding	23.8	19.3	43.1	70.8	60.3	65.7
Watching TV or videos	32.4	31.1	63.6	96.4	97.2	97.0
Playing electronic or computer games	26.3	19.4	45.6	78.3	60.6	69.5
Art and craft	14.1	18.8	32.9	42.0	58.8	50.2
Reading for pleasure	23.7	27.5	51.3	70.5	85.9	78.2

(a) Children aged 5 to 14 years who were involved in selected leisure activities outside of school hours during the two school weeks before interview in April 2003.

Source: ABS data available on request, Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities Survey.

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Of Tasmanians aged 15 years and over, an estimated 42.7% (154,900) participated in at least one selected outdoor recreation activity in the 12 months ended October 2000. An estimated 23.9% (86,600) participated in day bushwalking, 14.7% (53,400) in freshwater fishing, 9.4% (34,200) in off-road recreational driving or trail bike riding, and 6.5% (23,400) in hunting.

An estimated 47.0% of males (83,000) participated in at least one selected outdoor recreation activity in Tasmania in the 12 months ended October 2000, compared to 38.6% for females (71,900).

Participation was higher for males than females in hunting (11.7% compared to 1.5%) and freshwater fishing (19.3% compared to 10.4%). Females had higher rates of participation than males in day bushwalking (25.7% compared to 21.9%) and horse riding (5.1% compared to 2.7%).

PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES(a), Tasmania - year ended October 2000

Males		Females		Persons(b)	
Participation		Participation		Participation	
Number	rate	Number	rate	Number	rate

Outdoor recreation activities	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Day bushwalking	38.7	21.9	47.9	25.7	86.6	23.9
Freshwater fishing	34.1	19.3	19.3	10.4	53.4	14.7
Off-road recreational driving or trail bike riding	21.6	12.2	12.6	6.8	34.2	9.4
Hunting	20.6	11.7	2.8	1.5	23.4	6.5
Canoeing or kayaking	9.0	5.1	9.5	5.1	18.5	5.1
Snorkelling or scuba diving	10.4	5.9	6.6	3.5	17.0	4.7
Overnight bushwalking	9.2	5.2	7.2	3.9	16.5	4.5
Off-road cycling or mountain bike riding	9.6	5.5	5.7	3.0	15.3	4.2
Horse riding	4.8	2.7	9.5	5.1	14.3	3.9
Rockclimbing or abseiling	3.2	1.8	4.6	2.5	7.8	2.1
Total(c)	83.0	47.0	71.9	38.6	154.9	42.7
Total persons	176.6	100.0	186.3	100.0	362.9	100.0

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

(b) Estimates have been rounded and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

(c) Components do not necessarily add to the total because persons may have participated in more than one selected outdoor recreation activity.

Source: Leisure and Cultural Participation, Tasmania (cat. no. 4904.6).

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ABS PUBLICATIONS

Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia, cat. no. 4901.0

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, cat. no. 6530.0

Leisure and Cultural Participation, Tasmania, cat. no. 4904.6

Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, cat. no. 4177.0

Sports Attendance, Australia, cat. no. 4174.0

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Department of Economic Development, **Annual Report 2002-2003**, which is also available on the [Department of Economic Development web site](#) under 'News and publications'.

INTERNET SITES

Sport and Recreation Tasmania, Department of Economic Development,
<http://www.development.tas.gov.au/sportrec/>

Tasmanian Institute of Sport, <http://www.tis.tas.gov.au/>

Parks and Wildlife Service Tasmania, <http://www.parks.tas.gov.au/manage/statistics>

Tasmanian Sport and Recreation Skills Centre, <http://www.tassport.org.au>

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[Bushwalking, Tasmania](#) - Tasmanian Year Book, 2000 (cat. no. 1301.6)

[Golf in Tasmania](#) - Tasmanian Year Book, 2000 (cat. no. 1301.6)

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Tourism encompasses all short-term travel away from the normal place of work and residence, including that undertaken for business and pleasure. It includes both domestic and international travel and involves the consumption of a wide range of goods and services provided by, for example:

- accommodation establishments
- transport and tour operators
- museums and historic sites
- restaurants
- travel agents
- souvenir retailers

The tourism sector continues to successfully market Tasmania as the 'natural state', promoting its accessible wilderness areas, clean air and water and quality foods, wines and crafts. The focus is on niche marketing rather than mass tourism and on establishing Tasmania as an increasingly popular destination for activities such as bushwalking, visiting historic sites and villages, craft shopping and trout fishing.

SUMMARY TOURISM STATISTICS

	Units	Period	Tas.
Visitor arrivals			
Total number	'000	2002-03	703.1
Origin of visitors(a)			
Australia	% of all visitors	2002-03	83.3
Overseas	% of all visitors	2002-03	16.7
Total(b)	% of all visitors	2002-03	100.0
Purpose of visit(a)			
Leisure/holiday	% of all visitors	2002-03	52.6
Visit friend/relatives	% of all visitors	2002-03	22.6
Other	% of all visitors	2002-03	24.8
Total	% of all visitors	2002-03	100.0
Expenditure(a)			
Travel expenditure in Tasmania	\$ million	2002-03	945.3
Per visitor	\$	2002-03	1,449
Length of stay(a)			
Average stay per visit	no. of nights	2002-03	9.9
Accommodation capacity(c)			
Establishments	no.	December Quarter 2003	143
Rooms	no.	December Quarter 2003	6,030
Bed spaces	no.	December Quarter 2003	17,837
Accommodation room occupancy rates(c)			
Total	% of all rooms	2003	56.4

(a) Relates to visitors who arrived on scheduled airline flights and Bass Strait ferries only.

(b) Estimates have been rounded and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

(c) Includes hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units.

Source: [Tourism Tasmania - Tasmanian Visitor Survey](#); Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Tasmania - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 8635.6.55.001).

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The total number of visitors to Tasmania in 2002-03 was 703,100, an increase of 22.1% on the previous year. Approximately 92.8% of visitors in 2002-03 arrived by scheduled airline flights and Bass Strait ferries, 6.8% arrived by cruise ship, 0.4% arrived by naval ship and 0.1% arrived by Singapore charter flight.

By comparison, in 1998-99, there were an estimated 578,200 visitors to Tasmania, with 90.7% of visitors arriving by scheduled airline flights and Bass Strait ferries, 6.0% arriving by cruise ship, 3.2% arriving by naval ship and 0.2% arriving by Singapore charter flight.

VISITOR ARRIVALS TO TASMANIA

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Means of arrival	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Scheduled airline flights and Bass Strait ferries	524.2	531.5	531.0	519.9	652.2
Singapore charter flights	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.8
Cruise ships	34.7	31.5	28.5	48.1	47.6

Naval ships	18.4	7.9	8.1	7.3	2.5
Total(a)	578.2	572.0	568.4	r575.8	703.1

r revised

(a) Estimates have been rounded and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

Source: [Tourism Tasmania - Tasmanian Visitor Survey](#).

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The largest number of interstate visitors in 2002-03 who arrived by scheduled airline flights and Bass Strait ferries came from Victoria (255,900), followed by New South Wales (136,400) and Queensland (62,200).

In 2002-03, international arrivals accounted for 16.7% of all scheduled airline flight arrivals and Bass Strait ferry arrivals. This compares to 18.6% in 2001-02 and 18.5% in 2000-01.

Britons (31,200) were the most frequent international visitors in 2002-03, followed by visitors from North America (27,400) and visitors from Continental Europe (21,100). The number of North American visitors (27,400) was an increase of 21.2% from the 22,600 recorded in 2001-02.

ORIGIN OF VISITORS TO TASMANIA(a)

	2000-01(b)	2001-02	2002-03	
Origin of visitors	'000	'000	'000	% of all visitors

New South Wales	100.7	94.2	136.4	20.9
Victoria	204.1	197.9	255.9	39.2
Queensland	51.6	49.1	62.2	9.5
South Australia	25.4	24.2	31.9	4.9
Western Australia	26.1	23.4	31.9	4.9
Northern Territory	4.6	2.8	3.9	0.6
Australian Capital Territory	14.8	15.0	16.6	2.5
Total Australia(c)	(d)430.3	(d)422.8	(d)543.6	83.3
British Isles	24.0	24.3	31.2	4.8
Continental Europe	17.5	19.5	21.1	3.2
North America	30.5	22.6	27.4	4.2
New Zealand	8.1	10.9	7.4	1.1
Japan	4.5	5.9	6.9	1.1
Other Asia	9.8	10.3	10.9	1.7
Other overseas	3.9	3.2	3.6	0.6
Total overseas(c)	98.2	96.7	108.6	16.7
All adult visitors(c)	531.0	519.9	652.2	100.0

(a) Includes scheduled airline flight arrivals and Bass Strait ferry arrivals only.

(b) Day visitors were included in the Tasmanian Visitor Survey from July 2000. Prior to July 2000, only visitors who had spent a night or more in the state were included in the survey. There were 10,200 day visitors to Tasmania in 2001-02.

(c) Estimates have been rounded and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

(d) Includes visitors who did not report state of origin.

Source: [Tourism Tasmania - Tasmanian Visitor Survey](#).

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Of the estimated 652,200 visitors to Tasmania who arrived by scheduled airline flights and Bass Strait ferries in 2002-03, approximately 52.6% visited the state on holidays (343,100). A further 22.6% (147,400) came to visit friends or relatives, 16.9% (110,300) came for business or employment, 3.5% (22,800) came to attend conferences and 4.4% (28,700) came for other reasons.

By comparison, of all 524,200 visitors to Tasmania who arrived in 1998-99 by scheduled flights and Bass Strait ferries, 54.2% (284,000) came for a holiday, 22.6% (118,700) came to visit friends or relatives, 12.8% (67,300) came for business or employment, 5.3% (27,600) came for a conference and 5.1% (26,600) came for other reasons.

ALL VISITORS(a), Purpose of Tasmanian visit

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	
Purpose	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	% of all visitors
Leisure/holiday	284.0	299.2	272.0	259.5	343.1	52.6

Visit friend/relatives	118.7	106.7	132.4	120.5	147.4	22.6
Business/employment	67.3	75.9	77.6	90.9	110.3	16.9
Conference, etc.	27.6	27.6	18.8	18.1	22.8	3.5
Other reason(b)	26.6	22.0	21.9	18.3	28.7	4.4
Total(c)	524.2	531.5	(d)531.0	(d)519.9	(d)652.2	100.0

(a) Includes visitors who arrived on scheduled airline flights and Bass Strait ferries only.

(b) Other reason includes sporting event, school or college trip, attending a major event or festival or other reason.

(c) Estimates have been rounded and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

(d) Includes visitors who did not report the purpose of their visit.

Source: [Tourism Tasmania - Tasmanian Visitor Survey](#).

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For the estimated 652,200 visitors who arrived by scheduled airline flights and Bass Strait ferries in 2002-03, popular activities included visiting craft shops (50.0%), visiting national parks (49.3%), browsing at the markets (47.8%), and tasting Tasmanian specialty food (44.8%) and drinking Tasmanian wine (43.3%).

SELECTED VISITOR ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN IN TASMANIA(a)

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	
Selected activity	'000	'000	'000	% of all visitors
Visit craft shops	255.2	241.7	326.2	50.0
Visit national parks	317.5	268.8	321.4	49.3
Browse at the markets	259.8	255.5	311.5	47.8
Taste Tasmanian gourmet food or wine	275.6	254.1	na	na
Taste Tasmanian specialty food	na	na	292.3	44.8
Drink Tasmanian wine	na	na	275.6	42.3
Visit historic houses	244.1	205.4	208.5	32.0

Bushwalk for less than 2 hours	199.8	193.4	198.7	30.5
Visit antique shops	179.0	168.5	196.0	30.1
View wildlife	195.0	177.9	176.8	27.1
River/boat cruise	na	na	164.3	25.2
Visit gardens	164.2	149.7	161.4	24.7
Visit museums	(b)147.8	152.3	150.5	23.1
Bushwalk for 2 hours to a full day	101.3	98.7	139.0	21.3
Visit casinos	114.2	113.2	124.0	19.0
Visit wineries	93.7	96.4	108.0	16.6
Boat/sail/yacht	83.0	64.7	70.1	10.7
Travel as a backpacker	25.1	23.1	45.7	7.0
Take a train journey	na	27.3	44.4	6.8
Attend the theatre/performing arts	33.1	32.2	38.2	5.9
Fish - recreational sea fishing	22.7	19.3	32.0	4.9
Drive a 4WD off-road	20.4	22.8	27.9	4.3
Fish for trout	18.8	17.8	24.7	3.8
Play golf	19.9	18.4	24.1	3.7
Bushwalk overnight or longer	18.8	19.2	23.4	3.6
Ride a bicycle or mountain bike	15.8	14.1	16.8	2.6
Fly in a light aircraft/helicopter (scenic flight)	13.7	11.3	15.2	2.3
Canoe/sea kayak	11.8	10.2	12.0	1.8
Ride a horse	6.8	6.2	5.7	0.9
Scuba dive/snorkelling(c)	3.4	2.0	5.6	0.9

na not available

(a) Includes visitors who arrived on scheduled airline flights and Bass Strait ferries only.

(b) Collected from October 2000.

(c) Prior to 2002-03 only includes those visitors who indicated they participated in scuba diving.

Source: [Tourism Tasmania - Tasmanian Visitor Survey](#).

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The estimated 652,200 visitors who arrived by scheduled airline flights and Bass Strait ferries in 2002-03 spent \$945.3 million in Tasmania during that year, an outlay per visitor of \$1,449. Of this amount, \$376.5 million (39.8%) was spent on accommodation, \$181.4 million (19.2%) on transport and \$387.4 million (41.0%) on other expenses.

Those who came to Tasmania for a holiday in 2002-03 spent \$665.4 million in the state during that year, a per visitor outlay of \$1,939.

VISITOR EXPENDITURE(a), Tasmania

	Units	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
All visitors					
Accommodation	\$m	264.7	215.7	282.4	376.5
Transport	\$m	129.8	116.2	138.9	181.4
Other	\$m	244.0	219.8	290.7	387.4
Total expenditure(b)	\$m	642.2	551.7	712.0	945.3
Per visitor	\$	1,210	1,040	1,370	1,449

Holiday visitors

Accommodation	\$m	195.3	147.3	201.6	277.3
Transport	\$m	96.4	75.2	99.7	131.1
Other	\$m	166.0	136.6	191.6	256.9
Total expenditure(b)	\$m	458.4	359.0	492.9	665.4
Per visitor	\$	1,530	1,320	1,900	1,939

(a) Includes visitors who arrived on scheduled airline flights and Bass Strait ferries only.

(b) Estimates have been rounded and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

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In 2002-03, the average length of stay of all visitors who arrived by scheduled airline flights and Bass Strait ferries was 9.9 nights. An estimated 34.8% of all visitors stayed 4 to 7 nights, a further 27.4% of visitors stayed 8 to 14 nights and another 22.8% stayed 1 to 3 nights.

For **visitors** who came to Tasmania on holiday in 2002-03, the average stay was 9.7 nights. An estimated 37.8% stayed for 4 to 7 nights, and a further 34.5% stayed for 8 to 14 nights.

For people **visiting friends or relatives**, the average stay was 11.5 nights. About 32.2% stayed for 4 to 7 nights, and a further 28.4% stayed for 8 to 14 nights.

For visitors who came to Tasmania on **business** in 2002-03, the average stay was 7.3 nights. An estimated 49.2% stayed for 1 to 3 nights.

For visitors who came to Tasmania for a **conference**, the average stay was 5.9 nights. An estimated 44.7% stayed for 4 to 7 nights.

ALL VISITORS(a), Length of stay in Tasmania by purpose of visit - 2002-03

		Visit friends/ relatives				Proportion of all visitors	
	Holiday		Business	Conference	Other(b)	Total(c)	
Length of stay	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
Day visitors	0.8	1.0	10.7	-	0.9	13.5	2.1
1-3 nights	52.2	29.7	54.3	6.9	5.0	148.6	22.8
4-7 nights	129.8	47.5	28.2	10.2	10.6	226.7	34.8
8-14 nights	118.3	41.8	8.9	5.2	4.2	178.8	27.4
15-30 nights	32.3	19.5	2.9	0.4	1.4	56.5	8.7
31 nights or more	7.9	7.3	4.0	-	2.3	21.5	3.3
Total(c)	343.1	147.4	110.3	22.8	25.6	652.2	100.0
Average stay per visit (nights)	9.7	11.5	7.3	5.9	18.2	9.9	na

- nil or rounded to zero

na not applicable

(a) Includes visitors who arrived on scheduled airline flights and Bass Strait ferries only.

(b) Includes sporting event, education, medical, other reason and attending a major event or festival. Some 11,000 people attended a major event or festival. Average length of stay for education increases the average for the whole group.

(c) Estimates have been rounded and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals. Includes no response.

Source: [Tourism Tasmania - Tasmanian Visitor Survey](#).

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For 2003, statistics are available for the following categories of establishments that provide predominantly short-term (less than two months) non-residential accommodation to the general public:

- hotels and resorts with facilities and 15 or more rooms
- motels, private hotels and guest houses with facilities and 15 or more rooms
- serviced apartments with 15 or more units
- holiday flats, units and houses of letting entities operated by owners, managers or real estate agents who have sole letting rights to at least 15 flats, units or houses for short-term letting
- caravan parks with 40 or more powered sites or cabins
- visitor hostels with 25 or more bed spaces.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION SUMMARY, Tasmania - 2003

Unit

Licensed hotels

Rooms available(a)

no.

2,940

Room nights occupied	'000	584.0
Room occupancy rate	%	55.0
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	59,197
Takings per room night occupied	\$	101.4
Motels and guest houses		
Rooms available(a)	no.	1,926
Room nights occupied	'000	370.6
Room occupancy rate	%	53.9
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	36,645
Takings per room night occupied	\$	98.9
Serviced apartments		
Rooms available(a)	no.	1,164
Room nights occupied	'000	269.6
Room occupancy rate	%	63.8
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	31,984
Takings per room night occupied	\$	118.6
Holiday flats, units and houses(b)		
Flats, units and houses available(a)	no.	161
Unit nights occupied	'000	np
Unit occupancy rate	%	np
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	np
Caravan parks		
Sites, cabins, flats, units and villas available(a)	no.	5,046
Site nights occupied	'000	809.9
Site occupancy rate	%	43.5
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	13,450
Visitor hostels		
Bed spaces available(a)	no.	1,943
Guest nights	'000	140.8
Bed occupancy rate	%	20.7
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	2,548

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) At December 2003.

(b) June quarter data are not published.

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0); Tourist Accommodation, Expanded Scope Collection, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0.55.001).

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Each quarter, the ABS publishes statistics for [hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments](#). For 2000 and 2003, statistics are also available for holiday flats, units and houses; caravan parks and visitor hostels.

HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES; CARAVAN PARKS AND VISITOR HOSTELS

March is the peak quarter for accommodation occupancy. During the March quarter 2003, the unit occupancy rate for holiday flats, units and houses was 73.3%; the site occupancy rate for caravan parks was 55.0% and the bed occupancy rate for visitor hostels was 32.1%.

ACCOMMODATION OCCUPANCY RATES(a)(b), Tasmania

Holiday flats, units and houses:

unit occupancy rate

Caravan parks:

site occupancy rate

Visitor hostels:

bed occupancy rate

	%	%	%
Year ended December			
2000	50.3	40.1	19.9
2003	np	43.5	20.7
2000			
March quarter	73.2	51.9	30.6
June quarter	46.5	37.4	16.1
September quarter	31.9	33.7	11.6
December quarter	49.6	37.3	21.1
2003			
March quarter	73.3	55.0	32.1
June quarter	np	39.6	19.0
September quarter	35.6	34.7	10.6
December quarter	52.1	47.0	21.4

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Expanded Scope Collection, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0.55.001).

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Each quarter, the ABS publishes statistics for hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments. For 2000 and 2003, statistics are also available for [holiday flats, units and houses; caravan parks and visitor hostels](#).

HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS

Annual room occupancy rates for licensed hotels, motels and guest houses, and serviced apartments generally increased between 2000 and 2003, reaching 56.4% for 2003 compared with 51.8% in 2000. The annual room occupancy rates for serviced apartments during this period were higher than licensed hotels and motels and guest houses, and reached 63.8% in 2003.

March is the peak quarter for accommodation occupancy. During the March quarter 2003, the room occupancy rates for licensed hotels, motels and guest houses, and serviced apartments was 70.3%. At the December quarter 2003, it was 61.8%.

ACCOMMODATION ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES(a)(b), Tasmania

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses with facilities	Serviced apartments	Total establishments
	%	%	%	%
Year ended December				
2000	51.4	49.3	58.2	51.8
2001	50.2	50.4	56.3	51.3
2002	51.8	51.9	57.6	52.9
2003	55.0	53.9	63.8	56.4
2002				
September quarter	38.5	38.1	44.6	39.6
December quarter	57.4	56.5	68.1	59.2
2003				
March quarter	66.6	72.6	75.9	70.3
June quarter	50.0	48.0	58.4	51.0
September quarter	42.7	38.0	52.6	43.1
December quarter	61.4	58.3	68.8	61.8

(a) Applies to establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

(b) Break in time series between the March and June quarters 2003. In Tasmania, there were three establishments added in the June quarter 2003 as a result of frame maintenance.

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Tasmania - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 8635.6.55.001).

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Tourist accommodation refers to establishments that provide mainly short-term (less than two months) non-residential accommodation to the general public.

Each quarter, the ABS publishes statistics for [hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments](#). For 2000 and 2003, statistics are also available for holiday flats, units and houses; caravan parks and visitor hostels.

HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES

In Tasmania at the December quarter 2003, there were 161 holiday flats, units and houses with 753 bed spaces available from 8 letting entities.

**ACCOMMODATION CAPACITY, Holiday
flats,
units and houses(a), Tasmania**

	no.
December quarter 2000	
Letting entities(b)	10
Total holiday flats, units and houses	212
Bed spaces	1,023
December Quarter 2003	
Letting entities(b)	8
Total holiday flats, units and houses	161
Bed spaces	753

(a) Operated by owners, managers or real estate agents who have sole letting rights to at least 15 flats, units or houses for short-term letting. Excludes establishments mainly operated on a time-share basis.

(b) The number of owners, managers or real estate agents within the scope of the survey who operated for any part of the survey period.

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Expanded Scope Collection, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0.55.001).

CARAVAN PARKS

In Tasmania at the December quarter 2003, there were 47 caravan parks with 40 or more powered sites and cabins available. These had a total capacity of 5,046 sites, cabins, flats, units and villas.

ACCOMMODATION CAPACITY, Caravan parks(a)(b), Tasmania

	no.
December quarter 2000	
Establishments	44
Capacity	
On-site vans	305
Other powered sites	3,059
Unpowered sites	1,620
Cabins, flats, units and villas	447

Total capacity	5,431
December Quarter 2003	
Establishments	47
Capacity	
On-site vans	279
Other powered sites	2,895
Unpowered sites	1,235
Cabins, flats, units and villas	637
Total capacity	5,046

(a) Establishments with 40 or more powered sites and cabins that provide either short-term or long-term accommodation to the general public.

(b) Break in series between the March and June quarters 2003. In Tasmania, 5 caravan parks were added as a result of frame maintenance.

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Expanded Scope Collection, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0.55.001).

VISITOR HOSTELS

In Tasmania at the December quarter 2003, there were 26 visitor hostels with 25 or more bed spaces providing accommodation to visitors on a bed basis. These had a capacity of 1,943 bed spaces.

ACCOMMODATION CAPACITY, Visitor hostels(a), Tasmania

	no.
December quarter 2000	
Establishments	27
Bed spaces	1,827
December Quarter 2003	
Establishments	26
Bed spaces	1,943

(a) Establishments with 25 or more bed spaces that

provide accommodation to visitors on a bed basis
(rather than by room).

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Expanded Scope
Collection, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0.55.001).

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Tourist accommodation refers to establishments that provide mainly short-term (less than two months) non-residential accommodation to the general public.

Each quarter, the ABS publishes statistics for hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments. For 2000 and 2003, statistics are also available for [holiday flats, units and houses; caravan parks and visitor hostels](#).

HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS

In Tasmania at the December quarter 2003, there were:

- 54 licensed hotels with facilities and 15 or more rooms
- 57 motels and guest houses with facilities and 15 or more rooms
- 32 establishments offering serviced apartments and 15 or more units.

There were 6,030 rooms available in hotels, motels and serviced apartments as at the December quarter 2003, with 48.8% of these in licensed hotels with facilities. The number of bed spaces totalled

17,837, with 46.0% of these in licensed hotels.

ACCOMMODATION CAPACITY(a)(b), Tasmania

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses with facilities	Serviced apartments	Total establishments
	no.	no.	no.	no.
December quarter 2002				
Establishments	54	55	31	140
Rooms	2,867	1,801	1,129	5,797
Bed spaces	7,831	5,444	3,895	17,170
December Quarter 2003				
Establishments	54	57	32	143
Rooms	2,940	1,926	1,164	6,030
Bed spaces	8,199	5,633	4,005	17,837

(a) Applies to establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

(b) Break in time series between the March and June quarters 2003. In Tasmania, there were three establishments added in the June quarter 2003 as a result of frame maintenance.

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0).

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In Tasmania in 2003, the estimate of total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments combined was \$127.8 million. Hotels were the highest contributor to accommodation takings with \$59.2 million. Takings per room night occupied in 2003 were highest for serviced apartments at \$118.60.

Takings from accommodation for caravan parks in Tasmania were \$13.5 million, with average takings per site night occupied of \$16.60.

TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, Tasmania - 2003

	Takings from accommodation	Takings per night occupied
	\$'000	\$
Licensed hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments		
Licensed hotels	59,197	(a)101.4
Motels and guest houses	36,645	(a)98.9

Serviced apartments	31,984	(a)118.6
Total	127,827	(a)104.4
Holiday flats, units and houses	np	np
Caravan parks(b)	13,450	(c)16.6
Visitor hostels	2,548	(d)18.1

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Takings per room night occupied.

(b) Break in series between the March and June quarters 2003. In Tasmania, 5 caravan parks were added as a result of frame maintenance.

(c) Takings per site night occupied.

(d) Takings per guest night.

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0) and Tourist Accommodation, Expanded Scope Collection, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0.55.001).

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- **Travel by Australians, Quarterly Results of the National Visitor Survey**
- **Travel by Australians, Annual Results of the National Visitor Survey**

Tourism Tasmania

- **Cruise Ship Visitors 2001 - 2002**
- **Tasmanian Visitor Survey 1996/7 to 2002/03**
- **Tasmanian Visitor Survey 1999, Profile of Backpackers**
- **Intrastate Travel Survey, 1997**
- **Tourism 21 Strategic Plan for the Tasmanian Tourism Industry 2001/04**
- **The Contribution of Tourism to the Tasmanian Economy in 1998** (Report to Tourism Tasmania by the Centre for Regional Economic Analysis)

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INTERNET SITES

Tourism Research Australia, <http://www.tra.australia.com.au>

Australian Regional Tourism Research Centre, <http://www.regionaltourism.com.au>

Cruise Tasmania, <http://www.tasports.com.au>

Department of Economic Development, <http://www.development.tas.gov.au>

Tourism Tasmania, <http://www.tourismtasmania.com.au>

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The ABS wishes to thank Tourism Tasmania for its input.

Information can also be found on our [Tourism Statistics Theme Page](#).

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Tasmania is rich in mineral resources, and its volcanic soils and temperate climate are capable of producing far more primary produce than its small domestic population requires. As a result, a large proportion of Tasmanian produce needs to be sold to consumers interstate or overseas. This abundance may seem beneficial for the economy, but it can also make Tasmania vulnerable to the uncertainty and constant change of the world market.

SUMMARY OF TASMANIAN TRADE, 2005-06

Exports	\$2,868.8m
Imports	\$516.2m
Main market	Japan (19.4% of total Tasmanian exports)
Main export	Zinc (24.0% of total Tasmanian exports)

Source: ABS data available on request.

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The value of Tasmania's overseas exports totalled \$2,868.8 million in 2005-06. This was an increase of 8.7% on the previous financial year.

Since a large proportion of Tasmania's production is export oriented, the Tasmanian economy can be severely affected by movements in the value of commodity exports, which are susceptible to movements in world commodity prices, and Australian dollar exchange rates.

VALUE OF EXPORTS(a)

Years	Value	Change over previous year
	\$m	%
2001-02	2,387.8	-2.0
2002-03	2,453.4	2.7
2003-04	2,316.9	-5.6
2004-05	2,639.2	13.9
2005-06	2,868.8	8.7

(a) The value of goods measured on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis includes all production and other costs incurred up until the

goods are placed on board the international carrier for export. Free on board values exclude international insurance and transport costs. They include the value of the outside packaging in which the product is wrapped, but do not include the value of the international freight containers used for transporting the goods.

Source: ABS data available on request.

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Overseas imports are often transhipped to Tasmania after being cleared through Customs in the larger mainland Australian ports, and so are not included in the figures reported for imports to Tasmania. As a result, imports into Tasmania are under-stated in Australian Bureau of Statistics figures because only direct imports into Tasmania are recorded.

During 2005-06, the value of direct imports to Tasmania decreased by 14.0% to \$516.2 million.

VALUE OF IMPORTS(a)

	Value	Change over previous year
Years	\$m	%
2001-02	518.4	-1.1
2002-03	763.0	47.3
2003-04	669.0	-12.4
2004-05	600.5	-10.2
2005-06	516.2	-14.0

(a) The value for import duty purposes determined by Customs. The primary basis for its establishment is the price actually paid or payable, provided a number of conditions are met. The most important is that the buyer and seller must be independent. If these conditions are not met World Trade Organization (WTO) rules are used to determine the Customs value.
Source: ABS data available on request.

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Tasmania's recorded exports exceed imports in value. One reason for this is Tasmania's rich mineral resources and an environment capable of producing far more primary produce than its small domestic population requires. Another is the understating of import figures, with only direct imports into Tasmania being recorded.

In 2005-06 Tasmania's recorded exports exceeded imports by \$2,352.6 million. This was an increase on \$2,038.7m in 2004-05.

VALUE OF EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
\$m	1,869.4	1,690.1	1,647.8	2,038.7	2,352.6

Source: ABS data available on request.

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In 2005-06, Tasmania's international export trade was dominated by **Japan**, with \$555.2 million, or 19.4% of the total value, followed by Hong Kong (\$439.0 million) and Republic of Korea (\$324.2 million).

VALUE OF TASMANIA'S MAJOR EXPORT MARKETS(a)

	2004-05	2005-06	2005-06 share	Change from 2004-05
Country or country group	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)				
Brunei Darussalum	5,453	931	-	-82.9
Cambodia	3,693	80	-	-97.8
Indonesia	70,239	94,854	3.3	35.0
Laos	-	14	-	-
Malaysia	44,917	57,992	2.0	29.1
Myanmar	-	8	-	-
Philippines	27,024	24,796	0.9	-8.2
Singapore	78,691	34,460	1.2	-56.2

Thailand	30,161	70,409	2.5	133.4
Vietnam	3,484	10,830	0.4	210.8
ASEAN Total	263,662	294,375	10.3	11.6
European Union (EU)				
Austria	1,111	139	-	-87.5
Belgium	8,040	22,342	0.8	177.9
Cyprus	214	11	-	-94.9
Czech Republic	862	1,800	0.1	108.8
Denmark	1,419	6,865	0.2	383.9
Estonia	9	-	-	-
Finland	333	440	-	32.1
France	4,886	5,120	0.2	4.8
Germany	25,309	21,081	0.7	-16.7
Greece	630	1,289	-	104.6
Hungary	1,017	789	-	-22.4
Ireland	291	1,816	0.1	523.2
Italy	11,518	10,318	0.4	-10.4
Lithuania	46	25	-	-44.9
Malta	8	19	-	140.2
Netherlands	6,042	19,578	0.7	224.1
Poland	86	15	-	-82.3
Portugal	750	206	-	-72.5
Slovak Republic	3	34	-	904.3
Slovenia	4	-	-	-
Spain	2,736	2,707	0.1	-1.0
Sweden	3,455	6,093	0.2	76.3
United Kingdom	29,152	26,067	0.9	-10.6
EU Total	97,923	126,756	4.4	29.4
Other major trading partners				
Japan	711,518	555,207	19.4	-22.0
Hong Kong	341,502	439,021	15.3	28.6
Republic Of Korea	263,332	324,180	11.3	23.1
China	201,872	250,419	8.7	24.0
India	138,583	227,957	7.9	64.5
Taiwan	175,940	187,275	6.5	6.4
United States of America	222,053	181,577	6.3	-18.2
New Zealand	61,578	69,487	2.4	12.8
Other countries, re-imports	161,249	212,538	7.4	31.8
Total exports	2,639,211	2,868,791	100.0	8.7

- nil or rounded to zero

(a)The value of goods measured on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis includes all production and other costs incurred up until the goods are placed on board the international carrier for export. Free on board values exclude international insurance and transport costs. They include the value of the outside packaging in which the product is wrapped, but do not include the value of the international freight containers used for transporting the goods.

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Tasmania's international exports have historically been mainly composed of raw materials and their products. This pattern continued in 2005-06; among the most valuable export commodity groups were zinc (24.0%), aluminium (19.9%) and wood chips (13.7%).

VALUE OF SELECTED OVERSEAS EXPORTS(a)(b)(c)

Commodity	2004-05	2005-06	Change from 2004-05
	\$'000	\$'000	%
Zinc	391,679	589,622	50.5
Aluminium	382,708	487,711	27.4
Wood in chips or particles and wood waste	76,793	336,958	338.8
Copper ores and concentrates	149,565	214,485	43.4
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs (including preparations thereof)	139,372	145,062	4.1
Meat and meat preparations	147,630	134,225	-9.1
Dairy products and eggs	100,107	98,696	-1.4
Iron ore and concentrates	46,765	82,568	76.6
Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	43,915	51,651	17.6

Power generating machinery and equipment	4,121	37,145	801.5
Other and confidential	1,156,557	690,668	-40.3
Total	2,387,806	2,451,837	8.7

(a) The value of goods measured on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis includes all production and other costs incurred up until the goods are placed on board the international carrier for export. Free on board values exclude international insurance and transport costs. They include the value of the outside packaging in which the product is wrapped, but do not include the value of the international freight containers used for transporting the goods.

(b) Includes the top 10 overseas exports from Tasmania by value.

(c) Exports commodities subject to confidentiality restrictions are included in other and confidential (for more information see International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 5489.0) and International Merchandise Trade: Confidential Commodities List (cat. no.5372.0.55.001).

Source: ABS data available on request.

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It is difficult to get a complete picture of Tasmania's imports because only those goods imported directly into Tasmania from overseas are currently recorded by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). It is known that significant amounts of consumer goods, and raw materials for input into manufacturing processes, are imported from interstate, and are thus not recorded by the ABS as Tasmanian imports.

The most valuable import category in 2005-06 was pulp and waste paper, which accounted for 11.6% of the total. Cocoa was second, accounting for 8.9% of imports.

VALUE OF SELECTED OVERSEAS IMPORTS(a)(b)(c)

	2004-05	2005-06	Change from 2004-05
Commodity	\$'000	\$'000	%
Pulp and waste paper	47,684	60,113	26.1
Cocoa	52,158	46,075	-11.7
General industrial machinery and equipment and machine			

parts	41,802	42,597	1.9
Power generating machinery and equipment	38,750	33,290	-14.1
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	46,412	30,321	-34.7
Electrical machinery and appliances	42,438	29,116	-31.4
Road vehicles	21,770	23,738	9.0
Machinery specialised for particular industries	20,755	22,668	9.2
Iron and steel	7,870	17,768	125.8
Fertilisers (excluding crude)	14,900	17,645	18.4
Other and confidential	265,932	192,825	-27.5
Total	600,471	516,156	-14.0

(a) The value for import duty purposes determined by Customs. The primary basis for its establishment is the price actually paid or payable, provided a number of conditions are met. The most important is that the buyer and seller must be independent. If these conditions are not met World Trade Organization (WTO) rules are used to determine the Customs value.

(b) Includes the top 10 overseas import commodities to Tasmania by value.

(c) Imported commodities subject to confidentiality restrictions are included in other and confidential (for more information see International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 5489.0) and International Merchandise Trade: Confidential Commodities List (cat. no.5372.0.55.001).

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For information about Tasmania's international freight activity see the 'Transport' chapter of [\(cat. no. 1384.6\) Statistics - Tasmania](#).

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Tasmania trades with the other States of Australia by sea or air. The majority of the freight is moved by sea, with only a very small proportion moved by air.

Much of Tasmania's high value industries such as pharmaceuticals, salmon, trout, rock lobsters, cheese and other specialist foodstuff is sent by air. With the increased use of just-in-time stock control, more basic manufactured goods that have a high value for their weight such as textiles, yarns, clothing and footwear are also being sent by air to the Australian mainland.

Detailed information on Tasmania's interstate air trade is not currently available, making it difficult to analyse the State's total interstate trade performance. Data on the volume of sea freight movements are collected from Tasmania's port authorities and collated on a calendar-year basis.

A map showing Tasmania's major freight handling ports can be found at the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources website:

http://www.transport.tas.gov.au/road/transport_tas/marine_portsmain.html

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[Australian National Accounts: State Accounts \(cat. no. 5220.0\)](#)

[International Merchandise Trade, Australia \(cat. no. 5422.0\)](#)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Burnie Port Corporation, **Annual Report**

Government Printer, Tasmania, **Statistics of the State of Tasmania, Hobart**

Hobart Ports Corporation, **Annual Report**

Office of the Colonial Secretary, **Statistical Returns of Van Diemen's Land 1835-38, Hobart**

Port of Devonport Corporation, **Annual Report**

Port of Launceston Pty Ltd, **Annual Report**

Robson, Lloyd, **A History of Tasmania**, Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 1983.

INTERNET SITES

Department of Transport and Regional Services, <http://www.dotars.gov.au>

Tasmania Online, <http://www.tas.gov.au>

Tasmanian Ports Corporation (TasPorts) <http://www.tasports.com.au>

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Transport and storage is an important industry sector for Tasmania, and at November 2003 accounted for 5% of Tasmania's employment. Road construction, maintenance and transport vehicle manufacturing further contribute to employment opportunities in Tasmania. For further information on transport, see the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER) transport web site: <http://www.transport.tas.gov.au/>

SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT STATISTICS, Tasmania and Australia

	Period	Unit	Tas.	Aust.
Motor vehicles registered				
Motor vehicles(a)	Year ended 31 Mar 2003	no.	329,902	12,785,688
Average kilometres travelled(b)	Year ended 31 Oct 2002	'000	13.3	15.0
Freight vehicle use				
Average tonnes-kilometres travelled(c)	Year ended 31 Oct 2002	'000	70.0	103.5

(a) Excluding motor cycles.

(b) Calculated using the total kilometres travelled divided by the average number of registered vehicles. Includes registered vehicles that did not travel during the reference period.

(c) Calculated using the total tonne-kilometres travelled divided by the number of vehicles that travelled tonne-kilometres.

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Motor vehicles registered in Tasmania for road use travelled a total distance of 4,433 million kilometres in the year ended 31 October 2002, at an average of 13,300 kilometres per vehicle on the road.

Passenger vehicles accounted for 70.4% of the distance travelled and 73.8% of the number of vehicles registered.

MOTOR VEHICLE USE, Tasmania - Year ended 31 October 2002

	Distance travelled	Vehicles(a)	Average kilometres travelled(b)
Type of vehicle	million km	no.	'000
Passenger vehicles	3,123	246,632	12.7
Motor cycles	^ 32	8,131	^ 4.0
Light commercial vehicles	947	66,212	14.3
Rigid trucks	163	9,115	17.9
Articulated trucks	114	1,366	83.3
Non-freight carrying trucks	^ 7	1,009	^ 7.2
Buses	^ 46	1,794	25.6

Total	4,433	334,259	13.3
--------------	--------------	----------------	-------------

^ estimate has a relative standard error of between 10% and 25% and should be used with caution

(a) The average number of vehicles registered for the 12 months. Includes registered vehicles that did not travel during the reference period.

(b) Calculated using the total kilometres travelled divided by the average number of registered vehicles. Includes registered vehicles that did not travel during the reference period.

Source: Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia (cat. no. 9208.0).

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Motor vehicle registrations in Tasmania grew 4.9% from the years 1998 to 2003. At 31 March 2003, there were 338,484 motor vehicle registrations in Tasmania. Tasmania had a rate of motor vehicle ownership of 711 vehicles per 1,000 population.

MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, Tasmania

Year	Motor vehicles on register(a)	Vehicles per 1,000 population(b)
	'000	no.
1998	322.7	684
1999	329.6	699
2001	331.1	r 700
2002	335.1	708
2003	338.5	711

r revised

(a) The 1995 data are at 31 May. The 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999 data are at 31 October. The 2001, 2002 and 2003 data are at

31 March. In 2000, there was no collection.

(b) Resident population data are at 30 June for 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998. The 2001, 2002 and 2003 data are at 31 March. The 1999 data are at 30 September.

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0).

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At 31 March 2003, there were 338,484 motor vehicles registered in Tasmania. Of these, 47.1% (159,568) were manufactured before 1991, while 32.8% (110,904) were manufactured after 1995.

At 31 March 2003, there were 247,492 passenger vehicles registered in Tasmania in 2003. Of these, 44.7% (110,688) were manufactured before 1991, and 34.4% (85,100) were manufactured after 1995.

MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, Tasmania - 2003(a)

Year of manufacture	Passenger vehicles	Light commercial vehicles	Other vehicles(b)	Total motor vehicles
To 1985	64,642	21,982	10,512	97,136
1986-1990	46,046	12,222	4,164	62,432
1991-1995	51,695	12,511	3,789	67,995
1996-2000	59,426	13,471	5,047	77,944
2001-2003(c)	25,674	5,261	2,025	32,960
Not stated	9	6	2	17
Total	247,492	65,453	25,539	338,484

(a) At 31 March 2003.

(b) Includes Campervans, Non-freight carrying trucks, Buses, Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less, Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes, Articulated Trucks and Motor cycles.

(c) This category includes motor vehicles manufactured in the calendar years 2001 and 2002 and in the first three months of 2003.

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0).

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The Commonwealth Government is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and between the states. It is also responsible for navigation and shipping, quarantine, and the administration and maintenance of lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys.

Under Commonwealth legislation, the Commonwealth Government is responsible for trading ships on interstate or overseas voyages. These include vessels used to carry goods and/or passengers on a commercial basis.

Under state legislation, all ships involved in coastal trade must be licensed. Licensees of these ships are obliged to pay the crew at the current wage rates ruling in Australia. Foreign vessels in Australian waters must also comply with the same crew staffing and accommodation conditions that are imposed on those registered in Australia.

SHIPPING FLEET

There were 561 registered ships in Tasmania at 30 June 2003, an increase of 4.3% from 30 June 2002. Of all ships registered in Tasmania at 30 June 2003, 48.7% were registered for recreational purposes,

40.5% were registered for fishing, and 10.7% were registered as commercial or trading vessels.

SHIPS REGISTERED(a) IN TASMANIA - at 30 June

	2001	2002	2003
	no.	no.	no.
Recreational	252	259	273
Fishing	216	219	227
Government	2	2	1
Demise charter(b)	-	-	-
Commercial and trading(c)	56	58	60
Total	526	538	561

- nil or rounded to zero

(a) Australian-owned commercial or trading ships of 24 metres or more in tonnage length. All ships, regardless of tonnage length must be registered before departing on a voyage from Australia or from a foreign port where there is an Australian diplomatic representative.

(b) Demise charter is the charter of a foreign ship operated by an Australian company in Australian waters. These ships are not necessarily engaged in trade or commerce.

(c) Relates to ships used for trading and commercial purposes. Some of these ships are less than 24 metres in tonnage length.

Source: Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA), Annual Reports available at the AMSA web site:

<http://www.amsa.gov.au/>

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The Tasmania rail network is primarily a privately operated freight system and there are no regular passenger services other than for small tourist railways. The main goods transported are bulk cement and fertiliser, coal for a number of major Tasmanian industries, sulphuric acid, logs for woodchip export and paper production, liquid clay, and goods by container.

More information on Tasmanian rail transport network can be found from the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER) web site: <http://www.transport.tas.gov.au/>. A map of the Tasmanian Rail Network is also available from the DIER web site under Rail > Rail System.

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Tasmania has four main airports, located at Hobart, Launceston, Devonport and Burnie (Wynyard) along with King Island Airport and Whitemark Airport (Flinders Island).

Tasmania is serviced by two domestic Regular Passenger Transport (RPT) airlines (Qantas and Virgin Blue). On 25 May 2004, a third RPT will service Tasmania (Jetstar). There are five regional RPT airlines that service Tasmania ([Airlines of Tasmania](#), [Island Airlines Tasmania](#), [King Island Airlines](#), [REX](#) and [Tasair](#)).

In addition to scheduled services of domestic and regional airlines, a wide range of other activities are undertaken by the aviation industry including charter, agricultural, training and private services. In 2002, general aviation activity in Tasmania totalled 25,000 hours.

Further information on air transport activity including general information on air transport, passenger and freight service is located on the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER) web site at <http://www.transport.tas.gov.au/>. A map of Tasmania's interstate airports is also available from the DIER web site under Air > Air transport information > General information.

GENERAL AVIATION ACTIVITY IN TASMANIA, Hours Flown

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Charter	8	9	9	r 8	8
Agricultural	3	2	3	3	2
Flying training	5	3	3	4	4
Other aerial work	4	4	2	5	4
Private/business	6	6	6	6	7
Total(a)	26	24	23	26	25

r revised data

(a) Estimates have been rounded and slight discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

Source: Bureau of Air Safety Investigation.

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Movement of freight within Tasmania is a significant part of the transport task, with most goods being transported intrastate by road or rail, or transported interstate by air or sea.

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Articulated trucks are responsible for the largest percentage of the freight transport task performed by road (68.6% of total tonne-kilometres of all freight carrying vehicles in the year ended 31 October 2002).

FREIGHT VEHICLE USE, Tasmania(a) - Year ended 31 October 2002

	Total tonne-kilometres	Average tonne- kilometres(b)
Type of vehicle	million	'000
Light commercial vehicles	^ 116	^ 3.9
Rigid trucks	^ 735	^ 94.8
Articulated trucks	1,861	1,462.2
Total	2,712	70.0

^ estimate has a relative standard error of between 10% and 25% and should be used with caution

(a) Based on registration address of vehicle.

(b) Calculated using total tonne-kilometres travelled divided by the number of vehicles that travelled tonnes-kilometres.

Source: Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia (cat. no. 9208.0).

More information on road freight activity can be found at the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER) web site: <http://www.transport.tas.gov.au/>. A map of Annual Daily Truck Traffic is also available from the DIER web site under Road > Tasmanian transport system > Our transport aim > Road and vehicles > Road freight transport.

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Major Tasmanian ports are managed by four port authorities centred in Hobart, Launceston, Devonport and Burnie. The port of Launceston had the greatest cargo mass tonne throughput in 2002-03, with 5,297,470, followed by Burnie with 3,883,532.

Since July 1976 the Commonwealth Government has provided financial assistance to shippers of freight between Tasmania and the mainland under the Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme. More information about the Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme is available from the Commonwealth Department of Transport and Regional Services web site <http://www.dotars.gov.au/>.

FREIGHT MOVEMENTS, Main Seaports - Tasmania

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Seaports	mass tonnes(a)	mass tonnes(a)	mass tonnes(a)
Hobart	2,610,162	3,047,807	3,181,597
Launceston	4,810,635	4,741,999	5,297,470
Devonport	2,811,157	3,039,123	3,154,687

(a) Including empty containers.

Source: Tasmanian port authorities, annual reports.

More information on Tasmanian sea freight activity can be found at the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER) web site: <http://www.transport.tas.gov.au/>. A map of Tasmania's Major Freight Handling Ports is also available from the DIER web site under Marine transport > General Information.

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It is difficult to get a complete picture of Tasmania's international freight imports because only those goods imported directly into the state from overseas are currently recorded by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). It is known that significant amounts of consumer goods and raw materials for input into manufacturing processes are brought into the state via mainland Australia, and are not recorded by the ABS as Tasmanian imports. This accounts for the substantial difference between international imports and exports in both air and sea freight activity in Tasmania.

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In 2002-03, the tonnage of cargo exported out of Tasmania by air (5,516.1 tonnes) substantially exceeded the tonnage of cargo imported into the state by air (131.1 tonnes).

INTERNATIONAL AIR FREIGHT ACTIVITY, Tasmania - 2002-03

	Imports	Exports
Commodity	tonnes	tonnes
Food and live animals	0.2	4,655.9
Beverages and tobacco	-	2.8
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	3.5	29.0
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	-	1.9
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	-	0.1
Chemicals and related products	3.7	10.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	24.7	136.9
Machinery and transport equipment	42.6	202.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	56.0	184.2
Commodities and transactions nec	0.4	291.7

Total cargo

131.1

5,516.1

- nil or rounded to zero

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade Collection.

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There was an increase in the weight of both exports and imports moved by sea over the five years to 2002-03. Over the period, the weight of imports increased by 62.4% and exports by 56.7%.

INTERNATIONAL SEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, Tasmania

	Imports	Exports	Total
Year	'000 t	'000 t	'000 t
1998-1999	555.3	5,920.4	6,475.7
1999-2000	666.3	6,813.4	7,479.7
2000-2001	744.5	7,134.6	7,879.1
2001-2002	816.2	7,163.2	7,979.4
2002-2003	901.8	9,276.7	10,178.5

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade Collection.

A graph of sea freight trends is available from the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER) web site: www.transport.tas.gov.au/road/transport_tas/marine_graph_sea_freight.html

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People travel within Tasmania for many reasons, including family, business, recreation and travel to and from work. This section provides details of road, water and air passenger activity within Tasmania.

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[Bus services](#)

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Bus services in Tasmania are provided by a number of private operators, for example Tasmanian Redline Coaches, Tigerline and Ace Coaches, as well as the state-owned Metro Tasmania (trading as Metro) and its subsidiary Metro Coaches (Tas.) Pty Ltd (trading as Hobart Coaches).

Bus Transport - For regional-level statistics on domestic passenger activity see [Regional Statistics, Tasmania](#).

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This table shows the number of passengers boarding or departing by major domestic and regional airlines at the main airports in Tasmania.

In 2002-03, nearly all airports recorded increases in passenger movements over 2001-02, with the exception of Flinders Island and King Island. The number of passenger movements at the Hobart airport increased by 5.4%, to 1,010,000 movements and the number of passenger movements at the Launceston airport increased by 7.5%, to 574,000 movements.

In 2001-02, nearly all airports recorded decreases in passenger movements over 2000-01, with the exception of Launceston and Flinders Island airports. The number of passenger movements at the Launceston airport increased by 2.3%, to 534,000 movements and the number of passenger movements at the Flinders Island airport increased by 16.6%, to 7,000 movements. The number of passenger movements at the Hobart airport decreased by 1.6% in 2001-02, to 958,000 movements.

AIR PASSENGER MOVEMENTS, Tasmania(a)

2000-01

2001-02(b)

2002-03(b)

Main airports	'000	'000	'000
Hobart	974	958	1,010
Launceston	522	534	574
Devonport	r 129	102	109
Wynyard	r 92	72	89
Flinders Island	6	7	7
King Island	r 29	22	16

r revised

(a) Scheduled domestic and regional airline services only. Charters are not included.

(b) Data include estimates.

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Services.

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Passenger ferry services operate between Tasmania and the Australian mainland and Tasmania and off-shore islands.

TT-Line is an incorporated enterprise wholly owned by its single shareholder, the state of Tasmania. The company provides a passenger, passenger vehicle and freight service - the Spirit of Tasmania ships. Spirit of Tasmania I and II depart every night from Melbourne and Devonport with day sailings running during peak periods. Spirit of Tasmania III travels between Sydney and Devonport three times a week (six crossings) departing out of Devonport on Monday, Thursday and Saturday and Sydney on Tuesday, Friday and Sunday.

Other ferry services operate within the Tasmanian group of islands, including the passenger/vehicle service to Bruny Island, Flinders Island and Maria Island. For further details on passenger ferries see The Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER) web site:

<http://www.transport.tas.gov.au/>

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
	no.	no.	no.
Voyages	478	485	846
Passengers	330,961	348,435	504,350
Vehicles	127,124	134,829	210,194
Freight TEUs(a)	21,771	39,543	39,543

(a) Twenty-foot equivalent units.

Source: TT-Line, Annual Reports

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An unwanted side effect of transport activity is accidents, the costs of which include loss of life or injury to persons, and destruction of, and damage to, equipment and infrastructure.

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Between 2001 and 2003 the number of road accident fatalities in Tasmania fell by 32.8%, from 61 to 41. Of all fatalities, more drivers were killed than any other road user, with 20 (48.8%) driver fatalities in 2003, compared to 17 (45.9%) in 2002 and 27 (44.3%) in 2001. The number of motor cycle fatalities rose to 11 in 2003 from 10 in 2002 and 7 in 2001.

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES, Tasmania

User type	2001	2002	2003
FATALITIES			
Driver	27	17	20
Passenger	16	4	7
Pedestrian	10	6	3
Motor cyclist	7	10	11
Bicyclist	1	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-
Total	61	37	41

INJURIES

Driver	900	975	930
Passenger	508	447	492
Pedestrian	149	162	131
Motor cyclist	195	191	204
Bicyclist	49	55	59
Unknown	42	13	21
Total	1,843	1,843	1,837

- nil or rounded to zero

Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources, Transport Division. (Drawn off Traffic Accident Database on 17 March, 2004.)

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In 2003, there were 41 road fatalities, compared with 70 in 1983. Over the period, there was a high of 92 fatalities in 1986 and a low of 32 in 1997.

ROAD FATALITIES, Tasmania - 1983 to 2003



Source: Land Transport Division, Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources

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Transport-related deaths involving Tasmanians decreased by 38.5% in the four-year period 1999 to 2002. Deaths from transport accidents occur in all transport modes; however, the great majority in 2002 (87.5%) are associated with road transport.

In 2002 there were 5 deaths relating to water transport accidents, compared with 3 in 2001, 4 in 2000 and 11 in 1999. There were no rail transport related deaths involving Tasmanians in the four-year period 1999 to 2002.

DEATHS(a) FROM TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS, Tasmania

	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mode	no.	no.	no.	no.
Road				
Motor vehicle accidents	61	39	55	38
Other	3	1	4	4
Total	64	40	59	42
Rail	-	-	-	-

Water	11	4	3	5
Air	3	-	1	1
Total(b)	78	44	63	48

- nil or rounded to zero

(a) Based on the International Classification of Deaths, Edition 10 (ICD10). Data in this table relate to year of registration of death based on death occurring up to one year following a transport accident. Data based on state of usual residence only. Data will therefore differ from the traffic fatalities shown in previous tables as data in those tables are based on year of occurrence of transport-related deaths which occur within 30 days of an incident.

(b) Includes vehicle accidents not elsewhere classifiable.

Source: ABS data available on request, Cause of Death collection.

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In 2003 there were 4 air transport fatalities in Tasmania, following a year with no fatalities. The number of aircraft accidents decreased to 4 in 2003, following 6 in 2002.

There may be some differences between the data collected in this table and the previous table. Data collected by the Australian Transport Safety Bureau relate to the location of the air transport accident or fatality. Data collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) relate to state of usual residence of the victim or victims.

AIR TRANSPORT(a), Accidents and Fatalities, Tasmania - 1993 to 2003

Year	Accidents	Fatalities
	no.	no.
1993	10	6
1994	3	-
1995	4	3
1996	9	3

1997	5	1
1998	7	5
1999	4	-
2000	2	-
2001	4	2
2002	6	-
2003	4	4

(a) Data based on the location where accident or fatality occurred.

Source: Australian Transport Safety Bureau.

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Tasmania has an extensive transport network, and the cost of building and maintaining this infrastructure is very high.

During 2002-03 the value of public and private engineering construction was \$95.9 million on roads, highways and subdivisions; \$17.3 million on bridges; \$3.0 million on railways; and \$0.5 million on harbours.

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION, Value of Work done, Tasmania

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Roads, highways and subdivisions	104.6	83.3	95.9
Bridges	4.2	15.1	17.3
Railways	9.7	3.1	3.0
Harbours	0.9	0.5	0.5

LENGTH OF THE ROAD SYSTEM

At 30 June 2003, there were 24,253 kilometres of roads open to general traffic, of which 13,129 kilometres were gravel, crushed stone or other improved surface; 10,485 kilometres were bitumen or concrete; and 639 kilometres were formed road.

LENGTH OF ROADS OPEN FOR GENERAL TRAFFIC, Tasmania(a)(b)

	Units	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Bitumen or concrete	km	10,311	10,387	10,485
Gravel, crushed stone or other improved surface(c)	km	12,945	13,041	13,129
Formed only and cleared only	km	700	700	639
Total	km	23,956	24,128	24,253
Percentage of total surface with bitumen or concrete	%	43.0	43.0	43.2

(a) Includes an estimate for forest roads.

(b) At 30 June.

(c) Includes local government roads in formed only and cleared only category.

Source: Derived mainly from the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources, Transport Division, and local government sources in Tasmania.

A map of the National Highway in Tasmania is available from the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources web site: <http://www.dier.tas.gov.au/>

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Port of Launceston Authority, **Annual Report 2003**, Launceston

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INTERNET SITES

Australian Maritime Safety Authority, <http://www.amsa.gov.au>

Australian Transport Safety Bureau, <http://www.atsb.gov.au>

Commonwealth Department of Transport and Regional Services, <http://www.dotars.gov.au>

Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (Transport), <http://www.transport.tas.gov.au>

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